

CHAPTER 273

TAXES; LISTING AND ASSESSMENT

Sec.		Sec.	
273.01	Listing and assessment, time	273.37	Companies supplying electric power; listing and assessment of personal property outside corporate limits
273.02	Omitted property	273.38	Percentage of assessments; exceptions
273.03	Assessment; mode	273.39	Rural area
273.04	Compensation of assessors	273.40	Annual tax on cooperative associations
273.05	Bond and oath of assessors	273.41	Amount of tax
273.06	Deputy assessors	273.42	Rate of taxation; entry and certification; credit on payment
273.071	County supervisor of assessments	273.43	Personal property of certain companies, where listed
273.08	Assessor's duties	273.44	Estates of decedents
273.09	South St. Paul city assessor; salary	273.45	Persons under guardianship
273.10	School districts	273.46	Assignees and receivers
273.11	Valuation of property	273.47	Property moved between May and July
273.12	Assessment of real property	273.48	Where listed in case of doubt
273.13	Classification of property	273.49	Forms for listing; assessor to value
273.131	Veterans bonus property tax	273.50	Lists may be destroyed
273.14	Definitions relating to iron ore	273.52	Private bankers, brokers, and banks without stock
273.15	Classifications of low-grade iron ore	273.53	Assessment of bank and mortgage loan company stocks; basis and percentage of valuation
273.16	Determination of classification	273.54	Records of stockholders
273.17	Assessment of real property in odd-numbered years	273.55	Deduction of taxes before declaring dividend
273.18	Listing, valuation, and assessment of exempt property by county auditors	273.56	Assessment of investment company shares
273.19	Lessees and equitable owners	273.57	Taxation bank stock
273.20	Assessor may enter dwellings, buildings, or structures	273.58	Securing of tax
273.21	Neglect by auditor or assessor; penalty	273.59	Banks; list of stockholders
273.22	Personal property, by whom listed	273.60	Assessment of shares of joint stock land banks; amount
273.23	Merchants; consignees	273.61	Place of assessment; lists and statements; basis of valuation
273.24	Manufacturers	273.62	Lists of stockholders
273.25	Lists to be verified	273.63	Deduction of tax before declaring dividend
273.26	Personalty; where listed	273.64	Apportionment of taxes
273.27	Certain personal property; where listed	273.65	Failure to list; examination under oath; duties of assessor
273.28	Capital stock and franchises	273.66	Owner absent or sick
273.29	Merchants and manufacturers	273.67	Procedure when owner does not list or is not sworn
273.30	Farm property of non-resident	273.68	Failure to obtain list
273.31	Grain in elevators		
273.32	Elevators and warehouses on railroad		
273.33	Express, stage, and transportation companies; pipe lines		
273.34	Water-craft not navigating international waters		
273.35	Gas and water companies		
273.36	Electric light and power companies to be assessed where property is located		

273.01 LISTING AND ASSESSMENT, TIME. All real property subject to taxation shall be listed and assessed every even-numbered year with reference to its value on May first preceding the assessment, and all real property becoming taxable any intervening year shall be listed and assessed with reference to its value on May first of that year. Real property containing iron ore, the fee to which is owned by the State of Minnesota, shall, if leased by the state after May first in any year, be subject to assessment for that year on the value of any iron ore removed under said lease prior to May first of the following year. Personal property shall be listed and assessed annually with reference to its value on May first; and, if acquired on that day, shall be listed by or for the person acquiring it.

[R. L. s. 802; 1945 c. 485 s. 1] (1984)

273.02 OMITTED PROPERTY. Subdivision 1. **Discovery.** If any real or personal property be omitted in the assessment of any year or years, and the property thereby escape taxation, or if any real property be undervalued by reason of failure to take into consideration the existence of buildings or improvements thereon, or be erroneously classified as a homestead, when such omission, undervaluation or erroneous classification is discovered the county auditor shall in the case of omitted property enter such property on the assessment and tax books for the year or years omitted, and in the case of property undervalued by reason of failure to take into consideration the existence of buildings or improvements thereon, or property erroneously classified as a homestead, shall correct the valuation or classification thereof on the assessment and tax books; and he shall assess the property, and

extend against the same on the tax list for the current year all arrearage of taxes properly accruing against it, including therein, in the case of personal property taxes, interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the time such taxes would have become delinquent, when the omission was caused by the failure of the owner to list the same. If any tax on any property liable to taxation is prevented from being collected for any year or years by reason of any erroneous proceedings, undervaluation by reason of failure to take into consideration the existence of buildings or improvements, erroneous classification as a homestead, or other cause, the amount of such tax which such property should have paid shall be added to the tax on such property for the current year.

Subd. 2. Limitation. Nothing in Laws 1943, Chapter 632, as amended, shall authorize the county auditor to enter omitted property on the assessment and tax books more than six years after May first of the year in which the property was originally assessed or should have been assessed and nothing in Laws 1943, Chapter 632, as amended, shall authorize the county auditor to correct the valuation or classification of real property as herein provided more than one year after December first of the year in which the property was assessed or should have been assessed.

Subd. 3. What rights not affected. Nothing in Laws 1943, Chapter 632, shall affect any rights in undervalued or erroneously classified property, acquired for value in good faith prior to the correction of the assessed value thereof by the county auditor as provided in this section. Any person whose rights are adversely affected by any action of the county auditor as provided in this subdivision may apply for a reduction of the assessed valuation under the provisions of section 270.07, relating to the powers of the commissioner of taxation.

[R. L. s. 803; 1943 c. 632 s. 1; 1945 c. 415 s. 1] (1985)

273.03 ASSESSMENT; MODE. The county auditor shall annually provide the necessary assessment books and blanks at the expense of the county, for and to correspond with each assessment district. He shall make out, in the real property assessment book, complete lists of all lands or lots subject to taxation, showing the names of the owners, if to him known; and, if unknown, so stated opposite each tract or lot, the number of acres, and the lots or parts of lots or blocks, included in each description of property. The list of real property becoming subject to assessment and taxation every odd-numbered year may be appended to the personal property assessment book. The assessment books and blanks shall be in readiness for delivery to the assessors on or before the third Monday in April of each year.

The assessors and at least one member of each local board of review shall meet at the office of the county auditor on a day to be fixed by the commissioner of taxation for the purpose of receiving instructions as to their duties under the laws of the state. Each assessor and board of review member attending such meetings shall receive as compensation for such service the sum of \$6.00 per day for each day necessarily consumed in attending such meeting, and mileage at the rate of five cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled in going from his home to and returning from the county-seat, to be computed by the usually traveled route, and paid out of the county treasury upon the warrant of the county auditor.

[1905 c 86; 1913 c 503; 1917 c 297; 1921 c 86; 1947 c 331 s 1] (1986)

273.04 COMPENSATION OF ASSESSORS. In all towns and cities other than cities of the first class and cities now or hereafter having home rule charters containing provisions in conflict with this section which are situated in counties having not less than 450,000 inhabitants and an assessed valuation, including money and credits, of more than \$450,000,000, the assessor and each deputy assessor of each such town and city, shall be entitled to compensation for each day's service necessarily rendered by him, the sum of \$7.50, not exceeding 120 days in any one year, and mileage at the rate of seven cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled by him in going to and returning from the county-seat of such county to attend any meeting of the assessors of such county which may be legally called by the commissioner of taxation and also for each mile necessarily traveled by him in making his return of assessment to the proper officer of such county. When the county auditor shall direct an assessor to perform work additional to the work performed within the 120-day period, the assessor shall be paid for such additional work at the rate of 90 cents per hour, but not to exceed \$100 in addition to the compensation hereinbefore provided.

The duties of the assessor in such towns and cities shall be as now prescribed by law, and shall be performed between the first Monday in April and the last Monday in July of each year.

[1935 c 118 s 1, 2; 1941 c 248; 1947 c 388 s 1] (1986-1, 1986-2)

273.05 BOND AND OATH OF ASSESSORS. Every person elected or appointed to the office of assessor, at or before the time of receiving the assessment books, shall file with the county auditor his bond to the state, to be approved by the auditor, in the penal sum of \$500, conditioned for the diligent, faithful, and impartial performance of the duties enjoined on him by law. Failure to give bond or to take the oath within the time prescribed shall be deemed a refusal to serve.

[R. L. s. 805] (1987)

273.06 DEPUTY ASSESSORS. Any assessor who deems it necessary to enable him to complete the listing and valuation of the property of his town or district within the time prescribed, with the approbation of the county auditor, may appoint a well-qualified citizen of his town or district to act as his assistant or deputy, and may assign to him such portion of his district as he thinks proper. Each assistant so appointed, after giving bond and taking the required oath, shall perform, under the direction of the assessor, all the duties imposed upon assessors by this chapter.

[R. L. s. 806] (1988)

273.07 [Repealed, 1947 c 531 s 10]

273.071 COUNTY SUPERVISORS OF ASSESSMENTS. Subdivision 1. **Office of county supervisor of assessments created; exceptions.** Every county in this state which does not employ a county assessor shall have a county supervisor of assessments. In those counties embracing cities of the first class, the powers and duties of the supervisor shall be limited to that portion of the county lying outside the corporate limits of the cities of the first class, and the supervisor shall not be a resident of the city of the first class embraced in his county.

Subd. 2. **Appointment; qualifications.** The county supervisor of assessments shall be appointed by the board of county commissioners. He shall be a resident of the state but not a resident of any city of the first class of the county in which he is appointed, provided, however, in counties having an area of 5,000 square miles or more, the county supervisor of assessments may be a resident of a city of the first class. He shall be selected and appointed because of his knowledge and training in the field of property taxation and his appointment shall be approved by the commissioner of taxation before the same shall become effective. Such supervisor of assessments may be a deputy county auditor or other employee in the office of the county auditor, who, after performing each and every duty required by this section shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the county auditor without any additional compensation for such services. If the supervisor shall be a deputy county auditor at the time of his appointment the county auditor may terminate such deputy auditor appointment at any time, and no supervisor shall become an employee in the office of the county auditor, either as a deputy auditor or in any other capacity, unless so employed or appointed by the county auditor.

Subd. 3. **Term; vacancy.** The term of the first county supervisor of assessments shall commence October 1, 1947, and shall expire December 31, 1948. The succeeding terms shall be four years. When any vacancy in the office occurs, the board of county commissioners, within 30 days thereafter, shall fill the same by appointment for the remainder of the term, following the procedure prescribed in subdivision 2. The term of the supervisor of assessments may be terminated by the board of county commissioners at any time, on charges of inefficiency or neglect of his duties by the commissioner of taxation.

Subd. 4. **Oath; bond.** Every county supervisor of assessments, before entering upon his duties, shall take and subscribe the oath required of public officials, and shall give bond to the state in the form required by statute, in such sum as the board of county commissioners may determine.

Subd. 5. **Assistants.** With the approval of the board of county commissioners, the county supervisor of assessments may employ one or more assistants and sufficient clerical help to enable him to perform the duties of his office.

Subd. 6. **Offices; supplies.** The board of county commissioners shall provide suitable office space and equipment at the county seat for the county supervisor of assessments, his assistants and clerical help, and shall furnish such books, maps,

stationery, postage and supplies as may be necessary for the discharge of his duties of the office. The assessment books shall be provided by the county auditor as required by Minnesota Statutes 1945, Section 273.03.

Subd. 7. Salaries; expense. The salaries of the county supervisor of assessments and his assistants and clerical help, shall be fixed by the board of county commissioners and shall be payable in monthly instalments out of the general revenue fund of the county. In addition to their salaries, the county supervisor of assessments and his assistants shall be allowed their expenses for reasonable and necessary travel in the performance of their duties, including necessary travel, lodging and meal expense incurred by them while attending meetings of instruction or official hearings called by the commissioner of taxation. These expenses shall be payable out of the general revenue fund of the county, and shall be allowed on the same basis as such expenses are allowed to other county officers.

Subd. 8. Powers and duties. The county supervisor of assessments shall have the following powers and duties:

(1) He shall call upon and confer with the township, borough, village and city assessors in his county, and advise and give them the necessary instructions and directions as to their duties under the laws of this state, to the end that a uniform assessment of all real and personal property in the county will be attained.

(2) He shall assist and instruct the local assessors in the preparation and proper use of land maps and record cards, in the proper classification of real and personal property, and in the determination of proper standards of value.

(3) He shall assist and instruct the local assessors in the preparation of their assessment books, and shall correct all errors before the books are delivered to the county auditor.

(4) He shall keep the local assessors in his county advised of all changes in assessment laws and all instructions which he receives from the commissioner of taxation relating to their duties.

(5) He shall attend all county seat instructional meetings of the local assessors of his county called by the commissioner of taxation, and shall assist the representatives of the commissioner in conducting those meetings.

(6) He shall have authority to require the attendance of groups of local assessors at sectional meetings called by him for the purpose of giving them further assistance and instruction as to their duties.

(7) He shall immediately commence the preparation of a large scale topographical land map of the county, in such form as may be prescribed by the commissioner of taxation, showing thereon the location of all railroads, highways and roads, bridges, rivers and lakes, swamp areas, wooded tracts, stony ridges and other features which might affect the value of the land. Appropriate symbols shall be used to indicate the best, the fair and the poor land of the county. For use in connection with the topographical land map, he shall prepare and keep available in his office tables showing fair average minimum and maximum true and full values per acre of cultivated, meadow, pasture, cut-over, timber and waste lands of each township. He shall keep the map and tables available in his office for the guidance of town assessors, boards of review, and the county board of equalization.

(8) He shall also prepare and keep available in his office for the guidance of town assessors, boards of review and the county board of equalization, a land valuation map of the county, in such form as may be prescribed by the commissioner of taxation. This map, which shall include the bordering tier of townships of each county adjoining, shall show the average true and full value per acre, both with and without improvements, as finally equalized in the last biennial assessment of real estate, of all land in each town or unorganized township which lies outside the corporate limits of boroughs, villages and cities.

(9) He shall regularly examine all conveyance of land outside the corporate limits of cities of the first and second class, filed with the register of deeds of his county, and keep a file, by descriptions, of the considerations shown thereon. From the information obtained by comparing the considerations shown with the true and full values assessed, he shall make recommendations to the county board of equalization of necessary changes in individual assessments or aggregate valuations.

(10) He shall prepare annually and keep available in his office for the guidance of local assessors, boards of review and the county board of equalization, a table showing the true and full value per capita of all personal property in each assess-

ment district in the county as finally equalized in the last previous assessment of personal property. For the guidance of the county board of equalization, he shall also add to the table the true and full value per capita of all personal property of each assessment district for the current year as equalized by the local board of review.

(11) He shall familiarize himself with the values of the different items of personal property so that he will be in a position when called upon to advise the local assessors, boards of review and the county board of equalization concerning proper, true and full values thereof.

(12) On or before May 1 of each year he shall make a study, based upon market reports, recent sales and other information, of the true and full values of the different classifications of livestock in his county. He shall prepare and furnish to the township assessors for their guidance, a schedule of average values per head of the different classifications of livestock. Copies of the schedule shall also be furnished to the town boards of review and the county board of equalization.

(13) While the county board of equalization is in session, he shall give it every possible assistance to enable it to perform its duties. He shall furnish the board with all necessary charts, tables, comparisons and data which it requires in its deliberations, and shall make whatever investigations the board may desire.

(14) At the request of either the board of county commissioners or the commissioner of taxation, he shall investigate applications for reductions of valuation and abatements and settlements of taxes, examine the real or personal property involved, and submit written reports and recommendations with respect to the applications, in such form as may be prescribed by the board of county commissioners and commissioner of taxation.

(15) He shall make diligent search each year for real and personal property which has been omitted from assessment in his county, and report all such omissions to the county auditor.

(16) He shall render such other services pertaining to the assessment of real and personal property in his county as are not inconsistent with the duties set forth in this section, and as may be required of him by the board of county commissioners or by the commissioner of taxation.

Subd. 9. Assessor in unorganized territory. In counties having unorganized territory divided into one or more assessment districts, the board of county commissioners may appoint the county supervisor of assessments as assessor for all such districts. In such case the supervisor shall receive no compensation for performing the duties of assessor. He shall, however, be allowed his expenses for reasonable and necessary travel in the performance of his duties as assessor. Such expenses shall be payable out of the general revenue fund of the county.

Subd. 10. Repealer. Minnesota Statutes 1945, Section 273.07, is hereby repealed; provided, however, that county supervisors of assessments heretofore appointed thereunder shall continue to hold office by authority thereof until their successors are appointed and take office as provided in this section.

Subd. 11. County assessor as alternative; exception. If the board of county commissioners of any county, except a county containing a city of the first class, shall determine that it will be for the best interests of the county to employ a county assessor instead of a supervisor of assessments, it may do so, in which case the office of county supervisor of assessments for that county shall be abolished.

Subd. 12. Subdivisions 3 to 7 apply to county assessor. When a county assessor is appointed the same procedure shall be followed as provided in subdivision 2 for the appointment of a supervisor of assessments, and all of the provisions relating to term, bond, assistants, supplies and salary as provided in subdivisions 3 to 7 shall apply to such county assessor.

Subd. 13. Division of duties between local and county assessor. When a county assessor is appointed in any county the duties of the duly elected or appointed local assessors shall be to view and appraise the value of all property, as provided by law, but all book work shall be done by the county assessor or his assistants and the value of all property subject to assessment and taxation shall be determined by the county assessor, except as otherwise hereinafter provided.

Subd. 14. General duties. The duties of the county assessor shall be as follows: (a) To make all assessments, based upon the appraised values reported to him by the local assessors or his assistants and his own knowledge of the value of the property

assessed; (b) To personally view and determine the value of any property which because of its type or character may be difficult for the local assessor to appraise; (c) To make all changes ordered by the local boards of review, relative to the assessed value of the property of any individual, firm or corporation after notice has been given and hearings held as provided by law. No local board of review shall have the power to reduce the aggregate assessment returned by the county assessor, for such township, city, village or borough; (d) To enter all assessments in the assessment books, furnished him by the county auditor, with each book and the tabular statements for each book in correct balance; (e) To prepare all assessment cards, charts, maps and any other forms prescribed by the commissioner of taxation; (f) 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 taxation; 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; (g) To investigate and make recommendations relative to all applications for the abatement of taxes or applications for the reduction of the assessed valuation of any property; (h) To promptly notify the county auditor of any omitted property which shall come to his attention; (i) To perform all other duties relating to the assessment of property for the purpose of taxation which may be required of him by the commissioner of taxation; (j) To perform all other duties prescribed by subdivisions 8 and 9 which are not in conflict with the provisions of this subdivision.

Subd. 15. **Change from county assessor to supervisor of assessments.** If, after a county assessor has been employed for a period of not less than two years in any county, the board of county commissioners shall determine that the interests of the county may be equally well served by a supervisor of assessments, it may revoke the appointment of the county assessor and abolish the office. It shall then appoint a supervisor of assessments as provided by this section.

[1947 c 531 s 1-15]

273.08 ASSESSOR'S DUTIES. The assessor shall perform his duties during April, May and June of each year, except in cases otherwise provided and in the manner following. He shall actually view, when practicable, and determine the true and full value of each tract or lot of real property listed for taxation, and shall enter the value thereof, including the value of all improvements and structures thereon, opposite each description. He shall make an alphabetical list of the names of all persons in his town or district liable to an assessment of personal property, and shall call at the office or place of business or residence of each person required by this chapter to list property, and shall list his name, and shall require each person to make and deliver a correct list and statement of such property, according to the prescribed form, which shall be subscribed and sworn to by the person listing; and the assessor shall thereupon determine the value of the property in such statement, and enter the same in his assessment books, opposite the name of the person assessed, with the name and post-office address of the person listing the property; and, if such person reside in a city, the street and number, or other brief description, of his residence or place of business. If any property is listed or assessed on or after the fourth Monday of June, and before the return of the assessor's books, the same shall be as legal and binding as if listed and assessed before that time.

[R. L. s. 808; 1945 c. 481 s. 1] (1990)

273.09 SOUTH ST. PAUL CITY ASSESSOR; SALARY. The city council or other governing body of any city of the third class situated in one county and adjacent or contiguous to a city of the first class in another county may, by majority vote of all of its members, fix and determine the salary of the city assessor and appropriate money for the payment of such salary as so determined, and define his duties.

[1933 c. 234 s. 1] (1990-1)

273.10 SCHOOL DISTRICTS. When assessing personal property the assessor shall designate the number of the school district in which each person assessed is liable for tax, by writing the number of the district opposite each assessment in a

column provided for that purpose in the assessment book. When the personal property of any person is assessable in several school districts, the amount in each shall be assessed separately, and the name of the owner placed opposite each amount.

[R. L. s. 809] (1991)

273.11 VALUATION OF PROPERTY. All property shall be assessed at its true and full value in money. In determining such value, the assessor shall not adopt a lower or different standard of value because the same is to serve as a basis of taxation, nor shall he adopt as a criterion of value the price for which such property would sell at auction or at a forced sale, or in the aggregate with all the property in the town or district; but he shall value each article or description of property by itself, and at such sum or price as he believes the same to be fairly worth in money. In assessing any tract or lot of real property, the value of the land, exclusive of structures and improvements, shall be determined, and also the value of all structures and improvements thereon, and the aggregate value of the property, including all structures and improvements, excluding the value of crops growing upon cultivated land. In valuing real property upon which there is a mine or quarry, it shall be valued at such price as such property, including the mine or quarry, would sell for at a fair, voluntary sale, for cash. Taxable leasehold estates shall be valued at such a price as they would bring at a fair, voluntary sale, for cash. Money, whether in possession or on deposit, shall be entered in the statement at the full amount thereof. Every credit for a sum certain, payable either in money, property of any kind, labor, or services, shall be valued at the full price thereof so payable; if for a specific article, or for a specified number or quantity of any article of property, or for a certain amount of labor, or for services of any kind, it shall be valued at the current price of such property, or for such labor or services, at the place where payable.

[R. L. s. 810] (1992)

273.12 ASSESSMENT OF REAL PROPERTY. It shall be the duty of every assessor and board, in determining the value of lands for the purpose of taxation, and in fixing the assessed value thereof, to consider and give due weight to every element and factor affecting the market value thereof, including its location with reference to roads and streets and the location of roads and streets thereon or over the same, and to take into consideration a reduction in the acreage of each tract or lot sufficient to cover the amount of land actually used for any improved public highway and the reduction in area of land caused thereby. It shall be the duty of every assessor and board, in determining the value of lands for the purpose of taxation, and in fixing the assessed value thereof, to consider and give due weight to lands which are comparable in character, quality, and location, to the end that all lands similarly located and improved will be assessed upon a uniform basis and without discrimination.

[1927 c. 123; 1931 c. 224 s. 1; 1935 c. 237 s. 1] (1992-1)

273.13 CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTY. Subdivision 1. **How classified.** All real and personal property subject to a general property tax and not subject to any gross earnings or other lieu tax is hereby classified for purposes of taxation as provided by this section.

Subd. 2. **Class 1.** Iron ore, whether mined or unmined, shall constitute class one and shall be valued and assessed at 50 per cent of its full and true value. If unmined, it shall be assessed with and as a part of the real estate in which it is located, but at the rate aforesaid. Iron ore which either (a) is mined by underground methods and placed in stockpile subsequent to August first of a calendar year and prior to the next succeeding May first, and which contains phosphorus in excess of .180 per cent, dried analysis, or which is classified by the iron ore trade as silicious, manganiferous, Mesabi Bessemer, or Mesabi non-Bessemer ore, or (b) is mined by open-pit methods, and in accordance with good engineering and metallurgical practice, requires concentration other than crushing or screening or both to make it suitable for commercial blast furnace use, and which is so concentrated and placed in stockpile subsequent to August first of a calendar year and prior to the next succeeding May first, for two taxable years after being mined only, shall be listed and assessed in the taxing district where mined at the same amount per ton as it would be assessed if still unmined, and thereafter such ore in stockpiles shall be valued and assessed as mined iron ore, as otherwise provided by law. The real estate in which iron ore is located, other than the ore, shall be classified and assessed in accordance with the provisions of classes three, three "b,"

and four, as the case may be. In assessing any tract or lot of real estate in which iron ore is known to exist the assessable value of the ore exclusive of the land in which it is located, and the assessable value of the land exclusive of the ore shall be determined and set down separately and the aggregate of the two shall be assessed against the tract or lot.

Class 1a. All direct products of the blast and open hearth furnaces that are utilized in the form produced and are not further processed, shall constitute class 1a and shall be valued and assessed at 15 per cent of the full and true value thereof.

Subd. 3. Class 2. All household goods and furniture, including clocks, musical instruments, sewing machines, wearing apparel of members of the family, and all personal property actually used by the owner for personal and domestic purposes, or for the furnishing or equipment of the family residence, shall constitute class two and shall be valued and assessed at 25 per cent of the full and true value thereof.

Subd. 4. Class 3. All agricultural products, except as provided by class three "a," and class three "d," stocks of merchandise of all sorts together with the furniture and fixtures used therewith, manufacturers' materials and manufactured articles, all tools, implements and machinery, whether fixtures or otherwise, except as provided by class three "d," and all real estate which is rural in character and devoted or adaptable to rural but not necessarily agricultural use, except as provided by classes one and three "b" hereof, shall constitute class three and shall be valued and assessed at 33½ per cent of the full and true value thereof.

Subd. 5. Class 3a. All agricultural products in the hands of the producer shall constitute class three "a" and shall be valued and assessed at ten per cent of the full and true value thereof. Wine produced in this state and in the possession of the producer and held in storage under bond to the United States government, shall be classed as agricultural products for the purposes of this section.

Subd. 6. Class 3b. All real estate which is rural in character and devoted or adaptable to rural but not necessarily agricultural use, except as provided by class one hereof, and which is used for the purposes of a homestead, shall constitute class three "b" and shall be valued and assessed at 20 per cent of the full and true value thereof. If the full and true value is in excess of the sum of \$4,000, the amount in excess of that sum shall be valued and assessed as provided for by class 3. The first \$4,000 full and true value of each tract of real estate which is rural in character and devoted or adaptable to rural but not necessarily agricultural use, used for the purpose of a homestead shall be exempt from taxation for state purposes; except that the first \$4,000 full and true value shall remain subject to and be taxed for the purpose of raising funds for the discharge of any and all state indebtedness incurred prior to and existing at the time of the passage of this section.

Subd. 7. Class 3c. All other real estate, except as provided by class one, which is used for the purposes of a homestead, shall constitute class 3c and shall be valued and assessed at 25 per cent of the full and true value thereof. If the full and true value is in excess of the sum of \$4,000, the amount in excess of that sum shall be valued and assessed as provided for by class four. The first \$4,000 full and true value of each tract of such real estate used for the purposes of a homestead shall be exempt from taxation for state purposes; except that the first \$4,000 full and true value shall remain subject to and be taxed for the purpose of raising funds for the discharge of any and all state indebtedness incurred prior to and existing at the time of the passage of this section.

Subd. 7a. Percentage of full and true value. For the purpose of determining salaries of all officials based on assessed valuations and of determining tax limitations now established by statute or by charter, class 3b and class 3c property shall be figured at 33½ per cent and 40 per cent of the full and true value thereof, respectively.

Subd. 8. Class 3d. Livestock, poultry, all horses, mules, and asses used exclusively for agricultural purposes, all agricultural tools, implements and machinery used by the owner in any agricultural pursuit shall constitute class 3d and shall be valued and assessed at 20 per cent of the full and true value thereof.

Subd. 9. Class 4. All property not included in the preceding classes shall constitute class four and shall be valued and assessed at 40 per cent of the full and true value thereof.

Subd. 10. **Homestead of member of U. S. Armed Forces in class 3b or 3c.** Real estate actually occupied and used for the purpose of a homestead by any person entering the service of the armed forces of the United States, if such entry took place on or after July 1, 1940, shall, notwithstanding the removal therefrom of such person and his family, be classified in class 3b or 3c, as the case may be, provided, that absence of the owner therefrom is solely by reason of service in the armed forces, and that he intends to return thereto as soon as discharged or relieved from such service, and claims it as his homestead. Every person who, for the purpose of obtaining or aiding another in obtaining any benefit under this subdivision, shall knowingly make or submit to any assessor any affidavit or other statement which is false in any material matter shall be guilty of a felony.

Subd. 11. **Assessor may require proof.** The assessor may require proof, by affidavit or otherwise of the facts upon which classification as a homestead may be determined under the provisions of subdivisions 6, 7 and 10.

Subd. 12. **Real estate purchased for occupancy as a homestead.** Real estate purchased for occupancy as a homestead shall be classified in class 3b or 3c, as the case may be, where the purchaser is prevented from obtaining possession on May 1st next following the purchase by reason of federal or state rent control laws or regulations. The assessor shall require proof by affidavit from the purchaser of the existence of facts entitling the purchaser to benefits under this section.

[1913 c 483 s 1; 1923 c 140; 1933 c 132; 1933 c 359; 1937 c 365 s 1; Ex1937 c 86 s 1; 1939 c 48; 1941 c 436; 1941 c 437; 1941 c 438; 1943 c 172 s 1; 1943 c 648 s 1; 1945 c 274 s 1; 1945 c 527 s 1; 1947 c 537 s 1; 1949 c 723 s 1] (1933)

273.131 VETERANS BONUS PROPERTY TAX. Subdivision 1. For the purpose of supplying deficiencies in the veterans compensation fund needed for the payment of the principal of the bonds authorized by Laws 1949, Chapter 642, and the interest thereon arising in any fiscal year from the insufficiency of the proceeds of the taxes otherwise levied by this act, there is hereby levied upon all the taxable property in the state, including, notwithstanding the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1945, Section 273.13, Subdivisions 6 and 7, all real property which is used for the purposes of a homestead, a tax sufficient to produce the amount of such deficiency, which the state auditor is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be extended and collected in the manner in which other state taxes upon real and personal property are extended and collected, to be included in the levies spread upon the tax rolls for the year in which such fiscal year ends, plus such additional amounts sufficient to produce such sums as may be necessary to pay the interest upon certificates of indebtedness issued pursuant to the provisions of this section. The proceeds of such tax levies and of the sale of certificates of indebtedness issued hereunder shall be credited to the veterans compensation fund. After any certificates of indebtedness have been issued hereunder, the state treasurer and the state auditor shall segregate and retain in a separate account in the veterans compensation fund out of the proceeds of the tax levies made pursuant to this subdivision, all thereof levied for the payment of interest on such certificates and as much as may be necessary of the levies specifically pledged for the payment of the principal of the respective certificates of indebtedness, and shall disburse the same only in payment of the principal and interest on such certificates of indebtedness, and such moneys are hereby appropriated for such purposes. Any moneys remaining in the veterans compensation fund after full payment of all certificates of indebtedness issued under this section and interest thereon shall be available for the purposes for which the moneys in the veterans compensation fund are appropriated by Laws 1949, Chapter 642.

Subd. 2. The state auditor, with the approval of the executive council, is hereby authorized, in anticipation of the collection of the taxes levied in subdivision 1, to issue and sell certificates of indebtedness in the manner and subject to the limitations herein prescribed. Such certificates shall be known as veterans adjusted compensation certificates of indebtedness and shall be issued to meet the deficiencies described in subdivision 1. Such certificates shall be numbered consecutively and shall be issued and sold at not less than par upon sealed bids after two weeks' published notice, unless sold to the state board of investment, which is hereby authorized to invest any funds under its control or direction in any such certificates of indebtedness so issued and to purchase such certificates, notwithstanding any limitations imposed by Laws 1949, Chapter 110, at a rate of interest not exceeding

two and one-half per cent per annum. Such certificates shall be in such form and of such denominations and shall mature at such times as the state auditor, with the approval of the executive council, shall determine, not exceeding the time when funds shall be available for the payment thereof from the tax levies herein authorized. Such certificates shall bear such rate of interest payable semiannually, and shall contain such other terms and provisions, not inconsistent herewith, as the state auditor, with the approval of the executive council, may determine. Such certificates shall be signed by the state treasurer and attested by the state auditor under their official seals, and the state auditor and the state treasurer shall keep records thereof. Such certificates shall be a charge upon and a lien against the taxes herein authorized. The principal of such certificates shall be payable only from the proceeds of such taxes, and so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated for such payments, provided that such interest as may become due at any time when there is not on hand a sufficient amount from the proceeds of such taxes to pay the same shall be paid out of the general revenue fund, and the amount necessary therefor is hereby appropriated, to be reimbursed from the proceeds of such taxes.

[1949 c 642 s 17]

273.14 DEFINITIONS RELATING TO IRON ORE. Subdivision 1. **Words, terms, and phrases.** Unless the language or context clearly indicates that a different meaning is intended, the following words, terms, and phrases, for the purposes of sections 273.14 to 273.16, shall be given the meanings subjoined to them.

Subd. 2. **Person.** The word "person" shall be construed to include individuals, copartnerships, companies, joint stock companies, corporations, and all associations, however and for whatever purpose organized.

Subd. 3. **Deposit.** The word "deposit" means a body of iron-bearing materials which, in accordance with good engineering and metallurgical practice, should be mined as a unit.

Subd. 4. **Low-grade iron-bearing formations.** "Low-grade iron-bearing formations" mean those commercial deposits of iron-bearing materials, not including paint rock, located beneath the surface of the earth, which in their natural state require beneficiation to make them suitable for blast furnace use, and which, after such beneficiation, produce in tonnage less than 50 per cent of iron ore concentrates from the tonnage of low-grade iron-bearing formations delivered to a beneficiation plant and which formations must be mined in accordance with good engineering and metallurgical practice to produce such concentrates.

Subd. 5. **Beneficiation.** "Beneficiation" means the process of concentrating that portion of the iron-bearing formations entering the beneficiating plant.

Subd. 6. **Concentrates.** "Concentrates" means such ores which by the process of beneficiation have been made suitable for blast furnace use.

Subd. 7. **Tonnage recovery or tonnage recovery of iron ore concentrates.** The term "tonnage recovery" or "tonnage recovery of iron ore concentrates" means the proportion which the weight of concentrates recovered or recoverable after beneficiation bears to the weight of the low-grade iron-bearing materials entering the beneficiating plant.

[1937 c. 364 s. 1] (1993-2)

273.15 CLASSIFICATIONS OF LOW-GRADE IRON ORE. There are hereby established classifications for purposes of taxation which are designated class 1a, which shall consist of all low-grade iron-bearing formations as defined in section 273.14. Such classifications shall be assessed at the following percentages of their full and true value: If the tonnage recovery is less than 50 per cent and not less than 49 per cent, the assessed value shall be 48½ per cent of the full and true value; if the tonnage recovery is less than 49 per cent and not less than 48 per cent, the assessed value shall be 47 per cent of the full and true value; and for each subsequent reduction of one per cent in tonnage recovery, the percentage of assessed value to full and true value shall be reduced an additional one and one-half per cent of the full and true value, but the assessed value shall never be less than 30 per cent of the full and true value. The land, exclusive of such formations, shall be assessed as otherwise provided by law.

[1937 c. 364 s. 2] (1993-3)

273.16 DETERMINATION OF CLASSIFICATION. The classification of iron-bearing formations under the provisions of sections 273.14 to 273.16 shall be determined in the manner hereinafter set forth. Any person engaged in the business

of mining, whose tonnage recovery of iron ore concentrates for a taxable year in producing concentrates from the iron-bearing material entering the beneficiating plant has been less than 50 per cent, may file a petition with the commissioner of taxation requesting classification of such deposit under the provisions of sections 273.14 to 273.16. The taxpayer shall furnish such available data and information concerning the operation of such deposit as the commissioner of taxation may require, and who shall, upon receipt thereof, submit such petition and data to the University of Minnesota mines experiment station. The mines experiment station shall consider the deposit referred to in the petition as a unified commercial operation; and, based on all engineering data and information furnished, shall file a written report thereon with the commissioner of taxation, who, after hearing duly had, shall approve or disapprove such report. If a classification is made covering such deposit and property, the commissioner of taxation shall give appropriate notice thereof to the taxing districts affected thereby. If the commissioner of taxation disapprove such classification, his findings and order thereon may be reviewed by a writ of certiorari issued out of the supreme court on petition of the party aggrieved presented to the court within 30 days after the date of the order. Such classifications shall also be subject to further review by the mines experiment station, from time to time, upon request of the commissioner of taxation or upon further petition by the taxpayer. Valuations determined hereunder shall be subject to the provisions of sections 270.19 to 270.26.

[1937 c. 364 s. 3] (1993-4)

273.17 ASSESSMENT OF REAL PROPERTY IN ODD-NUMBERED YEARS.

In every odd-numbered year, at the time of assessing personal property, the assessor shall also assess all real property that may have become subject to taxation since the last previous assessment, including all real property platted since the last real estate assessment in the even-numbered year, and all buildings or other structures of any kind, whether completed or in process of construction, of over \$100.00 in value, the value of which has not been previously added to or included in the valuation of the land on which they have been erected. He shall make return thereof to the county auditor, with his return of personal property, showing the tract or lot on which each structure has been erected and the true value added thereto by such erection. Every assessor shall list, without revaluing, in each odd-numbered year, on a form to be prescribed by the commissioner of taxation, all parcels of land that shall have become homesteads or shall have ceased to be homesteads for taxation purposes since the last real estate assessment.

The county auditor shall note such change in the assessed valuation upon the tax lists, caused by a change in classification, and shall calculate the taxes for such odd-numbered year on such changed valuation. In case of the destruction by fire, flood, or otherwise of any building or structure, over \$100 in value, which has been erected previous to the last valuation of the land on which it stood, or the value of which has been added to any former valuation, the assessor shall determine, as nearly as practicable, how much less such land would sell for at private sale in consequence of such destruction, and make return thereof to the auditor.

[R. L. s. 811; 1917 c. 254; 1937 c. 206 s. 1] (1994)

273.18 LISTING, VALUATION, AND ASSESSMENT OF EXEMPT PROPERTY BY COUNTY AUDITORS. In every sixth year after the year 1926, the county auditor shall enter, in a separate place in the real estate assessment books, the description of each tract of real property exempt by law from taxation, with the name of the owner, if known, 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.

[R. L. s. 812; 1925 c. 211 s. 1] (1995)

273.19 LESSEES AND EQUITABLE OWNERS. Property held under a lease for a term of three or more years, or under a contract for the purchase thereof, when the property belongs to the state, or to any religious, scientific, or benevolent society or institution, incorporated or unincorporated, or to any railroad company or other corporation whose property is not taxed in the same manner as other property, or when the property is school or other state lands, shall be considered, for all purposes of taxation, as the property of the person so holding the same.

[R. L. s. 813] (1996)

273.20 ASSESSOR MAY ENTER DWELLINGS, BUILDINGS, OR STRUCTURES. Any officer authorized by law to assess property for taxation may, when necessary to the proper performance of his duties, enter any dwelling-house, building, or structure, and view the same and the property therein.

[R. L. s. 814] (1997)

273.21 NEGLECT BY AUDITOR OR ASSESSOR; PENALTY. Every county auditor and every town or district assessor who in any case refuses or knowingly neglects to perform any duty enjoined on him by this chapter, or who consents to or connives at any evasion of its provisions whereby any proceeding required by this chapter is prevented or hindered, or whereby any property required to be listed for taxation is unlawfully exempted, or entered on the tax list at less than its true value, shall, for every such neglect, refusal, consent, or connivance, forfeit and pay to the state not less than \$200.00, nor more than \$1,000, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

[R. L. s. 815] (1998)

273.22 PERSONAL PROPERTY, BY WHOM LISTED. Personal property shall be listed in the manner following:

(1) Every person of full age and sound mind, being a resident of this state, shall list all his money, credits, bonds, shares of stock of joint stock or other companies or corporations (when the property of such company or corporation is not assessed in this state), moneys loaned or invested, annuities, franchises, royalties, and other personal property;

(2) He shall also list separately, and in the name of his principal, all money and other personal property invested, loaned, or otherwise controlled by him as the agent or attorney for, or on account of, any other person, company, or corporation, and all moneys deposited subject to his order, check, or draft, and credits due from or owing by any person, company, or corporation;

(3) The property of a minor child or insane person shall be listed by his guardian, or by the person having such property in charge;

(4) The property of a person for whose benefit it is held in trust, by the trustee; of the estate of a deceased person, by the executor or administrator;

(5) The property of a corporation whose assets are in the hands of a receiver, by such receiver;

(6) The property of a body politic or corporate, by the proper agent or officer thereof;

(7) The property of a firm or company, by a partner or agent thereof;

(8) The property of manufacturers and others in the hands of an agent, by such agent in the name of his principal, as merchandise.

[R. L. s. 816] (1999)

273.23 MERCHANTS; CONSIGNEES. Every merchant required to list his property shall state also the value of his property pertaining to his business as a merchant. No consignee shall be required to list for taxation any property the product of this state, nor the value of any property consigned to him from any other place for the sole purpose of being stored or forwarded, if he has no interest in such property, and derives no profit from its sale.

[R. L. s. 817] (2000)

273.24 MANUFACTURERS. Every manufacturer required to list his property shall state also the value of all articles purchased, received, or otherwise held for the purpose of being used, in whole or in part, in any process of manufacturing, combining, rectifying, or refining. Every manufacturer and person owning a manufacturing establishment of any kind shall list, as part of his manufacturer's stock, the value of all engines, machinery, tools, and implements used or designed to be used in any such process, except such fixtures as have been considered real property.

[R. L. s. 818] (2001)

273.25 LISTS TO BE VERIFIED. Every person required to list property for taxation shall make out and deliver to the assessor, upon blanks furnished by him, a verified statement of all personal property owned by him on May first of the current year. He shall also make separate statements in like manner of all personal property in his possession or under his control which by this chapter he is required to list for taxation as agent or attorney, guardian, parent, trustee, executor, administrator, receiver, accounting officer, partner, factor, or in any other capacity; but no

person shall be required to include in his statement any share of the capital stock of any company or corporation which it is required to list and return as its capital and property for taxation in this state.

[R. L. s. 819] (2002)

273.26 PERSONALTY; WHERE LISTED. Except as otherwise in this chapter provided, personal property shall be listed and assessed in the county, town, or district where the owner, agent, or trustee resides.

[R. L. s. 820] (2003)*

273.27 CERTAIN PERSONAL PROPERTY; WHERE LISTED. All household goods and furniture, including clocks, musical instruments, sewing machines, wearing apparel of members of the family, and all personal property used by the owner for personal and domestic purposes, or for the furnishing or equipment of the family residence, shall be listed and assessed in the district where the same is usually kept.

[1925 c. 212 s. 1] (2003-1)

273.28 CAPITAL STOCK AND FRANCHISES. The capital stock and franchises of corporations and persons, except as otherwise provided, shall be listed and taxed in the county, town, or district where the principal office or place of business of such corporation or person is located in this state; if there be no such office or place of business, then at the place in this state where such corporation or person transacts business.

[R. L. s. 821] (2004)

273.29 MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS. The personal property pertaining to the business of a merchant or of a manufacturer shall be listed in the town or district where his business is carried on. Logs and timber cut from lands within, and designed to be transported out of, this state shall be assessed and taxed in the taxing district where found on May first, and all taxes thereon shall be paid into the different funds of the county of the taxing district and of the state as other taxes are paid, and such taxes shall be a lien upon such logs and timber, which shall not be removed beyond the borders of this state until all such taxes are paid in full.

[R. L. s. 822] (2005)

273.30 FARM PROPERTY OF NON-RESIDENT. When the owner of live stock or other personal property connected with a farm does not reside thereon, the same shall be listed and assessed in the town or district where the farm is situated. If the farm is situated in several towns or districts, it shall be listed and assessed in the town or district in which the principal place of business of such farm is located.

[R. L. s. 823] (2006)

273.31 GRAIN IN ELEVATORS. Grain in an elevator on a railroad right of way or elsewhere shall be listed and assessed in the assessment district where the elevator is situated.

[R. L. s. 824] (2007)

273.32 ELEVATORS AND WAREHOUSES ON RAILROAD. All elevators and warehouses, with the machinery and fixtures therein, situated upon the land of any railroad company, which are not in good faith owned, operated, and exclusively controlled by such company, shall be listed and assessed as personal property in the town or district where situated, in the name of the owner, if known, and, if not known, as "owner unknown."

[R. L. s. 825] (2008)

273.33 EXPRESS, STAGE AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES; PIPE LINES. Subdivision 1. The personal property of express, stage and transportation companies, and of pipeline companies engaged in the business of transporting natural gas, gasoline or other petroleum products except as otherwise provided by law, shall be listed and assessed in the county, town or district where the same is usually kept.

Subd. 2. The personal property, consisting of the pipeline system of mains, pipes and equipment attached thereto, of pipeline companies and others engaged in the operations or business of transporting natural gas, gasoline or other petroleum products by pipe lines, shall be listed with and assessed by the Commissioner of Taxation. This subdivision shall not apply to the assessment of the products transported through the pipe lines nor to the lines of local commercial gas companies engaged primarily in the business of distributing gas to consumers at retail nor to

pipe lines used by the owner thereof to supply natural gas or other petroleum products exclusively for such owner's own consumption and not for resale to others. On or before the fifteenth day of November, the commissioner shall certify to the auditor of each county, the amount of such personal property assessment against each company in each district in which such property is located.

[R L s 826; 1943 c 604 s 1; 1949 c 547 s 1] (2009)

273.34 WATER-CRAFT NOT NAVIGATING INTERNATIONAL WATERS.

All persons, companies, and corporations in this state owning steamboats, sailing vessels, wharf boats, barges, and other water-craft not employed in the navigation of international waters, shall list the same for assessment in the county, town, or district in which the same may belong, or be enrolled, registered, or licensed, or kept when not enrolled, registered, or licensed.

[R. L. s. 827] (2010)

273.35 GAS AND WATER COMPANIES. The personal property of gas and water companies shall be listed and assessed in the town or district where located, without regard to where the principal or other place of business of the company may be located.

[R L s 828; 1949 c 449 s 1] (2011)

273.36 ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANIES TO BE ASSESSED WHERE PROPERTY IS LOCATED. Personal property of electric light and power companies having a fixed situs in any city, village, or borough in this state shall be listed and assessed where situated, without regard to where the principal or other place of business of the company is located.

[1921 c. 482] (2012)

273.37 COMPANIES SUPPLYING ELECTRIC POWER; LISTED AND ASSESSED FOR TAXATION. Subdivision 1. Personal property of electric light and power companies, and other individuals and partnerships supplying electric light and power, having a fixed situs outside of the corporate limits of villages, cities and boroughs, shall be listed and assessed in the district where situated, except as otherwise provided.

Subd. 2. All transmission and distribution lines, and equipment attached thereto, having a fixed situs outside the corporate limits of villages, cities and boroughs, except distribution lines taxed as provided in sections 273.40 and 273.41, shall be listed with and assessed by the commissioner of taxation in the county where situated. The commissioner shall assess such property at the percentage of true and full value fixed by law; and, on or before the fifteenth day of November, shall certify to the auditor of each county in which such property is located the amount of the assessment made against each company and person owning such property.

[1925 c 306 s 1; 1939 c 321 s 1; 1949 c 554 s 1] (2012-1)

273.38 PERCENTAGE OF ASSESSMENTS; EXCEPTIONS. The commissioner of taxation shall assess at five per cent of full and true value distribution lines, and the attachments and appurtenances thereto, used primarily for supplying electricity to farmers at retail, and which shall be taxed at the average rate of taxes of all counties throughout the state of Minnesota, levied for all purposes, for the preceding year, and which shall be entered, certified and credited as provided in section 273.42. It is further provided that the distribution lines and the attachments and appurtenances thereto of cooperative associations organized under the provisions of Laws 1923, Chapter 326, and laws amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, and engaged in the electrical heat, light and power business, upon a mutual, non-profit and cooperative plan, shall be assessed and taxed as provided in sections 273.40 and 273.41.

[1925 c 306 s 2; 1939 c 321 s 2; 1949 c 554 s 2] (2012-2)

273.39 RURAL AREA. As used in sections 273.39 to 273.41, the term "rural area" shall be deemed to mean any area of the state not included within the boundaries of any incorporated city, village, or borough, and such term shall be deemed to include both farm and non-farm population thereof.

[1939 c. 303 s. 2] (2012-5)

273.40 ANNUAL TAX ON COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS. Cooperative associations organized under the provisions of Laws 1923, Chapter 326, and laws amendatory thereof and laws supplemental thereto, and engaged in electrical heat, light or power business upon a mutual, non-profit, and cooperative plan in rural areas, as hereinafter defined, are hereby recognized as quasi-public in their nature

and purposes; but such cooperative associations, which operate within the corporate limits of any village, city or borough shall be assessed on the basis of 40 per cent of the full and true value of that portion of its property located within the corporate limits of any village, city or borough as provided for in section 273.13.

[1939 c. 303 s. 1; 1943 c. 643 s. 2] (2012-4)

273.41 AMOUNT OF TAX. There is hereby imposed upon each such cooperative association on December 31 of each year a tax of \$10 for each 100 members, or fraction thereof, of such association. The tax, when paid, shall be in lieu of all personal property taxes, state, county, or local, upon distribution lines and the attachments and appurtenances thereto of such associations located in rural areas. The tax shall be payable on or before March 1 of the next succeeding year, to the commissioner of taxation, who shall retain five per cent of the proceeds of such tax for expenses of administration and shall distribute the balance thereof, on or before July 1 of each year to the treasurers of the respective counties of the state in proportion to the number of members of such associations in the several counties as of December 31 of the preceding year, as determined by reports of such associations made and verified in such manner and on such forms as may be prescribed by the commissioner of taxation. The moneys so distributed to the respective counties shall be credited by the treasurers thereof, one-half to the general revenue fund and one-half to the general school fund of the county.

[1939 c. 303 s. 3] (2012-6)

273.42 RATE OF TAX; ENTRY AND CERTIFICATION; CREDIT ON PAYMENT. The property set forth in section 273.37, subdivision 2, consisting of transmission lines, and distribution lines not taxed as provided in sections 273.38, 273.40 and 273.41 shall be taxed at the average rate of taxes levied for all purposes throughout the county and shall be entered on the tax lists by the county auditor against the owner thereof and certified to the county treasurer at the same time and in the same manner that other taxes are certified, and, when paid, shall be credited, one-half to the general revenue fund of the county, and one-half to the general school fund of the county.

[1925 c. 306 s. 3; 1949 c. 554 s. 3] (2012-3)

273.43 PERSONAL PROPERTY OF CERTAIN COMPANIES, WHERE LISTED. The personal property of street railroad, street railway, plank road, gravel road, turnpike, or bridge companies shall be listed in the county, town, city, village, or district where such property is situated, and where such personal property is situated in different counties, towns, cities, villages, or districts, such part of such personal property situated in such county, town, city, village, or district, shall be listed and assessed by the commissioner of taxation in the taxing district where the same is situated, without regard to where the principal or any other place of business of such company is located.

[R. L. s. 829; 1913 c. 25 s. 1] (2013)

273.44 ESTATES OF DECEDENTS. The personal property of the estate of a deceased person shall be listed and assessed at the place of listing at the time of his death.

[R. L. s. 830] (2014)

273.45 PERSONS UNDER GUARDIANSHIP. The personal property of a minor under guardianship shall be listed and assessed where the guardian resides; and of every other person under guardianship, where the ward resides.

[R. L. s. 831] (2015)

273.46 ASSIGNEES AND RECEIVERS. Personal property in the hands of an assignee or receiver shall be listed and assessed at the place of listing before his appointment.

[R. L. s. 832] (2016)

273.47 PROPERTY MOVED BETWEEN MAY AND JULY. The owner of personal property, removing from one county, town, or district to another between May first and July first, shall be assessed in either in which he is first called upon by the assessor. A person moving into this state from another state between those dates shall list the property owned by him on May first of such year in the county, town, or district in which he resides, unless he shall make it appear to the assessor that he is held for tax of the current year on the property in another state.

[R. L. s. 833] (2017)

273.48 WHERE LISTED IN CASE OF DOUBT. In case of doubt as to the proper place of listing personal property, or where it cannot be listed as in this chapter provided, if between places in the same county, the place for listing and assessing shall be determined by the county board of equalization; and, if between different counties, or places in different counties, by the commissioner of taxation; and when determined in either case shall be as binding as if fixed hereby.

[R. L. s. 834; 1911 c. 223 s. 1] (2018)

273.49 FORMS FOR LISTING; ASSESSOR TO VALUE. The commissioner of taxation shall prepare suitable forms for the listing of personal property, each year. He may arrange and classify the items of such property in such groups and classes and, from time to time, change, separate, or consolidate the same as he may deem advisable for securing more accurate information concerning and the more perfect listing and valuation of such property. The assessor shall determine and fix the full and true value of all items of personal property included in any such list and enter the same opposite such items, respectively, and the same shall be assessed for purposes of taxation according to law, so that when completed such statement shall truly and distinctly set forth the full and true value and also the assessed valuation for taxation of such personal property, as required by law.

[R. L. s. 835; 1909 c. 266 s. 1] (2019)

273.50 LISTS MAY BE DESTROYED. The county auditor may destroy any list or statement of personal property on file in his office after the expiration of six years from the date when the taxes thereon have been paid or become delinquent. If any proceeding has been begun to enforce payment of such taxes, such list or statement shall not be destroyed before the expiration of one year from the return of an execution unsatisfied, or the termination of the proceeding.

[R. L. s. 837] (2020)

273.51 [Obsolete]

273.52 PRIVATE BANKERS, BROKERS, AND BANKS WITHOUT STOCK. The accounting officer of every bank whose capital is not represented by shares of stock, and every private banker, broker, and stock jobber, when listing personal property, shall also make out and deliver to the assessor a sworn statement showing:

- (1) The amount of money on hand or in transit;
- (2) The amount of funds in the hands of other banks, brokers, or others subject to draft;
- (3) The amount of checks or cash items not included in either of the preceding items;
- (4) The amount of bills receivable, discounted or purchased, and other credits due or to become due, including accounts receivable, and interest accrued but not due, and interest due and unpaid;
- (5) The amount of bonds and stock of every kind, except United States bonds, and shares of capital stock of joint stock or other companies or corporations held as an investment, or in any way representing assets;
- (6) All other property appertaining to such business, other than real estate, which shall be listed and assessed as other real estate under this chapter;
- (7) The amount of all deposits made with them by other persons;
- (8) The amount of all accounts payable, other than current deposit accounts.

The aggregate amount of the seventh and eighth items shall be deducted from the aggregate amount of the first, second, third, and fourth items, and the remainder, if any, shall be listed as money, under Revised Laws 1905, Section 835, Subdivision 19. The amount of the fifth item shall be listed as bonds and stock under section 835, and the sixth item shall be listed the same as other similar personal property is listed under this chapter, except that, in case of savings banks organized under the general laws of this state, the amount of the seventh and eighth items shall be deducted from the aggregate amount of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth items, and the remainder, if any, shall be listed as credits, according to the provisions of Revised Laws 1905, Section 835.

[R. L. s. 839] (2022)

273.53 ASSESSMENT OF BANK AND MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY STOCKS; BASIS AND PERCENTAGE OF VALUATION. The stock of every bank and mortgage loan company in this state, organized under the laws of this state or of the United States, shall be assessed and taxed in the town, city, or village where such

bank or mortgage loan company is located, whether the stockholders of such bank reside in such place or not, and shall be assessed in the name of the bank or mortgage loan company. The cashier, or other officer of the bank or mortgage loan company, shall list all shares of the bank or mortgage loan company for assessment, in the same manner as personal property is listed. To aid the assessor in determining the value of such shares of stock, the accounting officer of every such bank or mortgage loan company shall furnish to the assessor a sworn statement showing the amount and number of the shares of the capital stock, the amount of its surplus, undivided profits, and all other funds, and the amount of its legally authorized investments in real estate located in this state, which real estate shall be assessed and taxed as other real estate. The assessor shall deduct the amount of such legally authorized investments in real estate from the aggregate amount of such capital, surplus, undivided profits, and other funds, and the remainder shall be taken as a basis for the valuation of such shares in the hands of the stockholders, and shall be assessed at 33½ per cent of its full and true value.

[1925 c. 304 s. 1] (2026-1)

273.54 RECORDS OF STOCKHOLDERS. Every bank and mortgage loan company shall keep at all times in its office or place of business a full and correct list of the names and residences of the stockholders or parties interested therein, showing the number of shares, and the amount held, owned, or controlled by each party in interest, which list shall be subject to the inspection of the officers authorized to assess property for taxation, and the accounting officer of each bank or mortgage loan company shall furnish to the assessor a duplicate copy of such list, verified by oath, which shall be returned and filed with the county auditor.

[1925 c. 304 s. 2] (2026-2)

273.55 DEDUCTION OF TAXES BEFORE DECLARING DIVIDEND. To secure the payment of taxes levied against the stockholders of banks and mortgage loan companies, every bank and mortgage loan company shall, before declaring any dividend, deduct from its annual earnings such amount as may be necessary to pay any taxes levied against the stockholders, and such bank or mortgage loan company, or officers thereof, shall pay the taxes and shall be authorized to charge the amount of such taxes paid to the expense account of such bank or mortgage loan company.

[1925 c. 304 s. 3] (2026-3)

273.56 ASSESSMENT OF INVESTMENT COMPANY SHARES. The shares of stock of every investment company organized under the laws of this state coming within the purview of section 54.26 shall be assessed and taxed in the taxing district where such investment company has its principal place of business, whether the stockholders of such investment company reside in such place or not, and shall be assessed in the name of and be paid by such investment company. The treasurer or other officer of such investment company shall list all shares of the company for assessment in the same manner as personal property is listed. To aid the assessor in determining the value of such shares of stock, the accounting officer of every such investment company shall furnish to the assessor, on or before June first of each year, a sworn statement showing, as to the immediately preceding May first, the amount and number of the shares of its capital stock, the amount of its surplus and undivided profits, and the amount of its real property and tangible personal property located in this state upon which a tax in this state has been paid during the preceding annual period, and the amount of any indebtedness upon which taxes have been properly and fully paid under the provisions of sections 287.01 to 287.12. The assessor shall deduct the amount of such real property and tangible personal property located in this state and the amount of any indebtedness upon which taxes have been properly and fully paid under sections 287.01 to 287.12 from the aggregate amount of such capital, surplus and undivided profits, and the remainder shall be taken as the basis for the valuation of such shares in the hands of the stockholders and shall be assessed at 33½ per cent of the full and true value thereof; and such tax shall be in lieu of all other taxes on such investment companies for the year in which such shares are assessed and taxed, except income tax, and shall be in lieu of all other taxes on such shares and taxes on the property of such investment companies, except upon real property, tangible personal property, motor vehicles, mortgage registry taxes, and taxes on franchises measured by income.

[Ex. 1937 c. 5 s. 1] (2026-5)

273.57 TAXATION BANK STOCK. The stock of every bank and mortgage loan company in this state, organized under the laws of this state or of the United States, shall be assessed and taxed in the town, city, or village where such bank or mortgage loan company is located, whether the stockholders of such bank reside in such place or not, and shall be assessed in the name of the bank or mortgage loan company. The cashier, or other officer of the bank or mortgage loan company, shall list all shares of the bank or mortgage loan company for assessment, in the same manner as the general property of the bank or mortgage loan company is listed. To aid the assessor in determining the value of such shares of stock, the accounting officer of every such bank or mortgage loan company shall furnish to the assessor a sworn statement showing the amount and number of the shares of the capital stock, the amount of its surplus or reserve fund, and the amount of its legally authorized investments in real estate, which shall be assessed and taxed as other real estate under this chapter. The assessor shall deduct the amount of investments in real estate from the aggregate amount of such capital and surplus fund, and the remainder shall be taken as a basis for the valuation of such shares in the hands of the stockholders, subject to the provisions of the law requiring all property to be assessed at its full and true value. The shares of capital stock of corporate banks not located in this state, held in the state, shall not be required to be listed under this chapter, but shall be listed by and assessed to the owner of such stock.

[1878 c. 1 s. 24; 1905 c. 60 s. 1] (2027)

273.58 SECURING OF TAX. To secure the payment of taxes on mortgage loan company and bank stock or banking capital, every bank and mortgage loan company shall, before declaring any dividend, deduct from the annual earnings of the bank such amount as may be necessary to pay any taxes levied upon the shares of the stock, and such bank or mortgage loan company, or officers thereof, shall pay the taxes, and shall be authorized to charge the amount of such taxes paid to the expense account of such bank or mortgage loan company.

[1878 c. 1 s. 26; 1905 c. 60 s. 1] (2028)

273.59 BANKS; LIST OF STOCKHOLDERS. In every bank and banking office there shall be kept at all times a full and correct list of the names and residences of the stockholders or owners or parties interested therein, showing the number of shares, and the amount held, owned, or controlled by each party in interest, which list shall be subject to the inspection of the officers authorized to assess property for taxation, and the accounting officer of each bank or banking institution shall furnish to the assessor a duplicate copy of such list, verified by oath, which shall be returned and filed with the county auditor.

[R. L. s. 841] (2029)

Note: This section may be superseded by section 273.54.

273.60 ASSESSMENT OF SHARES OF JOINT STOCK LAND BANKS; AMOUNT. To aid in agricultural development and in equalizing rates of interest upon farm loans, and shares of stock of joint stock land banks organized under the laws of the United States are hereby exempted from taxation other than that imposed by sections 273.60 to 273.64 and shall hereafter be subject to an annual tax equal to five mills on each dollar of the fair cash value of such shares.

[1925 c. 358 s. 1] (2029-1)

273.61 PLACE OF ASSESSMENT; LISTS AND STATEMENTS; BASIS OF VALUATION. The stock of every such joint stock land bank in this state shall be assessed and taxed in the town, city, or village where such bank is located, whether the stockholders of such bank reside in such place or not, and shall be assessed in the name of the bank. The cashier, or other officer of the bank, shall list all shares of the bank for assessment, in the same manner as personal property is listed. To aid the assessor in determining the value of such shares of stock, the accounting officer of every such bank shall furnish to the assessor a sworn statement showing the amount and number of the shares of capital stock, the amount of its surplus, undivided profits, and all other funds, and the amount of its legally authorized investments in real estate located in this state, which real estate shall be assessed and taxed as other real estate. The assessor shall deduct the amount of such legally authorized investments in real estate from the aggregate amount

of such capital, surplus, undivided profits, and other funds, and the remainder shall be taken as a basis for the valuation of such shares in the hands of the stockholders.

[1925 c. 358 s. 2] (2029-2)

273.62 LISTS OF STOCKHOLDERS. Every bank shall keep, at all times in its office or place of business, a full and correct list of the names and residences of the stockholders or parties interested therein, showing the number of shares, and the amount held, owned, or controlled by each party in interest, which list shall be subject to the inspection of the officers authorized to assess property for taxation, and the accounting officer of each bank shall furnish to the assessor a duplicate copy of such list, verified by oath, which shall be returned and filed with the county auditor.

[1925 c. 358 s. 3] (2029-3)

273.63 DEDUCTION OF TAX BEFORE DECLARING DIVIDEND. To secure the payment of taxes levied against the stockholders of such banks every bank shall, before declaring any dividend, deduct from its annual earnings such amount as may be necessary to pay any taxes levied against the stockholders, and such bank, or officers thereof, shall pay the taxes, and shall be authorized to charge the amount of such taxes paid to the expense account of such bank.

[1925 c. 358 s. 4] (2029-4)

273.64 APPORTIONMENT OF TAXES. All taxes paid to the county treasurer under the provisions of sections 273.60 to 273.64 shall be apportioned, one-sixth to the revenue fund of the state, one-sixth to the county revenue fund, and the balance shall be divided equally between the school district and the city, village, or town in which any such bank is situated.

[1925 c. 358 s. 5] (2029-5)

273.65 FAILURE TO LIST; EXAMINATION UNDER OATH; DUTIES OF ASSESSOR. When the assessor shall be of opinion that the person listing property for himself, or for any other person, company, or corporation, has not made a full, fair, and complete list thereof, he may examine such person, under oath, in regard to the amount of the property he is required to list; and, if such person shall refuse to make full discovery under oath, the assessor may list the property of such person, or his principal, according to his best judgment and information.

[R. L. s. 843] (2030)

273.66 OWNER ABSENT OR SICK. If any person required to list property be sick or absent when the assessor calls for a list thereof, the assessor shall leave at the office or usual place of residence or business of such person a written or printed notice requiring such person to make out and leave at a place, and on or before a day named therein, the statement or list required by this chapter. The date of leaving such notice, and the name of the person so required to list, shall be noted by the assessor in his assessment book.

[R. L. s. 844] (2031)

273.67 PROCEDURE WHEN OWNER DOES NOT LIST OR IS NOT SWORN. When any person whose duty it is to list shall refuse or neglect to list personal property when called on by the assessor, or to take and subscribe the required oath in regard to the truth of his statement, or any part thereof, the assessor shall enter opposite the name of such person, in an appropriate column, the words "refused to list," or "refused to swear," as the case may be; and when any person whose duty it is to list is absent, or unable from sickness to list, the assessor shall enter opposite the name of such person, in an appropriate column, the word "absent" or "sick." The assessor may administer oaths to all persons who by this chapter are required to swear, or whom he may require to testify, and he may examine, upon oath, any person whom he may suppose to have knowledge of the amount or value of the personal property of any person refusing to list or to verify his list of personal property.

[R. L. s. 845] (2032)

273.68 FAILURE TO OBTAIN LIST. In case of failure to obtain a statement of personal property, the assessor shall ascertain the amount and value of such property, and assess the same at such amount as he believes to be the true value thereof. When requested, he shall sign and deliver to the person assessed a copy of the statement showing the valuation of the property so listed.

[R. L. s. 846] (2033)