

Inheritance, Gift, Income, Excise Taxes

CHAPTER 290

INCOME AND EXCISE TAXES

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290.01 DEFINITIONS. 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 this chapter, shall be given the meanings subjoined to them.

Subd. 2. **Person.** The term "person" includes individuals, fiduciaries, estates, and trusts, and partnerships not included in the definition of corporations and may, where the context requires, include corporations as herein defined.

Subd. 3. **Partnership.** The term "partnership" includes a syndicate, group, pool, joint venture, or other unincorporated organization, through or by means of which

any business, financial operation, or venture is carried on, and which is not, within the meaning of this act, a trust or estate or a corporation; and the term "partner" includes a member in such a syndicate, group, pool, joint venture or organization.

Subd. 4. **Corporations.** The term "corporation" shall include joint stock companies and corporations existing under the laws of any state or country; partnerships, limited or otherwise, the organization of which is not interrupted by the death of a general partner or by a change in the ownership of his participating interest, and the management of which is centralized in one or more persons acting in a representative capacity; associations (other than ordinary partnerships) and common-law trusts organized or conducted for profit.

Subd. 5. **Domestic and foreign corporations.** The term "domestic" when applied to a corporation means a corporation created or organized in Minnesota or under its laws; and the term "foreign" when thus applied means a corporation other than a domestic corporation. The existence of any domestic corporation shall be deemed the exercise by it of the privilege of existing as a corporation; the grant to any foreign corporation of the right to engage in transacting local business within this state shall be deemed the grant to it of the privilege of transacting such business within this state in corporate or organized form; and the transaction of the local business within this state by any foreign corporation shall be deemed the transaction of such business within this state in corporate or organized form.

Subd. 6. **Taxpayer.** The term "taxpayer" means any person or corporation subject to a tax imposed by this chapter.

Subd. 7. **Resident.** The term "resident" means any individual domiciled in Minnesota and any other individual maintaining an abode therein during any portion of the tax year who shall not, during the whole of such tax year, have been domiciled outside the state.

Subd. 8. **Fiduciary.** The term "fiduciary" means a guardian, trustee, executor, administrator, receiver, conservator, or any person acting in any fiduciary capacity for any person or corporation.

Subd. 9. **Taxable year.** The term "taxable year" means the period for which the taxes levied by this chapter are imposed. It shall be a calendar year, a fiscal year, or, in cases where returns for a fractional part of a year are permitted or required, the period for which such return is made.

Subd. 10. **Fiscal year.** The term "fiscal year" means an accounting period of 12 months ending on the last day of any month other than December. In the case of any taxpayer who has made the election provided by section 290.40(2), the term means the annual period (varying from 52 to 53 weeks) so elected.

Subd. 11. **Paid or incurred, paid or accrued, received, or received or accrued.** The terms "paid or incurred" and "paid or accrued" shall be construed according to the method of accounting upon the basis of which net income is computed for the purposes of the taxes imposed by this chapter; and the terms "received" and "received or accrued" shall be similarly construed.

Subd. 12. **Stock or share.** The term "stock" or "share" means the interest of a member in a corporation however evidenced.

Subd. 13. **Stockholder or shareholder.** The term "stockholder" or "shareholder" means the owner of any such "stock" or "share."

Subd. 14. **State or this state.** The term "state" or "this state" means the state of Minnesota.

Subd. 15. **Includes.** The term "includes" and its derivatives, when used in a definition contained in this chapter, shall not exclude other things otherwise within the meaning of the term defined.

Subd. 16. **Commissioner.** The term "commissioner" means the commissioner of taxation of the state of Minnesota.

Subd. 17. **Property.** The term "property" includes every form of property, real, personal, or mixed, tangible or intangible, and every interest therein, legal or equitable, irrespective of how created or arising. Property pledged or mortgaged shall be treated as owned by the pledgor or mortgagor.

Subd. 18. **Duty on estate or trust.** When, in this chapter, the estate of a decedent or a trust is referred to as a taxable person, or a duty is imposed on such estate or trust, the reference may be construed as meaning the fiduciary in charge of the property of such estate or trust, and the duty shall be treated as imposed on such fiduciary.

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Subd. 19. **Net income.** The term "net income" means the gross income, as defined in subdivision 20, less the deductions allowed by section 290.09.

1283 p/ Subd. 20. **Gross income.** Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the term "gross income" includes every kind of compensation for labor or personal services of every kind from any private or public employment, office, position or services; income derived from the ownership or use of property; gains or profits derived from every kind of disposition of, or every kind of dealings in, property; income derived from the transaction of any trade or business; and income derived from any source. Items of gross income includible within these definitions shall be deemed such regardless of the form in which received. Items of gross income shall be included in gross income of the taxable year in which received by a taxpayer unless properly to be accounted for as of a different taxable year under methods of accounting permitted by section 290.07, except that (1) amounts transferred from a reserve or other account, if in effect transfers to surplus, shall, to the extent that such amounts were accumulated through deductions from gross income or entered into the computation of taxable net income during any taxable year, be treated as gross income for the year in which the transfer occurs, but only to the extent that such amounts resulted in a reduction of the tax imposed by this act, and (2) amounts received as refunds on account of taxes deducted from gross income during any taxable year shall be treated as gross income for the year in which actually received, but only to the extent that such amounts resulted in a reduction of the tax imposed by this act. If a husband and wife have filed a joint federal income tax return and separate Minnesota income tax returns for the same taxable period, amounts received as refunds on account of federal income taxes paid shall be included in gross income in the same ratio as the deductions for federal income taxes were claimed in the separate Minnesota tax returns.

Subd. 21. **Dividends.** (1) The term "dividends" means any distribution made by a corporation to its shareholders, whether in money or in other property, (a) out of its earnings or profits accumulated after December 31, 1932, or (b) out of the earnings or profits of the taxable year (computed as of the close of the taxable year without diminution by reason of any distributions made during the taxable year), without regard to the amount of the earnings and profits at the time the distribution was made. Dividends paid in property other than cash shall be included in the recipient's income at the fair market value of such property on the date the action ordering their distribution was taken, or if no such action was taken, on the date of the actual payment or credit thereof to the shareholder.

(2) For the purposes of this section every distribution is presumed to be made out of earnings or profits to the extent thereof, and from the most recently accumulated earnings or profits. Any earnings or profits accumulated, or increase in value of tangible property with situs in Minnesota, accrued, before January 1, 1933, may be distributed exempt from tax, after the earnings and profits accumulated after December 31, 1932, have been distributed, but any such tax-free distribution shall be applied against and reduce the cost or other income tax basis of the stock with respect to which such distribution is made. If such or any similar tax-free distributions exceed such cost or other income tax basis, any excess shall be treated in the same manner as a gain from the sale or exchange of property for the taxable year in which received by the distributee.

(3) A distribution made by a corporation to its shareholders in its stock or in rights to acquire its stock shall not be treated as a dividend to the extent that it does not constitute income to the shareholder within the meaning of the Sixteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Whenever a distribution by a corporation is, at the election of any of the shareholders (whether exercised before or after the declaration thereof), payable either (a) in its stock or in rights to acquire its stock or (b) in money or any other property (including its stock or rights to acquire its stock) then the distribution shall constitute a taxable dividend in the hands of all shareholders, regardless of the medium in which paid. If a corporation cancels or redeems its stock, whether or not such stock was issued as a stock dividend, at such time and in such manner as to make the distribution and cancellation or redemption, in whole or in part, essentially equivalent to the distribution of a taxable dividend, the amount so distributed in cancellation or redemption of the stock shall be treated as a taxable dividend to the extent that it represents a distribution of earnings or profits.

(4) Amounts distributed in liquidation of a corporation shall be treated as payment in exchange for the stock, and the gain or loss to the distributee resulting from such exchange shall be determined under section 290.12, but shall be recognized only to the extent provided in section 290.13, and shall be taken into account in computing gross income and net income only to the extent provided in section 290.16, subdivision 2. No amounts received in liquidation shall be taxed as a gain until the distributee shall have received in liquidation an amount in excess of the applicable loss or gain basis of the stock in respect of which the distribution is received, and any such excess shall be taxed as gain in the year in which received. No amount received in liquidation shall be treated as the distribution of an ordinary dividend.

(5) Amounts distributed by a regulated investment company, as that term is defined and limited by section 851 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, which are designated as capital gain dividends, as that term is defined in section 852(b) (3) (C) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, shall be treated by the shareholders of such a company as gains from the sale or exchange of capital assets held for more than six months and shall be taken into account in computing net income only to the extent provided in section 290.16, subdivision 2.

NOTE: The provisions of this subdivision are applicable to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956. This subdivision is contained in Laws 1957, Chapter 769, Section 1. The subdivision was also amended by Laws 1957, Chapter 621, Section 9. The exact text of the amendment to subdivision 21 as contained in chapter 621 is the same as clause 5 above.

Subd. 22. Taxable net income. The term "taxable net income" means the net income assignable to this state. Where the tax is computed according to the schedule of taxes provided in section 290.06, subdivision 2, the term "taxable net income" means the adjusted gross income assignable to this state. In either case the taxable net income assignable to this state shall be determined as provided in sections 290.17 to 290.20.

Subd. 23. Adjusted gross income. The term "adjusted gross income" means the gross income, as defined in subdivision 20, less the allowable deductions provided in sections 290.09, 290.075, 290.077, and 290.16, subdivision 6, to the extent allowed by section 290.18.

[1933 c 405 s 1, 10, 11, 21, 22; Ex1937 c 49 s 16; 1941 c 550 s 4, 11; 1943 c 656 s 1, 11; 1945 c 604 s 1, 2, 19; 1947 c 635 s 1; 1949 c 541 s 1; 1949 c 734 s 1-3; 1953 c 648 s 1; 1955 c 21 s 1; 1955 c 122 s 1; 1955 c 385 s 1; 1957 c 621 s 9; 1957 c 769 s 1] (2394-1, 2394-10, 2394-21, 2394-22)

290.02 EXCISE TAX ON CORPORATIONS; IMPOSITION, MEASUREMENT.

An annual excise tax is hereby imposed upon every domestic corporation, except those included within section 290.03, for the privilege of existing as a corporation during any part of its taxable year, and upon every foreign corporation, except those included within section 290.03, for the grant to it of the privilege of transacting or for the actual transaction by it of any local business within this state during any part of its taxable year, in corporate or organized form.

The tax so imposed shall be measured by such corporations' taxable net income for the taxable year for which the tax is imposed, and computed in the manner and at the rates provided in this chapter.

[1933 c 405 s 2; Ex1937 c 49 s 2; 1947 c 635 s 2] (2394-2)

290.03 INCOME TAX; IMPOSITION, CLASSES OF TAXPAYERS. An annual tax for each taxable year, computed in the manner and at the rates hereinafter provided, is hereby imposed upon the taxable net income for such year of the following classes of taxpayers:

(1) Domestic and foreign corporations not taxable under section 290.02 which own property within this state or whose business within this state during the taxable year consists exclusively of foreign commerce, interstate commerce, or both;

Business within the state shall not be deemed to include transportation in interstate or foreign commerce, or both, by means of ships navigating within or through waters which are made international for navigation purposes by any treaty or agreement to which the United States is a party;

(2) Resident and non-resident individuals;

(3) Estates of decedents, dying domiciled within or without this state; and,

(4) Trusts (except those taxable as corporations) however created by residents or non-residents or by domestic or foreign corporations.

NOTE: The provisions of this section as amended by Ex1957, Chapter 1, Article III are applicable to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956.

[1933 c 405 s 3; Ex1937 c 49 s 3; 1941 c 550 s 1; 1945 c 410 s 1; Ex1957 c 1 art III] (2394-3)

290.04 LIABILITY FOR TAX. Subdivision 1. **Accrual.** The liability for the tax imposed by section 290.02 shall arise upon the first day of the taxable year upon which a domestic corporation exercises any of the privileges specified in section 290.02 or exists as a corporation, or on which a foreign corporation is possessed of the privilege for the grant to it of the privilege of transacting or for the actual transaction by it of any local business within this state during any part of its taxable year, in corporate or organized form. The liability for the tax imposed by section 290.03 shall arise concurrently with the receipt or accrual of income during the taxable year. The provisions shall in no way affect the determination of the amount of such taxes, the time for making returns, and the time for paying such taxes.

Subd. 2. **Fiduciary relationship not to affect.** The liability of any taxpayer shall remain unaffected by the fact that such taxpayer, or the title, possession, custody, or control of his business or property, is in the care of a guardian, trustee, receiver, conservator, or any other person acting in any fiduciary capacity for such taxpayer or in reference to his business or property, unless the taxes imposed by this chapter are specifically imposed by this chapter upon any such guardian, trustee, receiver, conservator, or fiduciary.

[1933 c 405 s 4; Ex1937 c 49 s 4] (2394-4)

290.05 EXEMPT INDIVIDUALS, ORGANIZATIONS, ESTATES, TRUSTS. The following corporations, individuals, estates, trusts, and organizations shall be exempted from taxation under this chapter, provided that every such person or corporation claiming exemption under this chapter, in whole or in part, must establish to the satisfaction of the commissioner the taxable status of any income or activity:

(1) National and state banks, except as such banks are subject to the excise tax imposed by sections 290.085 and 290.361;

(2) Corporations, individuals, estates, and trusts engaged in the business of mining or producing iron ore; but if any such corporation, individual, estate, or trust engages in any other business or activity or has income from any property not used in such business it shall be subject to this tax computed on the net income from such property or such other business or activity. Royalty (as defined in section 299.02) shall not be considered as income from the business of mining or producing iron ore within the meaning of this section;

(3) Farmers' mutual insurance companies organized and existing under the laws of the state and credit unions organized under chapter 52;

(4) Fraternal beneficiary associations wherever organized, and public department relief associations of public employees of this state or of any of its political subdivisions;

(5) Cooperative or mutual rural telephone associations; and cooperative associations organized under the provisions of Laws 1923, Chapter 326, as amended, which are engaged in the transmission and distribution of electrical heat, light or power upon a mutual, and cooperative plan in areas outside the corporate limits of any city or village; but if any such cooperative association engages in supplying electrical heat, light or power to consumers within the corporate limits of any city, village or borough, then such association shall be subject to this tax computed on that portion of its net income which its gross receipts from consumers within such corporate limits bears to its total gross receipts;

(6) Labor, agricultural, and horticultural organizations, no part of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private member, stockholder, or individual;

(7) Farmers', fruit growers', or like associations organized and operated on a cooperative basis (a) for the purpose of processing or marketing the products of members or other producers, and turning back to them the proceeds of sales, less the necessary expenses, on the basis of either the quantity or the value of the products furnished by them, or (b) for the purpose of purchasing supplies and equipment for the use of members or other persons, and turning over such supplies and equipment to them at actual cost, plus necessary expenses; exemption shall not be denied any such association because it has capital stock, if the dividend rate of such stock is fixed at not to exceed the legal rate of interest in the state of incorporation or eight percent per annum, whichever is greater, on the value of the consideration for which the stock was issued, and if substantially all such stock (other than non-voting preferred stock, the owners of which are not entitled

or permitted to participate, directly or indirectly, in the profits of the association, upon dissolution or otherwise, beyond the fixed dividends) is owned by producers who process or market their products or purchase their supplies and equipment through the association; nor shall exemption be denied any such association because there is accumulated and maintained by it a reserve required by state law or a reasonable reserve for any necessary purpose; such an association may market the products of non-members in an amount the value of which does not exceed the value of the products marketed for members, and may purchase supplies and equipment for non-members in an amount the value of which does not exceed the value of the supplies and equipment purchased for members, provided the value of the purchases made for persons who are neither members nor producers does not exceed 15 percent of the value of all its purchases; business done for the United States or any of its agencies shall be disregarded in determining the right to exemption under this clause;

(8) Corporations operating or conducting public burying grounds, public school-houses, public hospitals, academies, colleges, universities, seminaries of learning, churches, houses of worship, and institutions of purely public charity, no part of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private member, stockholder, or individual;

(9) Any corporation, fund, foundation, trust or association organized for exclusively scientific, literary, religious, charitable, educational, or artistic purposes, or for the purpose of making contributions to or for the use of the United States of America, the State of Minnesota or any of its political subdivisions for exclusively public purposes, or for any combination of the above enumerated purposes, if no part of the net income of any such corporation, fund, foundation, trust or association inures to the benefit of any private member, stockholder, or individual;

(10) Business leagues and commercial clubs, not organized for profit and no part of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private member, stockholder, or individual;

(11) Clubs organized and operated exclusively for pleasure, recreation, or other non-profitable purposes, no part of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private member, stockholder, or individual;

(12) Any corporation all the stock of which is owned by the United States or which may be exempt from a state franchise or income tax by federal law;

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

(14) Corporations organized by an association exempt under the provisions of clause (7), or members thereof, for the purpose of financing the ordinary crop operations of such members or other producers, and operated in conjunction with such association; exemption shall not be denied any such corporation because it has capital stock, if the dividend rate of such stock is fixed at not to exceed the legal rate of interest in the state of incorporation or eight percent per annum, whichever is greater, on the value of the consideration for which the stock was issued, and if substantially all such stock (other than non-voting preferred stock, the owners of which are not entitled or permitted to participate, directly or indirectly, in the profits of the corporation, upon dissolution or otherwise, beyond the fixed dividends) is owned by such association, or members thereof; nor shall exemption be denied any such corporation because there is accumulated and maintained by it a reserve required by state law or a reasonable reserve for any necessary purpose;

(15) Corporations organized for the exclusive purpose of holding title to property, collecting income therefrom, and turning over the entire amount thereof, less expenses, to an organization which itself is exempt from the tax imposed by this chapter;

(16) Voluntary employees' beneficiary associations providing for the payment of life, sick, accident, or other benefits to the members of such association or their dependents if no part of their net earnings inures (other than through such payments) to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual.

[1933 c 405 s 5; Ex1937 c 49 s 5; 1939 c 446 s 1, 2; 1941 c 109 s 1; 1941 c 550 s 2; 1943 c 643 s 1; 1943 c 656 s 27; 1947 c 635 s 3; 1953 c 647 s 1] (2394-5)

29 AC 70 (5) 2 / 290.06 RATES OF TAX; CREDITS AGAINST TAX. Subdivision 1. Computation, corporations. The privilege and income taxes imposed by this chapter upon

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corporations shall be computed by applying to their taxable net income in excess of the applicable credits allowed under section 290.21 the rate of six percent. The amount of tax payable by a corporation required to file a return shall not be less than \$10.

X 67013 Subd. 2. **Computation; individuals, estates, trusts.** (a) The income taxes imposed by this chapter upon individuals, estates, and trusts, other than those taxable as corporations, shall be computed by applying to their taxable net income in excess of the applicable credits allowed by section 290.21 the following schedule of rates:

- (1) On the first \$1,000, one percent;
- (2) On the second \$1,000, two percent;
- (3) On the third \$1,000, three percent;
- (4) On the fourth \$1,000, four percent;
- (5) On the fifth \$1,000, five percent;
- (6) On the sixth and seventh \$1,000, six percent;
- (7) On the eighth and ninth \$1,000, seven percent;
- (8) On all over \$9,000, and not over \$12,500, eight percent;
- (9) On all over \$12,500, and not over \$20,000, nine percent;
- (10) On the remainder, ten percent.

(b) In lieu of a tax computed according to the rates set forth in clause (a) of this subdivision, the tax of any individual taxpayer whose adjusted gross income for the taxable year is less than \$10,000, at his election shall be computed according to the following schedule:

At least	If adjusted gross income is— But less than	The tax shall be
\$ 0	\$ 50	\$.25
50	100	.65
100	150	1.10
150	200	1.55
200	250	2.00
250	300	2.45
300	350	2.95
350	400	3.35
400	450	3.80
450	500	4.25
500	550	4.70
550	600	5.20
600	650	5.65
650	700	6.10
700	750	6.55
750	800	7.00
800	850	7.45
850	900	7.95
900	950	8.35
950	1,000	8.75
1,000	1,050	9.25
1,050	1,100	9.65
1,100	1,150	10.30
1,150	1,200	11.15
1,200	1,250	12.05
1,250	1,300	12.95
1,300	1,350	13.85
1,350	1,400	14.75
1,400	1,450	15.65
1,450	1,500	16.55
1,500	1,550	17.45
1,550	1,600	18.35
1,600	1,650	19.25
1,650	1,700	20.15
1,700	1,750	21.05
1,750	1,800	21.95
1,800	1,850	22.85
1,850	1,900	23.75
1,900	1,950	24.65

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At least	If adjusted gross income is— But less than	The tax shall be
1,950	2,000	25.55
2,000	2,050	26.45
2,050	2,100	27.35
2,100	2,150	28.25
2,150	2,200	29.15
2,200	2,250	30.15
2,250	2,300	31.45
2,300	2,350	32.75
2,350	2,400	34.15
2,400	2,450	35.50
2,450	2,500	36.80
2,500	2,550	38.15
2,550	2,600	39.55
2,600	2,650	40.85
2,650	2,700	42.25
2,700	2,750	43.55
2,750	2,800	44.95
2,800	2,850	46.25
2,850	2,900	47.65
2,900	2,950	48.90
2,950	3,000	50.35
3,000	3,050	51.70
3,050	3,100	53.00
3,100	3,150	54.35
3,150	3,200	55.70
3,200	3,250	57.05
3,250	3,300	58.40
3,300	3,350	59.85
3,350	3,400	61.50
3,400	3,450	63.30
3,450	3,500	65.10
3,500	3,550	66.90
3,550	3,600	68.70
3,600	3,650	70.50
3,650	3,700	72.30
3,700	3,750	74.10
3,750	3,800	75.90
3,800	3,850	77.70
3,850	3,900	79.50
3,900	3,950	81.30
3,950	4,000	83.10
4,000	4,050	84.90
4,050	4,100	86.70
4,100	4,150	88.50
4,150	4,200	90.30
4,200	4,250	92.10
4,250	4,300	93.90
4,300	4,350	95.70
4,350	4,400	97.50
4,400	4,450	99.35
4,450	4,500	101.40
4,500	4,550	103.65
4,550	4,600	105.80
4,600	4,650	108.15
4,650	4,700	110.40
4,700	4,750	112.65
4,750	4,800	114.85
4,800	4,850	117.10
4,850	4,900	119.35
4,900	4,950	121.60
4,950	5,000	123.85

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At least	If adjusted gross income is— But less than	The tax shall be
5,000	5,050	126.10
5,050	5,100	128.35
5,100	5,150	130.60
5,150	5,200	132.85
5,200	5,250	135.10
5,250	5,300	137.35
5,300	5,350	139.60
5,350	5,400	141.85
5,400	5,450	144.10
5,450	5,500	146.35
5,500	5,550	148.60
5,550	5,600	151.05
5,600	5,650	153.75
5,650	5,700	156.45
5,700	5,750	159.15
5,750	5,800	161.85
5,800	5,850	164.55
5,850	5,900	167.25
5,900	5,950	169.95
5,950	6,000	172.65
6,000	6,050	175.35
6,050	6,100	178.05
6,100	6,150	180.75
6,150	6,200	183.45
6,200	6,250	186.15
6,250	6,300	188.85
6,300	6,350	191.55
6,350	6,400	194.25
6,400	6,450	196.95
6,450	6,500	199.65
6,500	6,550	202.35
6,550	6,600	205.05
6,600	6,650	207.75
6,650	6,700	210.45
6,700	6,750	213.15
6,750	6,800	215.85
6,800	6,850	218.55
6,850	6,900	221.25
6,900	6,950	223.95
6,950	7,000	226.65
7,000	7,050	229.35
7,050	7,100	232.05
7,100	7,150	234.75
7,150	7,200	237.45
7,200	7,250	240.15
7,250	7,300	242.85
7,300	7,350	245.55
7,350	7,400	248.25
7,400	7,450	250.95
7,450	7,500	253.65
7,500	7,550	256.35
7,550	7,600	259.05
7,600	7,650	261.75
7,650	7,700	264.45
7,700	7,750	267.15
7,750	7,800	269.95
7,800	7,850	272.95
7,850	7,900	276.10
7,900	7,950	279.25
7,950	8,000	282.40

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At least	If adjusted gross income is— But less than	The tax shall be
8,000	8,050	285.55
8,050	8,100	288.70
8,100	8,150	291.85
8,150	8,200	295.00
8,200	8,250	298.15
8,250	8,300	301.30
8,300	8,350	304.45
8,350	8,400	307.60
8,400	8,450	310.75
8,450	8,500	313.90
8,500	8,550	317.05
8,550	8,600	320.20
8,600	8,650	323.35
8,650	8,700	326.50
8,700	8,750	329.65
8,750	8,800	332.80
8,800	8,850	335.95
8,850	8,900	339.10
8,900	8,950	342.25
8,950	9,000	345.40
9,000	9,050	348.55
9,050	9,100	351.70
9,100	9,150	354.85
9,150	9,200	358.00
9,200	9,250	361.15
9,250	9,300	364.30
9,300	9,350	367.45
9,350	9,400	370.60
9,400	9,450	373.75
9,450	9,500	376.90
9,500	9,550	380.05
9,550	9,600	383.20
9,600	9,650	386.35
9,650	9,700	389.50
9,700	9,750	392.65
9,750	9,800	395.80
9,800	9,850	398.95
9,850	9,900	402.10
9,900	9,950	405.25
9,950	10,000	408.40

9XC 709²⁶ Subd. 3. **Credits against tax.** The taxes due under the foregoing computation shall be credited with the following amounts:

(1) In the case of an unmarried individual, and, except as provided in paragraph 6, in the case of the estate of a decedent, \$10, and in the case of a trust, \$5;

(2) In the case of a married individual, living with husband or wife, and in the case of a head of a household, \$30. If such husband and wife make separate returns the personal exemption may be taken by either or divided between them;

(3) In the case of an individual, \$10 for each person (other than husband or wife) dependent upon and receiving his chief support from the taxpayer. One taxpayer only shall be allowed this credit with respect to any given dependent. In the case of the head of the household, a credit for one dependent shall be disallowed. A payment to a divorced or separated wife, other than a payment of the kind referred to in section 290.072, subdivision 3, shall not be considered a payment by the husband for the support of any dependent.

(4) (a) In the case of an unmarried individual who has attained the age of 65 before the close of his taxable year, an additional \$10;

(b) In the case of an unmarried individual who is blind at the close of the taxable year, an additional \$10;

(c) In the case of a married individual, living with husband or wife, an additional \$15 for each spouse who has attained the age of 65 before the close of the

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individual's taxable year, and an additional \$15 for each spouse who is blind at the close of the individual's taxable year. If such husband and wife make separate returns, these credits may be taken by either or divided between them;

(d) For the purposes of sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) of paragraph (4), an individual is blind if his central visual acuity does not exceed 20/200 in the better eye with correcting lenses, or if his visual acuity is greater than 20/200 but is accompanied by a limitation in the fields of vision such that the widest diameter of the visual field subtends an angle no greater than 20 degrees.

(5) In the case of an insurance company, it shall receive a credit on the tax computed as above equal in amount to any taxes based on premiums paid by it during the period for which the tax under this act is imposed by virtue of any law of this state, other than the surcharge on premiums imposed by Extra Session Laws 1933, Chapter 53, as amended;

(6) If the status of a taxpayer, insofar as it affects the credits allowed under paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 shall change during the taxable year, or if the taxpayer shall either become or cease to be a resident of the state during such taxable year, such credit shall be apportioned, in accordance with the number of months before and after such change. For the purpose of such apportionment, a fractional part of a month shall be disregarded unless more than one-half of the month, in which case it shall be considered as a month. In case of death during a taxable year a credit shall be allowed to the decedent, in proportion to the number of months before his death, and to his estate, in proportion to the number of months after his death, and in any event a minimum credit of \$5 shall be allowed to the decedent and his estate, respectively;

(7) In the case of a non-resident individual, credits under paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 shall be apportioned in the proportion of the gross income from sources in Minnesota to the gross income from all sources, and in any event a minimum credit of \$5 shall be allowed.

NOTE: The provisions of this subdivision as amended by Ex Laws 1957, Chapter 1, Article II, are applicable to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956.

XK 7043 1/4 Subd. 4. **Surtax upon corporations other than banks.** The rate of taxation fixed by subdivision 1 as the rate to be applied in computing the privilege and income taxes imposed by this chapter upon corporations is increased five percent of such rate. This subdivision shall apply to all taxable years which begin after December 31, 1945, and prior to January 1, 1959. The increase in the rate of taxation of the privilege and income taxes imposed by this subdivision shall hereafter be known as the surtax upon corporations other than banks. The proceeds of the surtax imposed by this subdivision shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the general revenue fund. There shall be paid from this general revenue fund all refunds of such surtaxes erroneously collected from taxpayers under this chapter as provided herein.

NOTE: The provisions of this subdivision as amended by Ex Laws 1957, Chapter 1, Article VII, Section 2, are applicable July 1, 1957.

XK 7043 1/5 Subd. 5. **Surtax upon individuals, estates, trusts.** The rates of taxation fixed by subdivision 2 as the several rates to be applied in computing the income taxes imposed by this chapter upon individuals, estates, and trusts, other than those taxable as corporations, after deducting the credits allowable under section 290.06, subdivision 3, are increased five percent of such respective rates; provided, however, that if the taxpayer elects to compute his tax according to the schedule of taxes contained in subdivision 2(b), that tax, less the credits allowable under section 290.06, subdivision 3, shall be increased by five percent. This subdivision shall apply to all taxable years which begin after December 31, 1948, and prior to January 1, 1959. The increase of the rates of taxation of the income taxes imposed by this chapter upon individuals, estates, and trusts, other than those taxable as corporations, and the increase of taxes of those taxpayers who elect to compute their taxes according to the schedule of taxes contained in subdivision 2(b), shall hereafter be known as the surtax upon individuals other than corporations. The proceeds of the surtax imposed by this subdivision and received after July 1, 1957 shall be deposited in the

state treasury to the credit of the income tax school fund. There shall be paid from the income tax school fund all refunds of such surtaxes erroneously collected from taxpayers under this chapter as provided herein.

NOTE: The provisions of this subdivision as amended by Ex Laws 1957, Chapter 1, Article I, Section 1, are applicable to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956, except as otherwise provided in the subdivision.

[1933 c 405 s 6; Ex1937 c 49 s 6; 1939 c 446 s 3; 1941 c 550 s 3; 1943 c 656 s 2; 1945 c 604 s 3; 1947 c 635 s 4; 1949 c 642 s 13; 1949 c 734 s 4, 5; 1951 c 605 s 1, 2; 1951 c 676 s 1; 1953 c 667 s 1, 2; 1955 c 84 s 1; 1957 c 847 s 1; Ex1957 c 1 art I s 1; Ex1957 c 1 art II s 1; Ex1957 c 1 art VII s 2] (2394-6)

290.061 [Repealed, applicable to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956, Ex1957 c 1 art 1 s 2]

290.062 ADDITIONAL PRIVILEGE AND INCOME TAX. There is hereby imposed an additional privilege and income tax for each of the two taxable years, the first of which starts after December 31, 1956, as follows:

(a) On all individuals, estates and trusts, other than those taxable as corporations, a surtax of five percent of the tax determined under section 290.06, subdivision 2, less the credits allowable under section 290.06, subdivision 3.

(b) On all corporations required to file a return under the provisions of Chapter 290 an additional tax equal to one percent on all taxable net income attributable to this state less credit allowed by section 290.21, and section 290.06, subdivision 3(5).

[Ex1955 c 2 art IV s 1; Ex1957 c 1 art IV s 3]

290.063 COLLECTION. The said additional taxes imposed by section 290.062 shall be collected by the commissioner of taxation as all other income and privilege, excise and gross earnings taxes are collected and shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the income tax school fund. All refunds of taxes illegally or erroneously collected under the provisions of this act from taxpayers shall be repaid from the income tax school fund.

[Ex1955 c 2 art IV s 2; Ex1957 c 1 art IV s 4]

290.064 POWERS OF COMMISSIONER OF TAXATION. The commissioner of taxation shall have the same powers and authority in connection with the collection of the taxes imposed by Sections 290.062 and 290.063 and the making of refunds as is provided in Chapters 290 and 295.

[Ex1955 c 2 art IV s 3]

290.07 NET INCOME; COMPUTATION, ACCOUNTING PERIOD. Subdivision 1. **Annual accounting period.** Net income and taxable net income shall be computed upon the basis of the taxpayer's annual accounting period. If a taxpayer has no annual accounting period, or has one other than a fiscal year, as heretofore defined, the net income and taxable net income shall be computed on the basis of the calendar year. Taxpayers shall employ the same accounting period on which they report, or would be required to report, their net income under the federal income tax act.

A taxpayer may change his accounting period only with the consent of the commissioner. In case of any such change, he shall pay a tax for the period not included in either his former or newly adopted taxable year, computed as provided in section 290.32.

Subd. 2. **Accounting methods.** Except as specifically provided to the contrary by this chapter, net income and taxable net income shall be computed in accordance with the method of accounting regularly employed in keeping the taxpayer's books. If no such accounting system has been regularly employed, or if that employed does not clearly or fairly reflect income or the income taxable under this chapter, the computation shall be made in accordance with such method as in the opinion of the commissioner does clearly and fairly reflect income and the income taxable under this chapter.

Except as otherwise expressly provided in this chapter, a taxpayer who changes the method of accounting on the basis of which he regularly computes his income in keeping his books shall, before computing his net income and taxable net income under the new method, secure the consent of the commissioner.

Subd. 3. **Change in accounting methods; adjustments.** (1) In computing the taxpayer's net income and taxable net income for any taxable year (referred to in this subdivision as the "year of the change"): (a) if such computation is under a method of accounting different from the method under which the taxpayer's net income and taxable net income for the preceding taxable year was computed, then

(b) there shall be taken into account those adjustments which are determined to be necessary solely by reason of the change in order to prevent amounts from being duplicated or omitted, except there shall not be taken into account any adjustment in respect of any taxable year to which this subdivision does not apply.

(2) If (a) the method of accounting from which the change is made was used by the taxpayer in computing his net income and taxable net income for the two taxable years preceding the year of the change, and (b) the increase in net income and taxable net income for the year of the change which results solely by reason of the adjustments required by paragraph (1) (b) exceeds \$3,000, then the tax under this chapter attributable to such increase in net income and taxable net income shall not be greater than the aggregate of the taxes under this chapter (or under the corresponding provisions of Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 290) which would result if one-third of such increase were included in net income and taxable net income for the year of the change and one-third of such increase were included for each of the two preceding taxable years.

(3) If (a) the increase in net income and taxable net income for the year of the change which results solely by reason of the adjustments required by paragraph (1) (b) exceeds \$3,000, and (b) the taxpayer establishes his net income and taxable net income (under the new method of accounting) for one or more taxable years consecutively preceding the taxable year of the change for which the taxpayer in computing net income and taxable net income used the method of accounting from which the change is made, then the tax under this chapter attributable to such increase in net income and taxable net income shall not be greater than the net increase in the taxes under this chapter which would result if the adjustments required by paragraph (1) (b) were allocated to the taxable year or years specified in part (b) of this sentence to which they are properly allocable under the new method of accounting and the balance of the adjustments required by paragraph (1) (b) was allocated to the taxable year of the change.

(4) For purposes of paragraphs (2) and (3) there shall be taken into account the increase or decrease in tax for any taxable year preceding the year of the change to which no adjustment is allocated under paragraph (3) but which is affected by a net operating loss (as defined in section 290.095) or by a capital loss carryover (as defined in section 290.16, subdivision 6), determined with reference to taxable years with respect to which adjustments under paragraph (3) are allocated. The increase or decrease in the tax for any taxable year for which an assessment of any deficiency, or a credit or refund of any overpayment, is prevented by any law or rule of law, shall be determined by reference to the tax previously determined for such year.

(5) In the case of any change described in paragraph (1), the taxpayer may, in such manner and subject to such conditions as the commissioner may by regulations prescribe, take the adjustments required by paragraph (1) (b) into account in computing the tax imposed by this chapter for the taxable year or years permitted under such regulations.

(6) This subdivision shall not apply to a change to which subdivision 5 of this section (relating to change to installment method) applies.

Subd. 4. Refunded income. If (a) an item was included in gross income for a prior taxable year (or years) because it appeared that the taxpayer had an unrestricted right to such item, and (b) a deduction is allowable for the taxable year because it was established after the close of such prior taxable year (or years) that the taxpayer did not have an unrestricted right to such item or to a portion of such item, and (c) the amount of such deduction exceeds \$3,000, then the tax imposed by this chapter for the taxable year shall be the lesser of the following: (d) the tax for the taxable year computed with such deduction; or (e) an amount equal to (1) the tax for the taxable year computed without such deduction, minus (2) the decrease in tax under this chapter for the prior taxable year (or years) which would result solely from the exclusion of such item (or portion thereof) from gross income for such prior taxable year (or years).

If the decrease in tax ascertained under part (e) (2) of the preceding paragraph exceeds the tax imposed by this chapter for the taxable year (computed without the deduction) such excess shall be considered to be a payment of tax on the last day prescribed by law for the payment of tax for the taxable year, and shall be refunded or credited in the same manner as if it were an overpayment for such taxable year. The preceding paragraph does not apply to any deduction allowable with

respect to an item which was included in gross income by reason of the sale or other disposition of stock in trade of the taxpayer (or other property of a kind which would properly have been included in the inventory of the taxpayer if on hand at the close of the prior taxable year) or property held by the taxpayer primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of his trade or business. This paragraph shall not apply if the deduction arises out of refunds or repayments made by a regulated public utility (as defined in section 1503 (c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 without regard to paragraph (2) thereof) if such refunds or repayments are required to be made by the government, political subdivision, agency, or instrumentality referred to in such section.

Subd. 5. Property sold on installment plan. (1) Under regulations prescribed by the commissioner, a person who regularly sells or otherwise disposes of personal property on the installment plan may return as income therefrom in any taxable year that proportion of the installment payments actually received in that year which the gross profit, realized or to be realized when payment is completed, bears to the total contract price.

(2) Income from a sale or other disposition of real property, or from a casual sale or other casual disposition of personal property (other than property of a kind which would properly be included in the inventory of the taxpayer if on hand at the close of the taxable year) for a price exceeding \$1,000, may (under regulations prescribed by the commissioner) be returned on the basis and in the manner prescribed in paragraph (1). The preceding sentence shall apply in the case of a sale or other disposition during a taxable year beginning after December 31, 1954 (whether or not such taxable year ends after the date of enactment of this act), only if in the taxable year of the sale or other disposition there are no payments or the payments (exclusive of evidences of indebtedness of the purchaser) do not exceed 30 percent of the selling price.

(3) A taxpayer may elect to utilize the installment method of reporting income from the sale of intangible personal property only upon condition that he shall in the event he terminates his residence or domicile in this state, return as income, for the taxable period ending with said termination, the gain which would have been includible but for his election to utilize the installment method, less the gain on the transaction which he has previously included in gross income. The filing of a return reporting income from the sale of property on an installment basis shall constitute an election which election shall be irrevocable unless changed on or before the due date for filing return.

(4) If an installment obligation is satisfied at other than its face value or distributed, transmitted, sold or otherwise disposed of, gain or loss shall result to the extent of the difference between the basis of the obligation, and (a) in the case of satisfaction at other than face value or a sale or exchange the amount realized, or (b) in case of a distribution, transmission or disposition otherwise than by sale or exchange the fair market value of the obligation at the time of such distribution, transmission, or disposition. Any gain or loss so resulting shall be considered as resulting from the sale or exchange of the property in respect of which the installment obligation was received. The basis of the obligation shall be the excess of the face value of the obligation over an amount equal to the income which would be returnable were the obligation satisfied in full. This subsection shall not apply to the transmission at death of installment obligations if there is filed with the commissioner, at such time as he may by regulation prescribe, a bond in such amount and with such sureties as he may deem necessary, conditioned upon the return as income, by the person receiving any payment on such obligations, of the same proportion of such payment as would be returnable as income by the decedent if he had lived and had received such payment. If an installment obligation is distributed by one corporation to another corporation in the course of a liquidation, and under section 290.134, subdivision 2 no gain or loss with respect to the receipt of such obligation is recognized in the case of the recipient corporation, then no gain or loss with respect to the distribution of such obligation shall be recognized in the case of the distributing corporation. If an installment obligation is distributed by a corporation in the course of a liquidation, and under section 290.135, subdivision 2, no gain or loss would have been recognized to the corporation if the corporation had sold or exchanged such installment obligation on the day of such distribution, then no gain or loss shall be recognized to such corporation by reason of such distribution.

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(5) If a taxpayer entitled to the benefits of paragraph (1) of this subdivision elects for any taxable year to report his net income and taxable net income on the installment basis, then in computing his net income and taxable net income for such year (referred to in this and the succeeding two paragraphs as "year of change") or for any subsequent year, (a) installment payments actually received during any such year on account of sales or other dispositions of property made in any taxable year before the year of change shall not be excluded; but (b) the tax imposed by this chapter for any taxable year (referred to in this and the succeeding two paragraphs as "adjustment year") beginning after December 31, 1954, shall be reduced by the adjustment computed under paragraph (6).

(6) In determining the adjustment referred to in paragraph (5) (b) first determine, for each taxable year before the year of change, the amount which equals the lesser of: (a) the portion of the tax for such prior taxable year which is attributable to the gross profit which was included in gross income for such prior taxable year, and which by reason of paragraph (5) (a) is includible in gross income for the taxable year, or (b) the portion of the tax for the adjustment year which is attributable to the gross profit described in subparagraph (a) of this paragraph. The adjustment referred to in paragraph (5) (b) for the adjustment year is the sum of the amounts determined under the preceding sentence.

(7) For purposes of paragraph (6), the portion of the tax for a prior taxable year, or for the adjustment year, which is attributable to the gross profit described in such paragraph is that amount which bears the same ratio to the tax imposed by this chapter (or by the corresponding provisions of prior Minnesota income tax laws) for such taxable year (computed without regard to paragraph (6) as the gross profit described in such paragraph bears to the gross income for such taxable year.

NOTE: The provisions of this subdivision as amended by Laws 1957, Chapter 621, Section 10, and Laws 1957, Chapter 772, Section 1, are applicable to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956.

Subd. 6. Items included in gross income. The amount of all items of gross income shall be included in the gross income for the taxable year in which received by the taxpayer, unless, under methods of accounting permitted under subdivision 2, such amounts are to be properly accounted for as of a different period. In the case of the death of a taxpayer whose net income is computed upon the basis of the accrual method of accounting, amounts (except amounts includible in computing a partner's net income under Section 290.31) accrued only by reason of the death of the taxpayer, shall not be included in computing net income for the period in which falls the date of the taxpayer's death.

Subd. 7. Deductions, credits; time for taking. The deductions and credits provided for in this chapter shall be taken for a taxable year in which "paid or accrued" or "paid and incurred," dependent upon the method of accounting upon the basis of which the net income is computed, unless in order to clearly reflect the income the deductions or credits should be taken as of a different period. In the case of the death of a taxpayer whose net income is computed upon the basis of the accrual method of accounting, amounts (except amounts includible in computing a partner's net income under section 290.31) accrued as deductions and credits only by reason of the death of the taxpayer shall not be allowed in computing net income for the period in which falls the date of the taxpayer's death.

[1933 c 405 s 9; 1939 c 446 s 4; 1945 c 604 s 4, 5; 1947 c 635 s 5; 1955 c 426 s 1; 1957 c 621 s 10; 1957 c 772 s 1] (2394-9)

290.071 INCOME FROM UNITED STATES BONDS, LONG TERM PROJECTS, INVENTION OR ARTISTIC WORK, BACK PAY, BAD DEBTS. Subdivision 1. **United States Bonds.** In the case of obligations of the United States issued at a discount and redeemable for fixed amounts increasing at stated intervals, a corporate taxpayer may at its election treat such increase as income for any taxable year beginning after December 31, 1940, notwithstanding the fact that such taxpayer files its returns on the cash basis.

Subd. 2. Long term projects. (1) If an individual or partnership engages in an employment as defined in paragraph (2), and the employment covers a period of 36 months or more (from the beginning to the completion of such employment), and the gross compensation from the employment received or accrued in the taxable year of the individual or partnership is not less than 80 percent of the total compensation from such employment, then the tax attributable to any part of the compensation which is included in the gross income of any individual shall not be

greater than the aggregate of the taxes attributable to such part had it been included in the gross income of such individual ratably over that part of the period preceding the date of receipt or accrual.

(2) For purposes of this subdivision, the term "an employment" means an arrangement or series of arrangements for the performance of personal services by an individual or partnership to effect a particular result, regardless of the number of sources from which compensation therefor is obtained.

(3) An individual who is a member of a partnership receiving or accruing compensation from an employment of the type described in paragraph (1) shall be entitled to the benefits of that paragraph only if the individual has been a member of the partnership continuously for a period of 36 months or the period of the employment immediately preceding the receipt or accrual. In such a case the tax attributable to the part of the compensation which is includible in the gross income of the individual shall not be greater than the aggregate of the taxes which would have been attributable to that part had it been included in the gross income of the individual ratably over the period in which it was earned or the period during which the individual continuously was a member of the partnership, whichever period is the shorter. For purposes of this paragraph, a member of a partnership shall be deemed to have been a member of the partnership for any period, ending immediately prior to becoming such a member, in which he was an employee of such partnership, if during the taxable year he received or accrued compensation attributable to employment by the partnership during such period. This paragraph shall apply only to amounts received or accrued after December 31, 1954. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this act, Minnesota Statutes, section 290.071, subdivision 2 shall apply to amounts received or accrued as a partner on or before December 31, 1954 and to the computation of tax on amounts received or accrued on or before December 31, 1954.

Subd. 3. Invention, artistic work. If (a) an individual includes in gross income amounts in respect of a particular invention or artistic work created by the individual; and (b) the work on the invention or the artistic work covered a period of 24 months or more (from the beginning to the completion thereof); and (c) the amounts in respect of the invention or the artistic work includible in gross income for the taxable year are not less than 80 percent of the gross income in respect of such invention or artistic work in the taxable year plus the gross income therefrom in previous taxable years and the 12 months immediately succeeding the close of the taxable year, then the tax attributable to the part of such gross income of the taxable year which is not taxable as a gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset held for more than six months shall not be greater than the aggregate of the taxes attributable to such part had it been received ratably over, in the case of an invention, that part of the period preceding the close of the taxable year or 60 months, whichever is shorter, or, in the case of an artistic work, that part of the period preceding the close of the taxable year but not more than 36 months.

For purposes of this subdivision, (a) the term "invention" means a patent covering an invention of the individual, and (b) the term "artistic work" means a literary, musical, or artistic composition or a copyright covering a literary, musical, or artistic composition.

Subd. 4. Back pay. If the amount of the back pay received or accrued by an individual during the taxable year exceeds 15 percent of the gross income of the individual for such year, the part of the tax attributable to the inclusion of such back pay in gross income for the taxable year shall not be greater than the aggregate of the increases in the taxes which would have resulted from the inclusion of the respective portions of such back pay in gross income for the taxable years to which such portions are respectively attributable, as determined under the regulations prescribed by the commissioner.

For purposes of the preceding paragraph, the term "back pay" means amounts includible in gross income which are one of the following: (A) remuneration, including wages, salaries, retirement pay, and other similar compensation, which is received or accrued during the taxable year by an employee for services performed prior to the taxable year for his employer and which would have been paid prior to the taxable year except for the intervention of one of the following events: (i) bankruptcy or receivership of the employer; (ii) dispute as to the liability of the employer to pay such remuneration, which is determined after the commencement of court proceedings; (iii) if the employer is the United States, a State, a Territory,

or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, or any agency or instrumentality of any of the foregoing, lack of funds appropriated to pay such remuneration; or (iv) any other event determined to be similar in nature under regulations prescribed by the commissioner; and (B) wages or salaries which are received or accrued during the taxable year by an employee for services performed prior to the taxable year for his employer and which constitute retroactive wage or salary increases ordered, recommended, or approved by any federal or state agency, and made retroactive to any period prior to the taxable year; and (C) payments which are received or accrued during the taxable year as the result of an alleged violation by an employer of any state or federal law relating to labor standards or practices, and which are determined under regulations prescribed by the commissioner to be attributable to a prior taxable year.

Subd. 5. **Bad debts.** Income attributable to the recovery during the year of a bad debt, on account of which a deduction or credit was allowed for a prior taxable year, shall be included in gross income only to the extent that the deduction or credit resulted in a reduction of the tax imposed by this chapter for such prior year.

[1943 c 656 s 3; 1945 c 413 s 1, 2; 1955 c 30 s 1]

290.072 GROSS INCOME, DIVORCE AND SEPARATION PAYMENTS. Subdivision 1. **Gross income of wife.** If a wife is divorced or legally separated from her husband under a decree of divorce or of separate maintenance, the wife's gross income, if she is a resident of the State of Minnesota, includes periodic payments (whether or not made at regular intervals) received after such decree in discharge of (or attributable to property transferred, in trust or otherwise, in discharge of) a legal obligation which, because of the marital or family relationship, is imposed on or incurred by the husband under the decree or under a written instrument incident to such divorce or separation.

(2) If a wife is separated from her husband and there is a written separation agreement, the wife's gross income, if she is a resident of the State of Minnesota, includes periodic payments (whether or not made at regular intervals) received after such agreement is executed which are made under such agreement and because of the marital or family relationship (or which are attributable to property transferred, in trust or otherwise, under such agreement and because of such relationship). This paragraph shall not apply if the husband and wife make a single return jointly.

(3) If a wife is separated from her husband, the wife's gross income, if she is a resident of the State of Minnesota, includes periodic payments (whether or not made at regular intervals) received by her from her husband under a decree requiring the husband to make the payments for her support or maintenance. This paragraph shall not apply if the husband and wife make a single return jointly.

Subd. 2. **Gross income of husband.** The husband's gross income does not include amounts received by the wife which, under subdivision 1, are (1) includible in the gross income of the wife, and (2) attributable to transferred property.

Subd. 3. **Payments for support of minor children.** This section shall not apply to that part of any periodic payment which is fixed by the decree or written instrument as payable for the support of minor children of the husband. To the extent of the amount so fixed, the entire amount of such payment, if less than the total amount payable, shall be considered as payable for the support of minor children.

Subd. 4. **Installment payments of lump sum obligations.** Installment payments of lump sum obligations fixed in the decree or written instrument shall not be considered periodic payments under this section, unless the total amount is to be paid within a period ending more than ten years from the date of the decree or instrument, and then only to the extent that installment payments received during the taxable year do not exceed ten percent of the total amount so fixed.

Subd. 5. **Terms "wife," "husband."** For the purposes of this section and any other section of this chapter the terms "wife" and "husband" shall include "former wife" and "former husband" respectively; and, if the payments described in such sections are made by or on behalf of the wife or former wife to the husband or former husband instead of vice versa, wherever appropriate to the meaning of such sections, the term "husband" shall be read "wife" and the term "wife" shall be read "husband."

[1943 c 656 s 4; 1949 c 734 s 5; 1955 c 23 s 1]

290.073 GROSS INCOME, COMMODITY CREDIT LOANS. Amounts received as loans from the Commodity Credit Corporation shall, at the election of the taxpayer, be considered as income, and included in gross income for the taxable year in which received. If the taxpayer so elects, then the method of computing income so adopted shall be adhered to with respect to all subsequent taxable years unless with the approval of the commissioner a change to a different method is authorized. This section shall apply to 1942 and subsequent taxable years.

[1943 c. 656 s. 22]

290.074 [Repealed, 1947 c 635 s 21]

290.075 RENEGOTIATED WAR CONTRACTS. Any taxpayer who supplies any goods, wares and merchandise or performs services, or both, under any contract, with the United States of America, or under any subcontract thereunder, or under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract with the United States of America, or any agency thereof and who is subject to renegotiations under the renegotiation laws of the United States of America, or is required to renegotiate with his subcontractor, shall be required to adjust his or its Minnesota income and franchise tax liability in accordance with the following rules:

A return shall be filed and the income and franchise tax computed, on the basis of the Minnesota taxable net income without giving effect to any renegotiations occurring after the close of the taxable year. If after the close of the taxable year there is a final determination under renegotiation, the difference between (1) the amount determined by the renegotiation to be (a) excess profits, (b) excess fees under a fixed fee contract with the United States, or any agency thereof, or (c) the amount of any item for which the taxpayer has been reimbursed but which is disallowed as an item of cost chargeable to a fixed fee contract, and (2) the amount of federal income and excess profits taxes applicable thereto, shall be allowed as a deduction from gross income in the taxable year in which said final determination is made, but only to the extent that such renegotiated profits, fees or amounts were included in the taxable net income in a prior year. If the taxable net income for the taxable year in which said final determination is made is less than said deduction, the taxpayer shall be entitled to a refund of the state income tax which it has paid on the difference between said deduction and said taxable income. This section shall apply to all taxable years ending after December 31, 1941, notwithstanding the expiration of the period of limitation provided by law; provided, that no refund shall be allowed unless a claim therefor is filed as provided by law within three and one half years after the return was filed or two years after the tax was paid or collected, whichever period is the longer. The certificate of the agency or instrumentality of the United States conducting such renegotiation proceedings shall be evidence of the amount of the renegotiated profit and of the date thereof.

[1943 c 656 s 26; 1945 c 604 s 6; 1951 c 578 s 1]

290.076 INCOME FROM SERVICES OF CHILD, WHERE INCLUDED. Amounts received in respect of the services of a child shall be included in his gross income and not in the gross income of the parent, even though such amounts are not received by the child. All expenditures by the parent or the child attributable to amounts which are includible in the gross income of the child and not of the parent solely by reason of this section shall be deemed to have been paid or incurred by the child. For the purposes of this section the term "parent" includes an individual who is entitled to the services of a child by reason of having parental rights and duties in respect to the child. Any tax assessed against the child to the extent attributable to amounts includible in the gross income of the child and not of the parent solely by reason of this section shall, if not paid by the child, for all purposes be considered as having also been properly assessed against the parent.

[1945 c 604 s 18]

290.077 INCOME IN RESPECT OF DECEDENTS. Subdivision 1. **Inclusion in gross income.** (1) The amount of all items of gross income in respect of a decedent which are not properly includible in respect of the taxable period in which falls the date of his death or a prior period (including the amount of all items of gross income in respect of a prior decedent, if the right to receive such amount was acquired by reason of the death of the prior decedent or by bequest, devise, or inheritance from the prior decedent) shall be included in the gross income, for the taxable year when received; of:

(A) The estate of the decedent, if the right to receive the amount is acquired by the decedent's estate from the decedent;

(B) The person who, by reason of the death of the decedent, acquires the right to receive the amount, if the right to receive the amount is not required by the decedent's estate from the decedent; or

(C) The person who acquires from the decedent the right to receive the amount by bequest, devise or inheritance, if the amount is received after a distribution by the decedent's estate of such right.

(2) If a right, described in paragraph (1), to receive an amount is transferred by the estate of the decedent or a person who receives such right by reason of the death of the decedent or by bequest, devise, or inheritance from the decedent, there shall be included in the gross income of the estate or such person, as the case may be, for the taxable period in which the transfer occurs, the fair market value of such right at the time of such transfer plus the amount by which any consideration for the transfer exceeds such fair market value. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term "transfer" includes sale, exchange, or other disposition, or the satisfaction of an installment obligation at other than face value, but does not include transmission at death to the estate of the decedent or a transfer to a person pursuant to the right of such person to receive such amount by reason of the death of the decedent or by bequest, devise, or inheritance from the decedent except as provided in subdivision 3.

(3) The right, described in paragraph (1), to receive an amount shall be treated, in the hands of the estate of the decedent or any person who acquired such right by reason of the death of the decedent, or by bequest, devise, or inheritance from the decedent, as if it had been acquired by the estate or such person in the transaction in which the right to receive the income was originally derived; and the amount includible in gross income under paragraph (1) or (2) shall be considered in the hands of the estate or such person to have the character which it would have had in the hands of the decedent if the decedent had lived and received such amount.

(4) In the case of an installment obligation received by a decedent on the sale or other disposition of property, the income from which was properly reportable by the decedent on the installment basis under section 290.07, subdivision 3, if such obligation is acquired by the decedent's estate from the decedent or by any person by reason of the death of the decedent or by bequest, devise, or inheritance from the decedent.

(a) An amount equal to the excess of the face amount of such obligation over the basis of the obligation in the hands of the decedent (determined under section 290.07, subdivision 3) shall, for the purpose of paragraph (1), be considered as an item of gross income in respect of the decedent; and

(b) Such obligation shall, for purposes of paragraphs (2) and (3), be considered a right to receive an item of gross income in respect of the decedent, but the amount includible in gross income under paragraph (2) shall be reduced by an amount equal to the basis of the obligation in the hands of the decedent (determined under section 290.07, subdivision 3).

NOTE: The provisions of this subdivision as amended by Laws 1957, Chapter 761, Section 1, are applicable to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956.

Subd. 2. Allowance of deductions and credit. The amount of any deductions specified in sections 290.09 (1), (2), (3) or (7) (relating to deductions for expenses, interest, taxes and depletion) in respect of a decedent which is not properly allowable to the decedent in respect of the taxable period in which falls the date of his death, or a prior period, shall be allowed:

(1) In the case of a deduction specified in sections 290.09 (1), (2) or (3), in the taxable year when paid

(A) to the estate of the decedent; except that

(B) if the estate of the decedent is not liable to discharge the obligation to which the deduction relates, to the person who, by reason of the death of the decedent or by bequest, devise or inheritance acquires, subject to such obligation, from the decedent an interest in property of the decedent.

(2) In the case of the deduction specified in section 290.09 (7) to the person described in subdivision 1 (1), (A) (B) or (C) who, in the manner described therein, receives the income to which the deduction relates, in the taxable year when such income is received.

Subd. 3. Transfers to nonresidents. (1) If a right described in subdivision 1 of this section to receive an amount is transferred to a nonresident by the executor

or administrator of an estate, the fair market value of such right at the date of the transfer shall be included in the gross income of the estate for the year in which such transfer occurs and the value of such right shall not be allowed as a deduction in computing the taxable net income of the estate. The estate shall not include the value of such right in its gross income and the executor or administrator shall be relieved of any further liability with respect to such right if the non-resident; (A) includes the fair market value of such right (as of the date the right is received) in his gross income for the year such right is received and pays the tax thereon, or (B) elects to include the amount received in payment of such right in his gross income for the year in which such payment is received and pays the tax thereon in the same manner as a resident of this state and files a bond with the commissioner of taxation during the year such right is received, in such form and in such amount as the commissioner may deem necessary to assure payment of the tax. A bond required under (B) shall be deemed sufficient if in an amount equivalent to the tax which would be due if the method provided in (A) were followed.

[1945 c 604 s 17; 1957 c 761 s 1]

290.078 RESTRICTED STOCK OPTIONS. Subdivision 1. **Treatment in general.** If a share of stock is transferred to an individual pursuant to his exercise after 1950 of a restricted stock option, and no disposition of such share is made by him within two years from the date of the granting of the option nor within six months after the transfer of such share to him.

(1) No income shall result at the time of the transfer of such share to the individual upon his exercise of the option with respect to such share;

(2) No deduction under section 290.09 shall be allowable at any time to the employer corporation of such individual or its parent or subsidiary corporation, or a corporation issuing or assuming a stock option in a transaction to which subdivision 7 is applicable, with respect to the share so transferred; and

(3) No amount other than the price paid under the option shall be considered as received by either of such corporations for the share so transferred.

This subdivision and subdivision 2 shall not apply unless (A) the individual, at the time he exercises the restricted stock option, is an employee of the corporation granting such option or of a parent or subsidiary corporation of such corporation, or a corporation or a parent or subsidiary of such corporation issuing or assuming a stock option in a transaction to which subdivision 7 is applicable, or (B) the option is exercised by him within three months after the date he ceases to be an employee of any such corporation.

Subd. 2 Special rule where option price between 85% and 95% of value of stock. If no disposition of a share of stock acquired by an individual upon his exercise after 1950 of a restricted stock option is made by him within two years from the date of the granting of the option nor within six months after the transfer of such share to him, but, at the time the restricted stock option was granted, the option price (computed under subdivision 4 (1) (A)) was less than 95 percent of the fair market value at such time of such share, then, in the event of any disposition of such share by him, or in the event of his death (whenever occurring) while owning such share, there shall be included as compensation (and not as gain upon the sale or exchange of a capital asset) in his gross income, for the taxable year in which falls the date of such disposition or for the taxable year closing with his death, whichever is applicable—

(1) In the case of a share of stock acquired under an option qualifying under clause (i) of subdivision 4 (1) (A), an amount equal to the amount (if any) by which the option price is exceeded by the lesser of

(A) The fair market value of the share at the time of such disposition or death, or

(B) The fair market value of the share at the time the option was granted; or

(2) In the case of stock acquired under an option qualifying under clause (ii) of subdivision 4 (1) (A), an amount equal to the lesser of

(A) The excess of the fair market value of the share at the time of such disposition or death over the price paid under the option, or

(B) The excess of the fair market value of the share at the time the option was granted over the option price (computed as if the option had been exercised at such time).

In the case of the disposition of such share by the individual, the basis of the share in his hands at the time of such disposition shall be increased by an amount equal to the amount so includible in his gross income.

Subd. 3. Acquisition of new stock. If stock is received by an individual in a distribution to which other sections of this chapter apply and such distribution was made with respect to stock transferred to him upon his exercise of the option, such stock shall be considered as having been transferred to him upon his exercise of such option. A similar rule shall be applied in the case of a series of such exchanges or acquisitions.

Subd. 4. Definitions. As used in this section

(1) The term "restricted stock option" means an option granted after February 26, 1945, to an individual, for any reason connected with his employment by a corporation, if granted by the employer corporation or its parent or subsidiary corporation, to purchase stock of any of such corporations, but only if

(A) At the time such option is granted

(i) the option price is at least 85 percent of the fair market value at such time of the stock subject to the option; or

(ii) in case the purchase price of the stock under the option is fixed or determinable under a formula in which the only variable is the value of the stock at any time during a period of six months which includes the time the option is exercised, the option price (computed as if the option had been exercised when granted) is at least 85 percent of the value of the stock at the time such option is granted; and

(B) Such option by its terms is not transferable by such individual otherwise than by will or by the laws of descent and distribution, and is exercisable, during his lifetime, only by him; and

(C) Such individual, at the time the option is granted, does not own stock possessing more than 10 percent of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock of the employer corporation or of its parent or subsidiary corporation. This subparagraph shall not apply if at the time such option is granted the option price is at least 110 percent of the fair market value of the stock subject to the option and such option either by its terms is not exercisable after the expiration of five years from the date such option is granted or is exercised within one year after the date of enactment of this chapter. For the purposes of this subparagraph

(i) such individual shall be considered as owning the stock owned, directly or indirectly, by or for his brothers and sisters (whether by the whole or half blood), spouse, ancestors, and lineal descendants; and

(ii) stock owned, directly or indirectly, by or for a corporation, partnership, estate, or trust, shall be considered as being owned proportionately by or for its shareholders, partners, or beneficiaries; and

(D) such option by its terms is not exercisable after the expiration of 10 years from the date such option is granted, if such option has been granted on or after June 22, 1954.

(2) The term "parent corporation" means any corporation (other than the employer corporation) in an unbroken chain of corporations ending with the employer corporation if, at the time of granting of the option, each of the corporations other than the employer corporation owns stock possessing 50 percent or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock in one of the other corporations in such chain.

(3) The term "subsidiary corporation" means any corporation (other than the employer corporation) in an unbroken chain of corporations beginning with the employer corporation if, at the time of the granting of the option, each of the corporations other than the last corporation in the unbroken chain owns stock possessing 50 percent or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock in one of the other corporations in such chain.

(4) Except as provided in paragraph (5), the term "disposition" includes a sale, exchange, gift, or any transfer of legal title, but does not include

(A) A transfer from a decedent to his estate or a transfer by bequest or inheritance;

(B) an exchange to which other sections of this chapter apply; or

(C) a mere pledge or hypothecation.

(5) The acquisition of a share of stock in the name of the employee and another jointly with the right of survivorship or a subsequent transfer of a share of

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stock into such joint ownership shall not be deemed a disposition, but a termination of such joint tenancy (except to the extent such employee acquires ownership of such stock) shall be treated as a disposition by him occurring at the time such joint tenancy is terminated.

(6) If the grant of an option is subject to approval by stockholders, the date of grant of the option shall be determined as if the option had not been subject to such approval.

(7) If a restricted stock option is exercised subsequent to the death of the employee by the estate of the decedent, or by a person who acquired the right to exercise such option by bequest or inheritance or by reason of the death of the decedent, the provisions of this section shall apply to the same extent as if the option had been exercised by the decedent, except that

(A) the holding period and employment requirements of subdivision 1 shall not apply, and

(B) any transfer by the estate of stock acquired shall be considered a disposition of such stock for purposes of subdivision 2.

Subd. 5. Modification, extension, renewal of option. (1) For the purposes of subdivision 4, if the terms of any option to purchase stock are modified, extended, or renewed, the following rules shall be applied with respect to transfers of stock made upon an exercise of the option after the making of such modification, extension, or renewal:

(A) Such modification, extension, or renewal shall be considered as the granting of a new option;

(B) The fair market value of such stock at the time of the granting of such option shall be considered as (i) the fair market value of such stock on the date of the original granting of the option, (ii) the fair market value of such stock on the date of the making of such modification, extension, or renewal, or (iii) the fair market value of such stock at the time of the making of any intervening modification, extension, or renewal, whichever is the highest.

Subparagraph (B) shall not apply if the aggregate of the monthly average fair market values of the stock subject to the option for the 12 consecutive calendar months before the date of the modification, extension, or renewal, divided by 12, is an amount less than 80 percent of the fair market value of such stock on the date of the original granting of the option or the date of the making of any intervening modification, extension, or renewal, whichever is the highest.

(2) The term "modification" means any change in the terms of the option which gives the employee additional benefits under the option, but such term shall not include a change in the terms of the option

(A) attributable to the issuance or assumption of an option under subdivision 7; or

(B) to permit the option to qualify under subdivision 4 (1) (B).

If an option is exercisable after the expiration of 10 years from the date such option is granted, subparagraph (B) shall not apply unless the terms of the option are also changed to make it not exercisable after the expiration of such period.

Subd. 6. Effect of disqualifying disposition. If a share of stock, acquired by an individual pursuant to his exercise of a restricted stock option, is disposed of by him within two years from the date of the granting of the option or within six months after the transfer of such share to him, then any increase in the income of such individual or deduction from the income of his employer corporation for the taxable year in which such exercise occurred attributable to such disposition, shall be treated as an increase in income or a deduction from income in the taxable year of such individual or of such employer corporation in which such disposition occurred.

Subd. 7. Corporate reorganizations, liquidations, etc. For purposes of this section, the term "issuing or assuming a stock option in a transaction to which subdivision 7 is applicable" means a substitution of a new option for the old option, or an assumption of the old option, by an employer corporation, or a parent or subsidiary of such corporation, by reason of a corporate merger, consolidation, acquisition of property or stock separation, reorganization, or liquidation, if

(1) the excess of the aggregate fair market value of the shares subject to the option immediately after the substitution or assumption over the aggregate option

price of such shares is not more than the excess of the aggregate fair market value of all shares subject to the option immediately before such substitution or assumption over the aggregate option price of such shares, and

(2) the new option or the assumption of the old option does not give the employee additional benefits which he did not have under the old option.

For purposes of this subdivision, the parent-subsidiary relationship shall be determined at the time of any such transaction under this subdivision.

[1951 c 577 s 1, 2; 1955 c 28 s 1]

290.08 EXEMPTIONS FROM GROSS INCOME. Subdivision 1. **In general.** The following items shall not be included in gross income:

Subd. 2. Gifts and inheritances. The value of property acquired by gift, devise, bequest or inheritance, but the income from such property shall be included in gross income; the income received under a gift, devise, bequest or inheritance of a right to receive income shall also be included in gross income. Amounts paid, credited, or to be distributed at intervals, under the terms of the gift, devise or inheritance, shall be included in gross income of the recipient to the extent paid, credited, or to be distributed out of income;

Subd. 3. Certain death benefits. (a) Proceeds of Life Insurance Contracts Payable by Reason of Death.

(1) **General Rule.**—Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2) and in subsection (d), gross income does not include amounts received (whether in a single sum or otherwise) under a life insurance contract, if such amounts are paid by reason of the death of the insured.

(2) **Transfer for valuable consideration.**—In the case of a transfer for a valuable consideration, by assignment or otherwise, of a life insurance contract or any interest therein, the amount excluded from gross income by paragraph (1) shall not exceed an amount equal to the sum of the actual value of such consideration and the premiums and other amounts subsequently paid by the transferee. The preceding sentence shall not apply in the case of such a transfer—

(A) if such contract or interest therein has a basis for determining gain or loss in the hands of a transferee determined in whole or in part by reference to such basis of such contract or interest therein in the hands of the transferor, or

(B) if such transfer is to the insured, to a partner of the insured, to a partnership in which the insured is a partner, or to a corporation in which the insured is a shareholder or officer.

(b) **Employees' Death Benefits.**

(1) **General rule.**—Gross income does not include amounts received (whether in a single sum or otherwise) by the beneficiaries or the estate of an employee, if such amounts are paid by or on behalf of an employer and are paid by reason of the death of the employee.

(2) **Special rules for paragraph (1).**

(A) **\$5,000 Limitation.**—The aggregate amounts excludable under paragraph (1) with respect to the death of any employee shall not exceed \$5,000.

(B) **Nonforfeitable rights.**—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to amounts with respect to which the employee possessed, immediately before his death, a nonforfeitable right to receive the amounts while living (other than total distributions which are paid to a distributee of a stock bonus, pension, or profit-sharing trust described in section 290.26 and which trust is exempt from tax under section 290.26, or under an annuity contract under a plan which meets the requirements of paragraphs (3), (4), (5), and (6) of section 401(a) (of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as adapted to the provisions of this chapter in accordance with the provisions of section 290.26) within one taxable year of the distributee by reason of the employee's death).

(C) **Joint and survivor annuities.**—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to amounts received by a surviving annuitant under a joint and survivor's annuity contract after the first day of the first period for which an amount was received as an annuity by the employee (or would have been received if the employee had lived).

(D) **Other annuities.**—In the case of any amount to which subdivision 4 (relating to annuities, etc.) applies, the amount which is excludable under paragraph (1) (as modified by the preceding subparagraphs of this paragraph) shall be determined by reference to the value of such amount as of the day on which the employee died. Any amount so excludable under paragraph (1) shall, for purposes of subdivision 4, be treated as additional consideration paid by the employee.

(c) Interest.—If any amount excluded from gross income by subsection (a) or (b) is held under an agreement to pay interest thereon, the interest payments shall be included in gross income.

(d) Payment of Life Insurance Proceeds at a Date Later Than Death.

(1) General Rule.—The amounts held by an insurer with respect to any beneficiary shall be prorated (in accordance with such regulations as may be prescribed by the commissioner) over the period or periods with respect to which such payments are to be made. There shall be excluded from the gross income of such beneficiary in the taxable year received—

(A) any amount determined by such proration, and

(B) in the case of the surviving spouse of the insured, that portion of the excess of the amounts received under one or more agreements specified in paragraph (2) (A) (whether or not payment of any part of such amounts is guaranteed by the insurer) over the amount determined in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph which is not greater than \$1,000 with respect to any insured. Gross income includes, to the extent not excluded by the preceding sentence, amounts received under agreements to which this subsection applies.

(2) Amount held by an insurer.—An amount held by an insurer with respect to any beneficiary shall mean an amount to which subsection (a) applies which is—

(A) held by any insurer under an agreement provided for in the life insurance contract, whether as an option or otherwise, to pay such amount on a date or dates later than the death of the insured, and

(B) is equal to the value of such agreement to such beneficiary

(i) as of the date of death of the insured (as if any option exercised under the life insurance contract were exercised at such time), and

(ii) as discounted on the basis of the interest rate and mortality tables used by the insurer in calculating payments under the agreement.

(3) Surviving spouse.—For purposes of this subsection, the term “surviving spouse” means the spouse of the insured as of the date of death, including a spouse legally separated but not under a decree of absolute divorce.

(4) Application of subsection.—This subsection shall not apply to any amount to which subsection (c) is applicable.

(e) Alimony, etc., Payments.—

(1) In general.—This section shall not apply to so much of any payment as is includible in the gross income of the wife under section 290.09, subdivision 15 (relating to alimony) or section 290.072 (relating to income of an estate or trust in case of divorce, etc.).

Subd. 4. Partial exclusion of annuities and certain proceeds of endowment and life insurance contracts. (a) Except as otherwise provided, in this chapter, gross income includes any amount received as an annuity (whether for a period certain or during one or more lives) under an annuity, endowment, or life insurance contract.

(b) Gross income does not include that part of any amount received as an annuity, under an annuity, endowment, or life insurance contract which bears the same ratio to such amount as the investment in the contract (as of the annuity starting date) bears to the expected return under the contract (as of such date). This paragraph shall not apply to any amount to which paragraph (d) (i) (relating to certain employee annuities) applies.

(c) (i) For purposes of paragraph (b), the investment in the contract as of the annuity starting date is

(A) the aggregate amount of premiums or other consideration paid for the contract, minus

(B) the aggregate amount received under the contract before such date, to the extent that such amount was excludable from gross income under this chapter or prior Minnesota income tax laws.

(ii) If

(A) the expected return under the contract depends in whole or in part on the life expectancy of one or more individuals;

(B) the contract provides for payments to be made to a beneficiary (or to the estate of an annuitant) on or after the death of the annuitant or annuitants; and

(C) such payments are in the nature of a refund of the consideration paid, then the value (computed without discount for interest) of such payments on the annuity starting date shall be subtracted from the amount determined under

subparagraph (i). Such value shall be computed in accordance with actuarial tables prescribed by the commissioner. For purposes of this subparagraph and of paragraph (e) (ii) (A), the term "refund of the consideration paid" includes amounts payable after the death of an annuitant by reason of a provision in the contract for a life annuity with minimum period of payments certain, but (if part of the consideration was contributed by an employer) does not include that part of any payment to a beneficiary (or to the estate of the annuitant) which is not attributable to the consideration paid by the employee for the contract as determined under subparagraph (i) (A).

(iii) For purposes of paragraph (b), the expected return under the contract shall be determined as follows:

(A) If the expected return under the contract, for the period on and after the annuity starting date, depends in whole or in part on the life expectancy of one or more individuals, the expected return shall be computed with reference to actuarial tables prescribed by the commissioner.

(B) If (A) does not apply, the expected return is the aggregate of the amounts receivable under the contract as an annuity.

(iv) For purposes of this subdivision, the annuity starting date in the case of any contract is the first day of the first period for which an amount is received as an annuity under the contract; except that if such date was before January 1, 1956, then the annuity starting date is January 1, 1956.

(d) (i) Where

(A) part of the consideration for an annuity, endowment, or life insurance contract is contributed by the employer, and

(B) during the 3-year period beginning on the date (whether or not before January 1, 1956) on which an amount is first received under the contract as an annuity, the aggregate amount receivable by the employee under the terms of the contract is equal to or greater than the consideration for the contract contributed by the employee, then all amounts received as an annuity under the contract shall be excluded from gross income until there has been so excluded (under this subparagraph and prior Minnesota income tax laws) an amount equal to the consideration for the contract contributed by the employee. Thereafter all amounts so received under the contract shall be included in gross income.

(ii) For purposes of subparagraph (i), if the employee died before any amount was received as an annuity under the contract, the words "receivable by the employee" shall be read as "receivable by a beneficiary of the employee."

(e) (i) If any amount is received under an annuity, endowment, or life insurance contracts, if such amount is not received as an annuity, and if no other provision of this chapter applies, then such amount

(A) If received on or after the annuity starting date, shall be included in gross income; or

(B) if (A) does not apply, shall be included in gross income, but only to the extent that it (when added to amounts previously received under the contract which were excludable from gross income under this chapter or prior Minnesota income tax laws) exceeds the aggregate premiums or other consideration paid.

For purposes of this subdivision, any amount received which is in the nature of a dividend or similar distribution shall be treated as an amount not received as an annuity.

(ii) For purposes of subparagraph (i), the following shall be treated as amounts not received as an annuity:

(A) any amount received, whether in a single sum or otherwise, under a contract in full discharge of the obligation under the contract which is in the nature of a refund of the consideration paid for the contract; and

(B) any amount received under a contract on its surrender, redemption or maturity.

In the case of any amount to which the preceding sentence applies, the rule of subparagraph (i) (B) shall apply (and the rule of subparagraph (i) (A) shall not apply).

(iii) If a lump sum is received under an annuity, endowment, or life insurance contract, and the part which is includible in gross income is determined under subparagraph (i), then the tax attributable to the inclusion of such part in gross in-

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come for the taxable year shall not be greater than the aggregate of the taxes attributable to such part had it been included in the gross income of the taxpayer ratably over the taxable year in which received and the preceding two taxable years.

(f) In computing, for purposes of paragraph (e) (i) (A), the aggregate amount of premiums or other consideration paid for the contract, for purposes of paragraph (d) (i), the consideration for the contract contributed by the employee, and for purposes of paragraph (e) (i) (B), the aggregate premiums or other consideration paid, amounts contributed by the employer shall be included, but only to the extent that

(i) such amounts were includible in the gross income of the employee under this chapter or prior Minnesota income tax laws; or

(ii) if such amount had been paid directly to the employee at the time they were contributed, they would not have been includible in the gross income of the employee under the law applicable at the time of such contribution.

(g) Where any contract (or any interest therein) is transferred (by assignment or otherwise) for a valuable consideration, to the extent that the contract (or interest therein) does not, in the hands of the transferee, have a basis which is determined by reference to the basis in the hands of the transferor, then

(i) for purposes of this subdivision, only the actual value of such consideration, plus the amount of the premiums and other consideration paid by the transferee after the transfer, shall be taken into account in computing the aggregate amount of the premiums or other consideration paid for the contract:

(ii) for purposes of paragraph (e) (i) (B), there shall be taken into account only the aggregate amount received under the contract by the transferee before the annuity starting date, to the extent that such amount was excludable from gross income under this chapter or prior Minnesota income tax laws; and

(iii) the annuity starting date is January 1, 1956, or the first day of the first period for which the transferee received an amount under the contract as an annuity, whichever is the later.

For purposes of this paragraph, the term "transferee" includes a beneficiary of, or the estate of, the transferee.

(h) If

(i) a contract provides for payment of a lump sum in full discharge of an obligation under the contract, subject to an option to receive an annuity in lieu of such lump sum;

(ii) the option is exercised within 60 days after the day on which such lump sum first became payable; and

(iii) part or all of such lump sum would (but for this paragraph) be includible in gross income by reason of paragraph (e) (i),

then, for purposes of this chapter, no part of such lump sum shall be considered as includible in gross income at the time such lump sum first became payable.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this subdivision, if any amount is held under an agreement to pay interest thereon, the interest payments shall be included in gross income.

This subdivision shall not apply to so much of any payment under an annuity, endowment, or life insurance contract (or any interest therein) as is includible in the gross income of the wife under section 290.072 or section 290.28, subdivision 3 (relating to income of an estate or trust in case of divorce, etc.)

597079a3 26 Subd. 5. **Compensation for injury or sickness.** (a) Amounts received as compensation for personal injuries or sickness by the injured or sick taxpayer, whether received under accident or health insurance contracts, workmen's compensation acts, any plan maintained by employers for such purpose, or by way of damages received in any suit or by agreement; provided, that any such amounts received as wages or payments in lieu of wages for a period during which the employee is absent from work on account of personal injuries or sickness shall be excluded from gross income to the extent that such amounts do not exceed a weekly rate of \$100. In the case of a period during which the employee is absent from work on account of sickness, the preceding clause shall not apply to amounts attributable to the first 7 calendar days in such period unless the employee is hospitalized on account of sickness for at least one day during such period. If such amounts are not paid on the basis of a weekly pay period, the commissioner shall by regulation prescribe the method of determining the weekly rate of which such amounts are paid.

(b) Amounts received as compensation for the death of any member of the taxpayer's family, whether received under insurance contracts, workmen's compensation acts, any plan maintained by employers for such purposes, or by way of damages received in a suit or by agreement; and amounts received under any arrangement entered into by the taxpayer to provide a fund specifically intended to defray the funeral expenses of himself or any member of his family. The words "compensation" and "damages," as used in this clause, shall include reimbursement for medical, hospital, and funeral expenses in connection with such sickness, injury, or debt;

Subd. 6. Pensions, benefits, and allowances from State and United States. Amounts, including interest, received by any person from the United States or from the State of Minnesota or any of its political or governmental subdivisions, either as a refund of contributions to, or by way of payment as a pension, public employee retirement benefit, unemployment compensation benefit, social security benefit or railroad retirement or unemployment compensation benefit, family allotment or other similar allowance;

Subd. 7. Interest from State or governmental subdivisions thereof. Interest upon obligations of the State of Minnesota, any of its political or governmental subdivisions, any of its municipalities, or any of its governmental agencies or instrumentalities;

Subd. 8. Interest from United States. Interest upon obligations of the United States, its possessions, its agencies, or its instrumentalities, so far as immune from state taxation under federal law; provided, that salaries, wages, fees, commissions or other compensation received from the United States, its possessions, its agencies, or its instrumentalities shall be excluded from gross income for all taxable years ending prior to January, 1939; provided, that salaries, wages, fees, commissions, or other compensation received from the United States, its possessions, its agencies, or its instrumentalities for taxable years ending prior to January 1, 1939, shall be excluded only to the extent that salaries, wages, commissions, fees and other compensation received from the State of Minnesota, its political or governmental subdivisions, its municipalities, or its governmental agencies or instrumentalities for that year are excluded from gross income under the federal revenue acts; provided, that salaries, wages, fees, commissions, or other compensation received from the United States, its possessions, its agencies, or its instrumentalities by federal employees residing in "federal areas" shall be excluded from gross income for all taxable years ending prior to January 1, 1941;

Subd. 9. Rental value of home and business premises. The rental value of the premises occupied by the taxpayer as his home, or for his business, except where the occupancy by such taxpayer of such premises for such purposes constitutes in whole or in part the consideration received by him in connection with a transaction such that, had such consideration been received thereunder in cash or other property, the amount thereof would have been required, either in whole or in part, to be included in his gross income;

Subd. 10. Value of certain food and goods. The value of food and goods produced by the taxpayer and consumed or used by his immediate family;

Subd. 11. Deductions for unemployment insurance. Amounts deducted from the wages or salaries of employees by employers under a voluntary or compulsory plan of unemployment insurance shall not be included in the gross income of such employees;

Subd. 12. Patronage dividends of cooperatives. The amounts distributed by cooperative buying, selling or producing associations, however organized as patronage dividends shall not be included in the gross income of such associations;

Subd. 13. Certain exemptions inapplicable to corporations. Subdivisions 4, 5, 10 and 11 shall not apply to corporations and subdivisions 7 and 8 shall not apply to corporations taxable under section 290.02 or under section 290.361.

NOTE: References in this subdivision as amended by Laws 1957, Chapter 889, section 1, are corrected to conform with amendments of section 290.08 contained in chapter 889.

Subd. 14. Improvements by lessee. Income, other than rent, derived by a lessor of real property upon the termination of a lease, representing the value of such property attributable to buildings erected or other improvements made by a lessee;

Subd. 15. Rental value of parsonages. The rental value of a home furnished to a minister of the gospel as part of his compensation; or the rental allowance paid to him as part of his compensation, to the extent used by him to rent or provide a home.

Subd. 16. **Mustering-out payments.** Amounts received during the taxable year as mustering-out payments with respect to service in the military or naval forces of the United States or the United Nations.

Subd. 17. **Meals or lodging furnished by employer.** The value of any meals or lodging furnished to an employee by his employer for the convenience of the employer, but only if—

(a) in the case of meals, the meals are furnished on the business premises of the employer, or

(b) in the case of lodging, the employee is required to accept such lodging on the business premises of his employer as a condition of his employment.

In determining whether meals or lodging are furnished for the convenience of the employer, the provisions of an employment contract or of a Minnesota Statute or rule or regulation promulgated thereunder fixing terms of employment shall not be determinative of whether the meals or lodging are intended as compensation.

Subd. 18. **Scholarship and fellowship grants.** (a) In the case of an individual, (1) any amount received as a scholarship at an educational institution (as defined in paragraph (d) of this subdivision), or as a fellowship grant, including the value of contributed services and accommodations; and (2) any amount received to cover expenses for travel, research, clerical help, or equipment, which are incident to such a scholarship or to a fellowship grant, but only to the extent that the amount is so expended by the recipient.

(b) In the case of an individual who is a candidate for a degree at an educational institution the provisions of paragraph (a) shall not apply to that portion of any amount received which represents payment for teaching, research, or other services in the nature of part-time employment required as a condition to receiving the scholarship or the fellowship grant. If teaching, research, or other services are required of all candidates (whether or not recipients of scholarships or fellowship grants) for a particular degree as a condition to receiving such degree, such teaching, research, or other services shall not be regarded as part-time employment within the meaning of this paragraph.

(c) In the case of an individual who is not a candidate for a degree at an educational institution (as defined in paragraph (d) of this subdivision), paragraph (a) shall apply only if the condition in the next succeeding sentence is satisfied and then only within the limitations provided in the last sentence of this paragraph. The grantor of the scholarship or fellowship grant must be an organization which is exempt from tax under section 290.05 (9), the United States, or an instrumentality or agency thereof, or a State, a Territory, or a possession of the United States, or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia. The amount of the scholarship or fellowship grant excluded under paragraph (a) (1) in any taxable year shall be limited to an amount equal to \$300 times the number of months for which the recipient received amounts under the scholarship or fellowship grant during such taxable year, except that no exclusion shall be allowed under paragraph (a) after the recipient has been entitled to exclude under this subdivision for a period of 36 months (whether or not consecutive) amounts received as a scholarship or fellowship grant while not a candidate for a degree at an educational institution.

(d) For purposes of this subdivision, the term "educational institution" means only an educational institution which normally maintains a regular faculty and curriculum and normally has a regularly organized body of students in attendance at the place where its educational activities are carried on.

Subd. 19. **Contributions to corporate capital.** In the case of a corporation, gross income does not include any contribution to the capital of the taxpayer.

Subd. 20. **Income from discharge of indebtedness.** No amount shall be included in gross income by reason of the discharge, in whole or in part, within the taxable year, of any indebtedness for which the taxpayer is liable, or subject to which the taxpayer holds property, if the indebtedness was incurred or assumed by a corporation, or by an individual in connection with property used in his trade or business, and such taxpayer makes and files a consent to the regulations prescribed under the last paragraph of this subdivision then in effect at such time and in such manner as the commissioner by regulation prescribes.

In such case, the amount of any income of such taxpayer attributable to any unamortized premium (computed as of the first day of the taxable year in which such discharge occurred) with respect to such indebtedness shall not be included in

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gross income, and the amount of the deduction attributable to any unamortized discount (computed as of the first day of the taxable year in which such discharge occurred) with respect to such indebtedness shall not be allowed as a deduction.

Where any amount is excluded from gross income under this subdivision the whole or a part of the amount so excluded from gross income shall be applied in reduction of the basis of any property held (whether before or after the time of the discharge) by the taxpayer during any portion of the taxable year in which such discharge occurred. The amount to be so applied (not in excess of the amount so excluded from gross income, reduced by the amount of any deduction disallowed under the preceding paragraph) and the particular properties to which the reduction shall be allocated, shall be determined under regulations (prescribed by the commissioner) in effect at the time of the filing of the consent by the taxpayer. The reduction shall be made as of the first day of the taxable year in which the discharge occurred, except in the case of property not held by the taxpayer on such first day, in which case it shall take effect as of the time the holding of the taxpayer began.

NOTE: The provisions of this section as amended by Laws 1957, Chapter 889, Section 1, are applicable to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956.

[1933 c 405 s 12; Ex1937 c 49 s 7; 1939 c 446 s 5, 6; 1941 c 18 s 4; 1941 c 550 s 5, 6; 1943 c 656 s 5, 21; 1945 c 449 s 1; 1945 c 604 s 8; 1947 c 635 s 6; 1949 c 734 s 6; 1951 c 608 s 1; 1955 c 22 s 1; 1955 c 27 s 1; 1955 c 190 s 1; 1957 c 889 s 1] (2394-12)

290.0801 GROSS INCOME, PRIZES AND AWARDS. (1) Except as provided in clause (2) and in section 290.08, subdivision 18 (relating to scholarships and fellowship grants), gross income includes amounts received as prizes and awards.

(2) Gross income does not include amounts received as prizes and awards made primarily in recognition of religious, charitable, scientific, educational, artistic, literary, or civic achievement, but only if (a) the recipient was selected without any action on his part to enter the contest or proceeding; and (b) the recipient is not required to render substantial future services as a condition to receiving the prize or award.

[1955 c 409 s 1]

59C1001 **290.081 INCOME OF NONRESIDENTS, RECIPROCITY.** The compensation received for services performed within this state by an individual who resides and has his place of abode and place to which he customarily returns at least once a month in another state, shall be excluded from gross income to the extent such compensation is subject to an income tax imposed by the state of his residence; provided that such state allows a similar exclusion of compensation received by residents of Minnesota for services performed therein, or a credit against the tax imposed on the income of residents of this state substantially similar in effect.

This section shall apply to the taxable year 1942 and subsequent years.

[1941 c 429; 1943 c 656 s 19]

290.085 GROSS INCOME, DIVIDENDS FROM STATE AND NATIONAL BANKS. By reason of the adoption of method numbered (4) authorized by the act of March 25, 1926, amending section 5219 of Revised Statutes of the United States whereby a state may impose an excise tax upon national banks, and the state having elected, in section 290.361, to impose such tax, every taxpayer taxable under this chapter must include in gross income dividends received from national banks (to the extent permitted by said section 5219) and dividends from state banks in the same manner and to the same extent as other dividend income is includible in gross income for the purpose of computing his taxable net income.

[1941 c 18 s 2]

XC701307 **290.09 DEDUCTIONS FROM GROSS INCOME.** The following deductions from gross income shall be allowed in computing net income:

XC701101 (1) Ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred in conducting the activity or in carrying on the trade, profession, gainful occupation or business from which the gross income is derived, including a reasonable allowance for salaries and voluntary or compulsory contributions made by employers to maintain a voluntary or compulsory system of unemployment insurance or a system of old age pensions for their employees, and any welfare work for the benefit of such employees, and including within the following listed limitations any part of his campaign expendi-

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tures not subsequently reimbursed, which have been personally paid by a candidate for public office if the candidate has complied with the expenditure limitations set out in Minnesota Statutes, Section 211.06:

- (a) a candidate for governor or United States Senator..... \$5,000
- (b) a candidate for other state office or United States Representative.. 3,500
- (c) a candidate for State Senator..... 500
- (d) a candidate for State Representative..... 500
- (e) a candidate for presidential elector at large..... 500
- (f) a candidate for presidential elector from a congressional district.. 100
- (g) a candidate for any other public office..... ¼ annual salary.

(No deduction shall be allowed under this clause for any contribution or gift which would be allowable as a credit under section 290.21 were it not for the percentage limitations set forth in such section);

(2) (a) All interest paid or accrued within the taxable year on indebtedness, except as hereinafter provided.

(b) Interest paid or accrued within the taxable year on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry obligations or securities the income from which is excludable from gross income under section 290.08, or on indebtedness incurred or continued in connection with the purchasing or carrying of a single premium life insurance, annuity, or endowment contract, shall not be allowed as a deduction. (For purposes of this paragraph, a contract shall be treated as a single premium contract if substantially all the premiums on the contract are paid within a period of four years from the date on which the contract is purchased, or if an amount is deposited after January 1, 1955 with the insurer for payment of a substantial number of future premiums on the contract.)

(c) If personal property is purchased under a contract which provides that payment of part or all of the purchase price is to be made in installments, and in which carrying charges are separately stated but the interest charge cannot be ascertained, then the payments made during the taxable year under the contract shall be treated for purposes of this paragraph as if they included interest equal to 6 percent of the average unpaid balance under the contract during the taxable year, and such interest shall be allowed as a deduction. For purposes of the preceding sentence, the average unpaid balance is the sum of the unpaid balance outstanding on the first day of each month beginning during the taxable year, divided by 12. In the case of any contract to which this paragraph applies, the amount treated as interest for any taxable year shall not exceed the aggregate carrying charges which are properly attributable to such taxable year.

(3) Taxes paid or accrued within the taxable year, except (a) income or franchise taxes imposed by this chapter; and (b) taxes assessed against local benefits of a kind deemed in law to increase the value of the property assessed; and (c) inheritance, gift and estate taxes. Income taxes permitted to be deducted hereunder shall, regardless of the methods of accounting employed, be deductible only in the taxable year in which paid. Taxes imposed upon a shareholder's interest in a corporation which are paid by the corporation without reimbursement from the shareholder shall be deductible only by such corporation;

(4) Losses sustained during the taxable year not compensated for by insurance or otherwise if incurred in connection with a business or transaction the gains from which, if any, would be includible in gross income; or if arising from fires not attributable to arson by the taxpayer or some one acting for him, or from storms, wrecks, other casualty, or theft. Losses from wagering transactions shall be allowed only to the extent of the gain from such transactions. No deductions shall be allowed under this clause for any loss sustained in any sale or other disposition of shares of stock or other securities if within 30 days before or after the date of such sale or other disposition the taxpayer has acquired (other than by bequest or inheritance) or entered into a contract or option to acquire substantially identical property and the property so acquired is held by the taxpayer for any period after such sale or disposition; but if such acquisition or the contract or option to acquire is to the extent of part only of substantially identical property, then only a proportionate part of such loss shall be disallowed. Deductible losses arising from fires, storms, wrecks, or other casualty shall be treated as sustained in the taxable year during which the property was injured or destroyed, and deductible losses arising from theft shall be treated as sustained in the taxable year in which the

taxpayer discovers the theft. The amount of the deductible loss shall be computed on the same basis as is provided by section 290.12 for determining the gain or loss on the sale or other disposition of property;

(5) Debts which become worthless during the taxable year, provided, that the taxpayer may in the alternative deduct a reasonable addition to a reserve for bad debts; provided further, that the commissioner may allow a bad debt to be deducted or charged off in part. Corporations taxable under the provisions of section 290.361 which have heretofore in any taxable year taken such deductions by the reserve method in their income tax returns to the Federal Government may, on or before July 1, 1949, make application to the commissioner for permission to take such deductions for the same year upon the same method;

(6) A reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear of property the periodical income from which is includible in gross income, and of property used in an occupation or business, including a reasonable allowance for obsolescence. In the case of property held by one person for life with remainder to another person the deduction shall be computed as if the life tenant were the absolute owner of the property and shall be allowed to the life tenant. In the case of property held in trust the allowable deduction shall be apportioned between the income beneficiary and the trustee in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the instrument creating the trust, or, in the absence of such provisions, on the basis of the trust income allocable to each. In the case of buildings or other structures or improvements constructed or made on leased premises by a lessee, and the fixtures and machinery therein installed, the lessee alone shall be entitled to the allowance of this deduction;

(7) In the case of mines, oil and gas wells, other natural deposits, and timber, a reasonable allowance for depletion. In the case of leases the deduction shall be equitably apportioned between the lessor and lessee in accordance with rules prescribed by the commissioner. In the case of property held by one person for life with remainder to another person, the deduction shall be computed as if the life tenant were the absolute owner of the property and shall be allowed to the life tenant. In the case of property held in trust the allowable deduction shall be apportioned between the income beneficiaries and the trustee in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the instrument creating the trust, or, in the absence of such provisions, on the basis of the trust income allocable to each;

(8) The amount of the deduction under clauses (6) and (7) shall be computed on the basis specified in section 290.16;

(9) The deductions provided for herein shall be taken for the taxable year in which paid or accrued, dependent upon the method of accounting employed in computing net income, unless in order to clearly reflect income they should be taken as of a different year;

(10) No deductions shall be allowed unless the taxpayer, when thereunto requested by the commissioner, furnishes him with information sufficient to enable him to determine the validity and correctness thereof;

(11) Payments for expenses for hospital, nursing, medical, surgical, dental and other healing services, including institutional care and treatment for the mentally ill and physically handicapped, and for medical supplies and ambulance hire, incurred by the taxpayer on account of sickness, mental illness, physical handicap or personal injury to himself or his dependents and premiums paid for hospitalization insurance including non-profit hospital service and non-profit medical service plans. Payments for traveling expenses shall not be deductible under the provisions of this subdivision. Payments for hotel or similar lodging expenses shall be deductible in the same manner as payments for hospital services, if the taxpayer or his dependent is not hospitalized but is nevertheless required to remain in a medical center away from his usual place of abode, for the purpose of receiving prescribed medical treatment;

(12) An allowance for amortization of war facilities to the extent that such deduction is finally allowed under section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 provided no deduction has been claimed with respect thereto under clause (6) of this section or any other section, subdivision, or clause of this chapter;

(13) No amount shall be included in gross income by reason of the discharge, in whole or in part, within the taxable year, of any indebtedness for which the taxpayer is liable, or subject to which the taxpayer holds property, if the indebted-

ness was incurred or assumed by a corporation, or by an individual in connection with property used in his trade or business, and such taxpayer makes and files a consent to the regulations prescribed under the last paragraph of this clause then in effect at such time and in such manner as the commissioner by regulation prescribes.

In such case, the amount of any income of such taxpayer attributable to any unamortized premium (computed as of the first day of the taxable year in which such discharge occurred) with respect to such indebtedness shall not be included in gross income, and the amount of the deduction attributable to any unamortized discount (computed as of the first day of the taxable year in which such discharge occurred) with respect to such indebtedness shall not be allowed as a deduction.

Where any amount is excluded from gross income under this clause the whole or a part of the amount so excluded from gross income shall be applied in reduction of the basis of any property held (whether before or after the time of the discharge) by the taxpayer during any portion of the taxable year in which such discharge occurred. The amount to be so applied (not in excess of the amount so excluded from gross income, reduced by the amount of any deduction disallowed under the preceding paragraph) and the particular properties to which the reduction shall be allocated, shall be determined under regulations (prescribed by the commissioner) in effect at the time of the filing of the consent by the taxpayer. The reduction shall be made as of the first day of the taxable year in which the discharge occurred, except in the case of property not held by the taxpayer on such first day, in which case it shall take effect as of the time the holding of the taxpayer began.

(14) An allowance for all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1954, for amortization of bond premiums in accordance with the provisions of section 171 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 adapted to the provisions of this chapter under regulations issued by the commissioner, but only to the extent that such deduction has not been allowed under any other section of this chapter.

(15) Periodic payments to a wife who is divorced or separated from her husband by order of court or by decree of divorce or separate maintenance, periodic payments to a wife, who is separated from her husband, made under a written separation agreement, and periodic payments to a wife separated from her husband under a decree requiring the husband to make payments for her support or maintenance, received in discharge of, or attributable to property transferred in trust or otherwise in discharge of, a legal obligation imposed on the husband by such decree or by written instrument incident to such divorce or separation, shall be deductible from gross income of the husband except to the extent they are excluded from his gross income as provided in section 290.072, subdivision 2. The term "periodic payments" as used in this clause shall not include that part of any amount which is fixed by order of court or by the decree or written instrument as payable for the support of minor children of the husband. To the extent of the amount so fixed, the entire amount of such payment, if less than the total amount payable, shall be considered as payable for the support of minor children. Installment payments of lump sum obligations fixed in the decree or written instrument shall not be considered periodic payments under this clause, unless the total amount is to be paid within a period ending more than ten years from the date of the decree or instrument, and then only to the extent that installment payments paid during the taxable year do not exceed ten percent of the total amount so fixed.

(16) In lieu of all deductions provided for in this chapter other than those enumerated in section 290.18, subdivision 2, and in lieu of the credits enumerated in section 290.21, clause (2), an individual may claim or be allowed a standard deduction as follows:

(a) If his adjusted gross income is \$10,000 or more, the standard deduction shall be \$1,000.

(b) If his adjusted gross income is less than \$10,000, the standard deduction shall be an amount equal to ten percent thereof; in such case the standard deduction will be available only through the use of the schedule of taxes provided in section 290.06, subdivision 2.

In the case of a husband and wife living together, the standard deduction shall not be allowed to either if the net income of one of the spouses is determined without regard to the standard deduction. For the purposes of this paragraph the

determination of whether an individual is living with his spouse shall be made as of the last day of the taxable year unless the spouse dies during the taxable year in which case such determination shall be made as of the date of such spouse's death.

If a taxable year is less than 12 months because of a change in the accounting period or because of a change in domicile, the standard deduction shall not be allowed.

(17) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 290.10(2), all expenditures (other than expenditures for the purchase of land or depreciable property or for the acquisition of circulation through the purchase of any part of the business of another publisher of a newspaper, magazine, or other periodical) to establish, maintain, or increase the circulation of a newspaper, magazine, or other periodical; except that the deduction shall not be allowed with respect to the portion of such expenditures as, under regulations prescribed by the commissioner, is chargeable to capital account if the taxpayer elects, in accordance with such regulations, to treat such portion as so chargeable. Such election, if made, must be for the total amount of such portion of the expenditures which is so chargeable to capital account, and shall be binding for all subsequent taxable years unless, upon application by the taxpayer, the commissioner permits a revocation of such election subject to such conditions as he deems necessary.

(18) In the case of a tenant-stockholder as defined herein, amounts, not otherwise deductible, paid or accrued to a cooperative apartment corporation within the taxable year, if such amounts represent that proportion of (a) the real estate taxes (allowable as deductions under clause (3) of this section) paid or incurred by the corporation on the apartment building and the land on which it is situated, and (b) the interest (allowable as a deduction under clause (2) of this section) paid or incurred by the corporation on its indebtedness contracted in the acquisition, construction, alteration, rehabilitation, or maintenance of such apartment building or in the acquisition of the land on which the building is located, which the stock of the corporation owned by the tenant-stockholder is of the total outstanding stock of the corporation, including that held by the corporation.

As used in this clause the term "cooperative apartment corporation" means a corporation

(a) having one and only one class of stock outstanding,

(b) all of the stockholders of which are entitled, solely by reason of their ownership of stock in the corporation, to occupy for dwelling purposes apartments in a building owned or leased by such corporation, and who are not entitled, either conditionally or unconditionally, except upon a complete or partial liquidation of the corporation, to receive any distribution not out of earnings and profits of the corporation, and

(c) 80 percent or more of the gross income of which for the taxable year in which the taxes and interest described in this clause are paid or incurred is derived from tenant-stockholders.

The term "tenant-stockholder" means an individual who is a stockholder in a cooperative apartment corporation, and whose stock is fully paid-up in an amount not less than an amount shown to the satisfaction of the commissioner as bearing a reasonable relationship to the portion of the value of the corporation's equity in the building and the land on which it is situated which is attributable to the apartment which such individual is entitled to occupy.

(19) (a) A taxpayer may treat research or experimental expenditures which are paid or incurred by him during the taxable year in connection with his trade or business as expenses which are not chargeable to capital account. The expenditures so treated shall be allowed as a deduction. A taxpayer may, without the consent of the commissioner, adopt the method provided herein for his first taxable year which begins after December 31, 1954, and for which expenditures described herein are paid or incurred. A taxpayer may, with the consent of the commissioner, adopt at any time the method provided in this paragraph. The method adopted under this paragraph shall apply to all expenditures described herein. The method adopted shall be adhered to in computing net income for the taxable year and for all subsequent taxable years unless, with the approval of the commissioner, a change to a different method is authorized with respect to part or all of such expenditures.

(b) At the election of the taxpayer, made in accordance with regulations prescribed by the commissioner, research or experimental expenditures which are

paid or incurred by the taxpayer in connection with his trade or business, not treated as expenses under paragraph (a), and chargeable to capital account but not chargeable to property of a character which is subject to the allowance under clause (6) of this section (relating to allowance for depreciation, etc.) or clause (7) of this section (relating to allowance for depletion), may be treated as deferred expenses. In computing net income, such deferred expenses shall be allowed as a deduction ratably over such period of not less than 60 months as may be selected by the taxpayer (beginning with the month in which the taxpayer first realizes benefits from such expenditures). Such deferred expenses are expenditures properly chargeable to capital account for purposes of section 290.12, subdivision 2 (relating to adjustments to basis of property). The election provided in this paragraph may be made for any taxable year beginning after December 31, 1954, but only if made not later than the time prescribed by law for filing the return for such taxable year (including extensions thereof). The method so elected, and the period selected by the taxpayer, shall be adhered to in computing net income for the taxable year for which the election is made and for all subsequent taxable years unless, with the approval of the commissioner, a change to a different method (or to a different period) is authorized with respect to part or all of such expenditures. The election shall not apply to any expenditure paid or incurred during any taxable year before the taxable year for which the taxpayer makes the election.

(c) This clause shall not apply to any expenditure for the acquisition or improvement of land, or for the acquisition or improvement of property to be used in connection with the research or experimentation and of a character which is subject to the allowance under clause (6) of this section (relating to allowance for depreciation, etc.) or clause (7) of this section (relating to allowance for depletion); but for purposes of this clause allowances under clause (6), and allowances under clause (7), shall be considered as expenditures.

(d) This clause shall not apply to any expenditure paid or incurred for the purpose of ascertaining the existence, location, extent, or quality of any deposit of ore or other mineral (including oil and gas).

(20) The organizational expenditures of a corporation may, at the election of the corporation (made in accordance with regulations prescribed by the commissioner), be treated as deferred expenses and in computing net income, such deferred expenses shall be allowed as a deduction ratably over such period of not less than 60 months as may be selected by the corporation (beginning with the month in which the corporation begins business). The term "organizational expenditures" means any expenditure which is incident to the creation of the corporation; is chargeable to capital account; and is of a character which, if expended incident to the creation of a corporation having a limited life, would be amortizable over such life. The election provided herein may be made for any taxable year beginning after December 31, 1954, but only if made not later than the time prescribed by law for filing the return for such taxable year (including extensions thereof). The period so elected shall be adhered to in computing the net income of the corporation for the taxable year for which the election is made and all subsequent taxable years. The election shall apply only with respect to expenditures paid or incurred on or after January 1, 1955.

(21) (a) (1) Any person who constructs, reconstructs, or erects a grain-storage facility (as defined in paragraph (d)) shall, at his election, be entitled to a deduction with respect to the amortization of the adjusted basis (for determining gain) of such facility based on a period of 60 months. The 60-month period shall begin as to any such facility, at the election of the taxpayer, with the month following the month in which the facility was completed, or with the succeeding taxable year.

(2) Any person who acquires a grain-storage facility from a taxpayer who elected under paragraph (b) to take the amortization deduction provided by this paragraph with respect to such facility, and did not discontinue the amortization deduction pursuant to paragraph (c), shall, at his election, be entitled to a deduction with respect to the adjusted basis (determined under paragraph (e) (2)) of such facility based on the period, if any, remaining (at the time of acquisition) in the 60-month period elected under paragraph (b) by the person who constructed, reconstructed, or erected such facility.

(3) The amortization deduction provided in subparagraphs (1) and (2) shall be an amount, with respect to each month of the amortization period within the

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taxable year, equal to the adjusted basis of the facility at the end of such month, divided by the number of months (including the month for which the deduction is computed) remaining in the period. Such adjusted basis at the end of the month shall be computed without regard to the amortization deduction for such month. The amortization deduction above provided with respect to any month shall be in lieu of the depreciation deduction with respect to such facility for such month provided by section 290.09 (6).

(b) The election of the taxpayer under paragraph (a) (1) to take the amortization deduction and to begin the 60-month period with the month following the month in which the facility was completed shall be made only by a statement to that effect in the return for the taxable year in which the facility was completed. The election of the taxpayer under paragraph (a) (1) to take the amortization deduction and to begin such period with the taxable year succeeding such year shall be made only by a statement to that effect in the return for such succeeding taxable year. The election of the taxpayer under paragraph (a) (2) to take the amortization deduction shall be made only by a statement to that effect in the return for the taxable year in which the facility was acquired. Notwithstanding the preceding three sentences, the election of the taxpayer under paragraph (a) (1) or (2) may be made, under such regulations as the commissioner may prescribe, before the time prescribed in the applicable sentence.

(c) A taxpayer which has elected under paragraph (b) to take the amortization deduction provided in paragraph (a) may, at any time after making such election, discontinue the amortization deduction with respect to the remainder of the amortization period, such discontinuance to begin as of the beginning of any month specified by the taxpayer in a notice in writing filed with the commissioner before the beginning of such month. The depreciation deduction provided under section 290.09 (6) shall be allowed, beginning with the first month as to which the amortization deduction does not apply, and the taxpayer shall not be entitled to any further amortization deduction with respect to such facility.

(d) For purposes of this clause, the term "grain-storage facility" means

(1) any corn crib, grain bin, or grain elevator, or any similar structure suitable primarily for the storage of grain, which crib, bin, elevator, or structure is intended by the taxpayer at the time of his election to be used for the storage of grain produced by him (or, if the election is made by a partnership, produced by the members thereof); and

(2) any public grain warehouse permanently equipped for receiving, elevating, conditioning, and loading out grain, the construction, reconstruction, or erection of which was completed after December 31, 1954, and on or before December 31, 1956. If any structure described in subparagraph (1) or (2) of the preceding sentence is altered or remodeled so as to increase its capacity for the storage of grain, or if any structure is converted, through alteration or remodeling, into a structure so described, and if such alteration or remodeling was completed after December 31, 1954, and on or before December 31, 1956, such alteration or remodeling shall be treated as the construction of a grain-storage facility. The term "grain-storage facility" shall include only property of a character which is subject to the allowance for depreciation provided in section 290.09(6). The term "grain-storage facility" shall not include any facility any part of which is an emergency facility within the meaning of section 290.09(12).

(e) (1) For purposes of paragraph (a) (1) in determining the adjusted basis of any grain-storage facility, the construction, reconstruction, or erection of which was begun before January 1, 1955, there shall be included only so much of the amount of the adjusted basis (computed without regard to this paragraph) as is properly attributable to such construction, reconstruction, or erection after December 31, 1954; and in determining the adjusted basis of any facility which is a grain-storage facility within the meaning of the second sentence of paragraph (d), there shall be included only so much of the amount otherwise included in such basis as is properly attributable to the alteration or remodeling.

If any existing grain-storage facility as defined in the first sentence of paragraph (d) is altered or remodeled as provided in the second sentence of paragraph (d), the expenditures for such remodeling or alteration shall not be applied in adjustment of the basis of such existing facility but a separate basis shall be computed in respect of such facility as if the part altered or remodeled were a new and separate grain-storage facility.

(2) For purposes of paragraph (a) (2), the adjusted basis of any grain-storage facility shall be whichever of the following amounts is the smaller: the basis (unadjusted) of such facility for purposes of this section in the hands of the transferor, donor, or grantor, adjusted as if such facility in the hands of the taxpayer had a substituted basis, or so much of the adjusted basis (for determining gain) of the facility in the hands of the taxpayer (as computed without regard to this paragraph) as is properly attributable to construction, reconstruction, or erection after December 31, 1954. The term "substituted basis" as used in the preceding sentence means a basis determined under any provision of this chapter, providing that the basis shall be determined

(1) by reference to the basis in the hands of a transferor, donor, or grantor, or

(2) by reference to other property held at any time by the person for whom the basis is to be determined.

(f) If the adjusted basis of the grain-storage facility (computed without regard to paragraph (e)) exceeds the adjusted basis computed under paragraph (e), the depreciation deduction provided by section 290.09(6) shall, despite the provisions of paragraph (a) (3) of this clause, be allowed with respect to such grain-storage facility as if the adjusted basis for the purpose of such deduction were an amount equal to the amount of such excess.

(g) In the case of property held by one person for life with remainder to another person, the amortization deduction provided in paragraph (a) shall be computed as if the life tenant were the absolute owner of the property and shall be allowed to the life tenant. In the case of property held in trust the allowable deduction shall be apportioned between the income beneficiary and the trustee in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the instrument creating the trust, or, in the absence of such provisions, on the basis of the trust income allocable to each.

(22) Expenditures which are paid or incurred during the taxable year by a taxpayer engaged in the business of farming for the purpose of soil or water conservation in respect of land used in farming, or for the prevention of erosion of land used in farming, may be treated by him as expenses which are not chargeable to capital account. The expenditures so treated shall be allowed as a deduction, but the amount deductible for any taxable year shall not exceed 25 percent of the gross income derived from farming during the taxable year. If for any taxable year the total of the expenditures treated as expenses which are not chargeable to capital account exceeds 25 percent of the gross income derived from farming during the taxable year, such excess shall be deductible for succeeding taxable years in order of time; but the amount deductible under this clause for any one such succeeding taxable year (including the expenditures actually paid or incurred during the taxable year) shall not exceed 25 percent of the gross income derived from farming during the taxable year.

For purposes of this clause the term "expenditures which are paid or incurred by him during the taxable year for the purpose of soil or water conservation in respect of land used in farming, or for the prevention of erosion of land used in farming" means expenditures paid or incurred for the treatment or moving of earth, including (but not limited to) leveling, grading and terracing, contour furrowing, the construction, control, and protection of diversion channels, drainage ditches, earthen dams, watercourses, outlets, and ponds, the eradication of brush, and the planting of windbreaks. Such term does not include the purchase, construction, installation, or improvement of structures, appliances, or facilities which are of a character which is subject to the allowance for depreciation provided in section 290.09 (6), or any amount paid or incurred which is allowable as a deduction without regard to this clause.

The term "land used in farming" means land used (before or simultaneously with the expenditures described in the foregoing paragraphs of this clause) by the taxpayer or his tenant for the production of crops, fruits, or other agricultural products or for the sustenance of livestock.

A taxpayer may, without the consent of the commissioner, adopt the method provided in this clause for his first taxable year which begins after December 31, 1954, and for which expenditures described in this clause are paid or incurred. A taxpayer may, with the consent of the commissioner, adopt at any time the method provided in this clause. The method adopted shall apply to all expenditures described in this clause. The method adopted shall be adhered to in computing net income for

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the taxable year and for all subsequent taxable years unless, with the approval of the commissioner, a change to a different method is authorized with respect to part or all of such expenditures.

(23) The amount he has paid to others for tuition of each dependent and the cost of transportation of each dependent in attending an elementary or secondary school; provided that the deduction for each dependent shall not exceed \$200.

[1933 c 405 s 13; Ex1937 c 49 s 8, 9; 1941 c 550 s 7; 1943 c 656 s 6, 7, 8, 24, 25; 1945 c 604 s 7; 1949 c 734 s 7; 1951 c 421 s 1; 1951 c 679 s 1; 1953 c 667 s 3; 1955 c 29 s 1; 1955 c 31 s 1; 1955 c 85 s 1; 1955 c 90 s 1; 1955 c 94 s 1; 1955 c 192 s 1; 1955 c 420 s 1; 1955 c 428 s 1; 1955 c 692 s 1; 1955 c 741 s 1, 2; 1955 c 775 s 2] (2394-13)

290.095 NET OPERATING LOSS. Subdivision 1. **Defined.** The term "net operating loss" as used in this section shall mean the excess of the deductions of the kind provided for in section 290.09, permitted to be taken in computing a taxpayer's taxable net income, as that term is defined in section 290.01, subdivision 19, over the gross income used in computing such taxable net income, with the exceptions, additions and limitations provided in subdivision 4.

3 Xc. 704308 Subd. 2. **Carryover and carryback.** (a) A net operating loss for any taxable year commencing on or after January 1, 1957 shall be: (1) a net operating loss carry-back to each of the two taxable years preceding the taxable year of such loss, and

(2) a net operating loss carryover to each of the five taxable years following the taxable year of such loss; provided however,

(3) that a net operating loss incurred in a taxable year commencing prior to December 31, 1956, shall be computed under Minnesota Statutes, section 290.095, but the net operating loss so determined shall be a carryover to each of the five taxable years following the taxable year of such loss, which year of loss shall not be prior to a taxable year ending in the year 1952. A net operating loss incurred in a taxable year commencing on or after January 1, 1956, may not be carried back to any taxable year commencing prior to December 31, 1956.

NOTE: This subdivision as amended by Ex Laws 1957, Chapter 1, Article VI, Section 2, is applicable to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956, except as therein otherwise specifically provided.

Subd. 3. **Amount deductible.** The amount of the net operating loss allowed as a deduction in computing net income shall be the aggregate of the net operating loss carryovers to the taxable year reduced by the amount, if any, by which the net income (computed with the exceptions and limitations provided in subdivision (4) (b) through (h)) exceeds the net income (computed without such deduction).

Subd. 4. **Computation; exceptions, additions, limitations.** The exceptions, additions and limitations referred to in subdivisions 1, 2, and 3 shall be as follows:

(a) Deductions otherwise allowable in computing taxable net income, but which are not attributable to the operation of a trade or business regularly carried on by the taxpayer, shall be allowed only to the extent of the amount of the gross income, not derived from such trade or business, included in computing such taxpayer's taxable net income. For the purpose of this paragraph, deductions and gross income shall be computed with the exceptions, additions and limitations provided in paragraphs (4) (b), (d), (e), (f), (g), and (h).

(b) There shall be included in computing the gross income used in computing taxable net income the amount of the interest, excludible from gross income under section 290.08, that would be treated as assignable to this state, decreased by the amount of interest paid or accrued to purchase or carry the investments earning such interest to the extent that such interest would not have been deductible in computing the taxpayer's taxable net income.

(c) In the case of a taxpayer conducting any trade or business whose taxable net income is determined by an allocation of net income under section 290.19, the net operating loss shall be computed for any such business in the same manner as if the entire gross income therefrom were assignable to this state, and the entire amount of such net operating loss (computed with the exceptions, additions and limitations provided in paragraphs (b), (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h) shall be carried over in accordance with the provisions of subdivisions 2 and 3 as a deduction in computing net income. The net operating loss referred to herein shall be separately computed in regard to such separate business.

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

(e) In computing the net operating loss for any taxable year, a net operating loss for a prior year shall not be allowed as a deduction.

(f) The amount deductible on account of losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets shall not exceed the amount includible on account of gains from sales or exchanges of capital assets. The deduction for long-term capital gains provided by section 290.16, subdivision 4, shall not be allowed.

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

(h) Federal income and excess profits taxes shall not be allowed as a deduction in computing a net operating loss.

NOTE: The provisions of this subdivision as amended by Laws 1957, Chapter 769, Section 2, are applicable to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956.

Subd. 5. Return covering less than 12 months. Wherever, under the provisions of this chapter, any taxpayer is required or permitted to make a return for a period of less than 12 months, such period shall be deemed a taxable year in the application of the provisions of this section.

[1945 c 604 s 28; 1957 c 769 s 2; Ex1957 c 1 art VI s 2]

290.10 NON-DEDUCTIBLE ITEMS. In computing the net income no deduction shall in any case be allowed for:

- (1) Personal, living or family expenses;
- (2) Amounts paid out for new buildings or for permanent improvements or betterments made to increase the value of any property or estate, except as otherwise provided in this chapter;
- (3) Amounts expended in restoring property or in making good the exhaustion thereof for which an allowance is or has been made;
- (4) Premiums paid on any life insurance policy covering the life of the taxpayer or of any other person;
- (5) The shrinkage in value, due to the lapse of time, of a life or terminable interest of any kind in property acquired by gift, devise, bequest or inheritance;
- (6) Losses from sales or exchanges of property, directly or indirectly, between members of a family, or, except in the case of distributions in liquidation, between an individual and a corporation in which such individual owns, directly or indirectly, more than 50 percent in value of the outstanding stock; or between any person or corporation and a trust created by him or it or of which he or it is a beneficiary, directly or indirectly; for the purpose of this clause, an individual shall be considered as owning the stock owned, directly or indirectly, by his family; and the family of an individual shall include only his brothers and sisters (whether by the whole or half blood), spouse, ancestor, and lineal descendants, but such losses shall be allowed as deductions if the taxpayer shows to the satisfaction of the commissioner that the sale or exchange was bona fide and for a fair and adequate consideration;
- (7) In computing net income, no deduction shall be allowed under section 290.09, clause (1), relating to expenses incurred or under section 290.09, clause (2), relating to interest accrued;
 - (a) If such expenses or interest not paid within the taxable year or within two and one-half months after the close thereof; and
 - (b) If, by reason of the method of accounting of the person to whom the payment is to be made, the amount thereof is not, unless paid, includible in the gross income of such person for the taxable year in which or with which the taxable year of the taxpayer ends; and
 - (c) If, at the close of the taxable year of the taxpayer or at any time within two and one-half months thereafter, both the taxpayer and the person to whom the payment is to be made are persons between whom losses would be disallowed under clause (6);
- (8) Contributions by employees under the federal railroad retirement act, the federal social security act, or to Minnesota or federal public employee retirement funds.
- (9) Expenses, interest and taxes connected with or allocable against the production or receipt of all income not included in the measure of the tax imposed by this act. When the federal income tax liability is joint and several under a joint federal

return of husband and wife, the allowable federal income tax paid on the income included in the joint federal return may be taken as a deduction from gross income by the spouse who paid the federal income tax.

[1933 c 405 s 14; Ex1937 c 49 s 11; 1939 c 446 s 7; 1941 c 550 s 8; 1947 c 635 s 7; 1949 c 541 s 2; 1955 c 83 s 1] (2394-14)

290.11 DETERMINATION OF INCOME, INVENTORIES. When in the opinion of the commissioner the use of inventories is necessary in order clearly to determine the income of any taxpayer, inventories shall be taken by such taxpayer upon such basis as the commissioner may prescribe as conforming as nearly as may be to the best accounting practice in the trade or business involved and as most clearly reflecting the income.

[1933 c. 405 s. 15] (2394-15)

290.12 GAIN OR LOSS ON DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY, COMPUTATION. Subdivision 1. **Measurement.** The gain from the sale or other disposition of property shall be the excess of the amount realized therefrom over the basis provided in sections 290.14 and 290.15 and the loss shall be the excess of such basis over the amount realized, except that such basis shall, in the case of both gain and loss, be adjusted as provided in subdivision 2.

Subd. 2. **Adjustments.** In computing the amount of gain or loss under subdivision 1 proper adjustment shall be made for any expenditure, receipt, loss, or other item properly chargeable to capital account by the taxpayer during his ownership thereof, and for the gain or any part thereof realized from the sale, exchange or involuntary conversion of a residence where, by reason of the provisions of section 290.13, such gain or any part thereof is not recognized. The basis shall be diminished by the amount of the deductions for exhaustion, wear and tear, obsolescence, amortization, depletion, and the allowance for amortization of bond premium if an election to amortize was made in accordance with section 290.09(14), which could, during the period of his ownership thereof, have been deducted by the taxpayer under this chapter in respect of such property. In addition, if the property was acquired before January 1, 1933, the basis, if other than the fair market value as of such date, shall be diminished by the amount of exhaustion, wear and tear, obsolescence, amortization, or depletion actually sustained before such date. In respect of any period since December 31, 1932, during which property was held by a person or an organization not subject to income taxation under this act, proper adjustment shall be made for exhaustion, wear and tear, obsolescence, amortization, and depletion of such property to the extent sustained. In the case of stock the basis shall be diminished by the amount of tax-free distributions of capital received by the taxpayer in respect of such stock at any time during his ownership thereof. For the purpose of determining the amount of these adjustments the taxpayer who sells or otherwise disposes of property acquired by gift shall be treated as the owner thereof from the time it was acquired by the last preceding owner who did not acquire it by gift, and the taxpayer who sells or otherwise disposes of property acquired by gift through an inter vivos transfer in trust shall be treated as the owner from the time it was acquired by the grantor. The adjustments in case of a sale or other disposition of property received in a transaction of the kind specified in section 290.13, clause (1), and in the case of a transaction referred to in section 290.14, clause (5), shall include those which the taxpayer should have been required to make were he selling or otherwise disposing of the property exchanged, or sold, in any such transaction.

NOTE: The provisions of this subdivision as amended by Laws 1957, Chapter 621, Section 11, are applicable to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956. The sole amendment made by section 11 to this subdivision by changing the last statutory reference therein from 290.14, clause (7) to 290.14, clause (5) appears erroneous. Section 290.14, clause (6) appears to be the proper reference.

Subd. 3. **Amount realized.** The amount realized from the sale or other disposition of property shall be the sum of any money received, plus the fair market value of the property, other than money, received.

Subd. 4. **Gift, devise, bequest, etc.** The disposition of property by gift, devise, bequest, or inheritance, and the passing of property from a decedent to his estate, shall be treated as dispositions from which neither gain nor loss arises for the purposes of this chapter.

[1933 c 405 s 16; 1945 c 604 s 9; 1953 c 141 s 1; 1955 c 195 s 1; 1957 c 621 s 11] (2394-16)

290.13 GAIN OR LOSS ON DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY, RECOGNITION.
 Subdivision 1. **Transactions in which no gain or loss is recognized.** No gain or loss from the following transactions shall be recognized at the time of their occurrence, except as otherwise specified in this section:

(1) If the property held for productive use in trade or business or for investment (not including stock in trade or other property held primarily for sale, nor stocks, bonds, notes, choses in action, certificates of trust or beneficial interest, or other securities or evidences of indebtedness or interest) is exchanged solely for property of a like kind to be held either for productive use in trade or business or for investment;

(2) If common stock in a corporation is exchanged solely for common stock in the same corporation, or if preferred stock in a corporation is exchanged solely for preferred stock in the same corporation;

NOTE: The provisions of this subdivision as amended by Laws 1957, Chapter 621, Section 12, are applicable to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956.

Subd. 2. **Certain gains recognized.** (a) If an exchange would be within the provisions of subdivision 1, if it were not for the fact that the property received in exchange consists not only of property permitted by any such clause to be received without the recognition of gain, but also of other property or money, then the gain, if any, to the recipient shall be recognized, but in an amount not in excess of the sum of such money and the fair market value of such other property;

NOTE: The provisions of this subdivision as amended by Laws 1957, Chapter 621, Section 13, are applicable to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956.

Subd. 3. [Repealed, applicable to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956, 1957 c 621 s 16]

Subd. 4. **Nonrecognition of loss.** If an exchange would be within the provisions of subdivision 1, if it were not for the fact that the property received in exchange consists not only of property permitted by any such clause to be received without the recognition of gain or loss, but also of other property or money, then no loss from the exchange shall be recognized.

NOTE: The provisions of this subdivision as amended by Laws 1957, Chapter 621, Section 14, are applicable to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956.

Subd. 5. **Conversion of property.** If property (as a result of its destruction in whole or in part, theft, seizure, or requisition or condemnation or threat or imminence thereof) is compulsorily or involuntarily converted

(1) Into property similar or related in service or use to the property so converted, no gain shall be recognized.

(2) Into money, and the disposition of the converted property occurred before January 1, 1955, no gain shall be recognized if such money is forthwith in good faith, under regulations prescribed by the commissioner, expended in the acquisition of other property similar or related in service or use to the property so converted, or in the acquisition of control of a corporation owning such other property, or in the establishment of a replacement fund. If any part of the money is not so expended, the gain shall be recognized to the extent of the money which is not so expended (regardless of whether such money is received in one or more taxable years and regardless of whether or not the money which is not so expended constitutes gain). For purposes of this paragraph and paragraph (3), the term "disposition of the converted property" means the destruction, theft, seizure, requisition, or condemnation of the converted property, or the sale or exchange of such property under threat or imminence of requisition or condemnation.

(3) Into money or into property not similar or related in service or use to the converted property, and the disposition of the converted property (as defined in paragraph (2)) occurred after December 31, 1954, the gain (if any) shall be recognized except to the extent hereinafter provided in this paragraph:

(A) If the taxpayer during the period specified in subparagraph (B), for the purpose of replacing the property so converted, purchases other property similar or related in service or use to the property so converted, or purchases stock in the acquisition of control of a corporation owning such other property, at the election of the taxpayer the gain shall be recognized only to the extent that the amount realized upon such conversion (regardless of whether such amount is received in one or more taxable years) exceeds the cost of such other property or such stock. Such election shall be made at such time and in such manner as the commissioner may by regulations prescribe. For purposes of this paragraph

(i) no property or stock acquired before the disposition of the converted property shall be considered to have been acquired for the purpose of replacing such converted property unless held by the taxpayer on the date of such disposition; and

(ii) the taxpayer shall be considered to have purchased property or stock only if, but for the provisions of the last paragraph of this section, the unadjusted basis of such property or stock would be its cost within the meaning of section 290.14.

(B) The period referred to in subparagraph (A) shall be the period beginning with the date of the disposition of the converted property, or the earliest date of the threat or imminence of requisition or condemnation of the converted property, whichever is the earlier, and ending

(i) one year after the close of the first taxable year in which any part of the gain upon the conversion is realized, or

(ii) subject to such terms and conditions as may be specified by the commissioner, at the close of such later date as the commissioner may designate on application by the taxpayer. Such application shall be made at such time and in such manner as the commissioner may by regulations prescribe.

(C) If a taxpayer has made the election provided in subparagraph (A), then the statutory period for the assessment of any deficiency, for any taxable year in which any part of the gain on such conversion is realized, attributable to such gain shall not expire prior to the expiration of three and one-half years from the date the commissioner is notified by the taxpayer (in such manner as the commissioner may by regulations prescribe) of the replacement of the converted property or of an intention not to replace, notwithstanding the provisions of section 290.49 or the provisions of any other law or rule of law which would otherwise prevent such assessment.

(D) If the election provided in subparagraph (A) is made by the taxpayer and such other property or such stock was purchased before the beginning of the last taxable year in which any part of the gain upon such conversion is realized, any deficiency, to the extent resulting from such election, for any taxable year ending before such last taxable year may be assessed (notwithstanding the provisions of section 290.49 or the provisions of any other law or rule of law which would otherwise prevent such assessment) at any time before the expiration of the period within which a deficiency for such last taxable year may be assessed.

The preceding paragraphs shall not apply, in the case of property used by the taxpayer as his principal residence, if the destruction, theft, seizure, requisition, or condemnation of the residence, or the sale or exchange of such residence under threat or imminence, thereof, occurred after December 31, 1950, and before January 1, 1955.

If the property was acquired, after January 1, 1933, as the result of a compulsory or involuntary conversion described in paragraphs (1) or (2), the basis shall be the same as in the case of the property so converted, decreased in the amount of any money received by the taxpayer which was not expended in accordance with the provisions of law (applicable to the year in which such conversion was made) determining the taxable status of the gain or loss upon such conversion, and increased in the amount of gain or decreased in the amount of loss to the taxpayer recognized upon such conversion under the law applicable to the year in which such conversion was made. This paragraph shall not apply in respect of property acquired as a result of a compulsory or involuntary conversion of property used by the taxpayer as his principal residence if the destruction, theft, seizure, requisition, or condemnation of such residence, or the sale or exchange of such residence under threat or imminence thereof, occurred after December 31, 1950, and before January 1, 1955. In the case of property purchased by the taxpayer in a transaction described in paragraph (3) which resulted in the nonrecognition of any part of the gain realized as the result of a compulsory or involuntary conversion, the basis shall be the cost of such property decreased in the amount of the gain not so recognized; and if the property purchased consists of more than one piece of property, the basis determined under this sentence shall be allocated to the purchased properties in proportion to their respective costs.

Subds. 6, 7, 8. Repealed, applicable to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956. [1957 c 621 s 16]

Subd. 9. **Sale or exchange of a residence.** (1) If property (hereinafter in this subdivision referred to as "old residence") used by the taxpayer as his principal residence in this state is sold by him and, within a period beginning one year prior

to the date of such sale and ending one year after such date, property (hereinafter in this subdivision referred to as "new residence") is purchased and used by the taxpayer as his principal residence in this state, the gain (if any) from such sale shall be recognized only to the extent that the taxpayer's adjusted sales price (as defined in paragraph (2)) of the old residence exceeds the taxpayer's cost of purchasing the new residence.

(2) For purposes of this subdivision

(a) The term "adjusted sales price" means the amount realized (the nominal sales price minus selling expenses), reduced by the aggregate of the expenses for work performed on the old residence in order to assist in its sale.

(b) The reduction provided in subparagraph (a) applies only to expenses

(1) for work performed during the 90-day period ending on the day on which the contract to sell the old residence is entered into,

(2) which are paid on or before the 30th day after the date of the sale of the old residence, and

(3) which are not allowable as deductions in computing net income and taxable net income under section 290.18, subdivision 1 (defining net income and taxable net income), and not taken into account in computing the amount realized from the sale of the old residence.

(c) The reduction provided in subparagraph (a) applies to expenses for work performed in any taxable year (whether beginning before, on, or after January 1, 1955), but only in the case of a sale or exchange of an old residence which occurs after December 31, 1954.

(3) For the purposes of this subdivision:

(a) An exchange by the taxpayer of his residence for other property shall be considered a sale of such residence, and the acquisition of a residence upon the exchange of property shall be considered a purchase of such residence.

(b) A residence any part of which was constructed or reconstructed by the taxpayer shall be considered as purchased by the taxpayer. In determining the taxpayer's cost of purchasing a residence, there shall be included only so much of his cost as is attributable to the acquisition, construction, reconstruction, and improvements made which are properly chargeable to capital account, during the period specified in paragraph (1).

(c) If a residence is purchased by the taxpayer prior to the date of his sale of the old residence, the purchased residence shall not be treated as his new residence if sold or otherwise disposed of by him prior to the date of the sale of the old residence.

(d) If the taxpayer, during the period set forth in paragraph (1), purchases more than one residence which is used by him as his principal residence at some time within one year after the date of the sale of the old residence, only the last of such residences so used by him after the date of such sale shall constitute the new residence.

(e) In the case of a new residence the construction of which was commenced by the taxpayer prior to the expiration of one year after the date of the sale of the old residence, the one year period specified in paragraph (1), and the one year period referred to in subparagraph (d) of paragraph (3), shall be increased to a period of 18 months from and after the date of the sale of the old residence.

(4) The provisions of paragraph (1) shall not be applicable with respect to the sale of the taxpayer's residence if within one year prior to the date of such sale the taxpayer sold at a gain other property used by him as his principal residence, and any part of such gain was not recognized by reason of the provisions of paragraph (1).

(5) Where the purchase of a new residence results, under paragraph (1), in the nonrecognition of gain upon the sale of an old residence, in determining the adjusted basis of the new residence as of any time following the sale of the old residence, the adjustments to basis shall include a reduction by an amount equal to the amount of the gain not so recognized upon the sale of the old residence. For this purpose, the amount of the gain not so recognized upon the sale of the old residence includes only so much of such gain as is not recognized by reason of the cost, up to such time, of purchasing the new residence.

(6) For the purposes of this subdivision, section 290.12, subdivision 2 and section 290.16, subdivision 8, references to property used by the taxpayer as his prin-

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cipal residence, and references to the residence of a taxpayer, shall include stock held by a tenant-stockholder (as defined in section 290.09(18)) in a cooperative apartment corporation (as defined in section 290.09(18)) if

(a) in the case of stock sold, the apartment which the taxpayer was entitled to occupy as such stockholder was used by him as his principal residence;

(b) in the case of stock purchased, the taxpayer used as his principal residence the apartment which he was entitled to occupy as such stockholder.

(7) If the taxpayer and his spouse, in accordance with regulations issued by the commissioner, consent to the application of subparagraph (b), then

(a) for the purposes of this subdivision, the words "the taxpayer's adjusted sales price of the old residence" as used in paragraph (1) shall mean the adjusted sales price (of the taxpayer, or of the taxpayer and his spouse) of the old residence, and the words "the taxpayer's cost of purchasing the new residence" as used in paragraph (1) shall mean the cost (to the taxpayer, his spouse, or both) of purchasing the new residence (whether held by the taxpayer, his spouse, or the taxpayer and his spouse); and

(b) so much of the gain upon the sale of the old residence as is not recognized solely by reason of this paragraph, and so much of the adjustment under paragraph (5) to the basis of the new residence as results solely from this paragraph, shall be allocated between the taxpayer and his spouse in accordance with regulations issued by the commissioner. This paragraph shall apply only if the old residence and the new residence are each used by the taxpayer and his spouse as their principal residence. In case the taxpayer and his spouse do not consent to the application of subparagraph (b), then the recognition of gain upon the sale of the old residence shall be determined under this subdivision without regard to the rules provided in this paragraph.

(8) If the taxpayer during a taxable year sells at a gain property used by him as his principal residence, then

(a) the statutory period for the assessment of any deficiency attributable to any part of such gain shall not expire prior to the expiration of three and one-half years from the date the commissioner is notified by the taxpayer (in such manner as the commissioner may by regulations prescribe) of

(1) the taxpayer's cost of purchasing the new residence which the taxpayer claims results in nonrecognition of any part of such gain.

(2) the taxpayer's intention not to purchase a new residence within the period specified in paragraph (1), or

(3) a failure to make such purchase within such period; and

(b) such deficiency may be assessed prior to the expiration of such three and one-half year period notwithstanding the provisions of any other law or rule of law which would otherwise prevent such assessment.

(9) The running of any period of time specified in paragraphs (1) or (3) (other than the one-year period referred to in paragraph (3) (e) shall be suspended during any time that the taxpayer (or his spouse if the old residence and the new residence are each used by the taxpayer and his spouse as their principal residence) serves on extended active duty with the Armed Forces of the United States after the date of the sale of the old residence, except that any such period as so suspended shall not extend beyond the date four years after the date of the sale of the old residence. For the purpose of this paragraph, the term "extended active duty" means any period of active duty pursuant to a call or order to such duty for a period in excess of 90 days or for an indefinite period.

(10) For purposes of this subdivision, the destruction, theft, seizure, requisition, or condemnation of property, or the sale or exchange of property under threat or imminence thereof

(a) if occurring after December 31, 1950, and before January 1, 1955, shall be treated as the sale of such property; and

(b) if occurring after December 31, 1954, shall not be treated as the sale of such property.

Subd. 10. Exchange of life insurance, endowment or annuity contracts. (1) No gain or loss shall be recognized on the exchange of a contract of life insurance for another contract of life insurance or for an endowment or annuity contract; or a contract of endowment insurance for another contract of endowment insurance

which provides for regular payments beginning at a date not later than the date payments would have begun under the contract exchanged, or for an annuity contract; or an annuity contract for an annuity contract.

(2) For the purpose of this subdivision, a contract of endowment insurance is a contract with a life insurance company which depends in part on the life expectancy of the insured, but which may be payable in full in a single payment during his life. An annuity contract is a contract with a life insurance company which depends in part on the life expectancy of the insured, but which may be payable during the life of the annuitant only in installments. A contract of life insurance is a contract with a life insurance company which depends in part on the life expectancy of the insured, but which is not ordinarily payable in full during the life of the insured.

[1933 c 405 s 17; Ex1937 c 49 s 12; 1945 c 596 s 3; 1951 c 267 s 1; 1953 c 141 s 2; 1955 c 165 s 1; 1955 c 411 s 1; 1955 c 427 s 1; 1957 c 621 s 12, 13, 14, 16] (2394-17)

290.131 DISTRIBUTIONS BY CORPORATIONS; EFFECTS ON RECIPIENTS.
 Subdivision 1. **Distributions of property.** (a) Except as otherwise provided in chapter 290, a distribution of property (as defined in section 290.133, subdivision 2(a)) made by a corporation to a shareholder with respect to its stock shall be treated in the manner provided in clause (c).

(b) Amount distributed:

(1) For purposes of this subdivision, the amount of any distribution shall be:

(A) If the shareholder is not a corporation, the amount of money received, plus the fair market value of the other property received.

(B) If the shareholder is a corporation, the amount of money received, plus whichever of the following is the lesser:

(i) the fair market value of the other property received; or

(ii) the adjusted basis (in the hands of the distributing corporation immediately before the distribution) of the other property received, increased in the amount of gain to the distributing corporation which is recognized under clause (b) or (c) of section 290.132, subdivision 1.

(2) The amount of any distribution determined under paragraph (1) shall be reduced (but not below zero) by:

(A) the amount of any liability of the corporation assumed by the shareholder in connection with the distribution, and

(B) the amount of any liability to which the property received by the shareholder is subject immediately before, and immediately after, the distribution.

(3) For purposes of this subdivision, fair market value shall be determined as of the date of the distribution.

(c) In the case of a distribution to which clause (a) applies:

(1) That portion of the distribution which is a dividend (as defined in section 290.133, subdivision 1) shall be included in gross income.

(2) That portion of the distribution which is not a dividend shall be applied against and reduce the adjusted basis of the stock.

(3) Amount in excess of basis.

(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), that portion of the distribution which is not a dividend, to the extent that it exceeds the adjusted basis of the stock, shall be treated as gain from the sale or exchange of property.

(B) That portion of the distribution which is not a dividend, to the extent that it exceeds the adjusted basis of the stock and to the extent that is out of increase in value accrued before January 1, 1933, shall be exempt from tax.

(d) The basis of property received in a distribution to which clause (a) applies shall be:

(1) If the shareholder is not a corporation, the fair market value of such property.

(2) If the shareholder is a corporation, whichever of the following is the lesser:

(A) the fair market value of such property; or

(B) the adjusted basis (in the hands of the distributing corporation immediately before the distribution) of such property, increased in the amount of gain to the distributing corporation which is recognized under clause (b) or (c) of section 290.132, subdivision 1.

(e) Any distribution made by a corporation, which was classified as a personal service corporation under the provisions of the Revenue Act of 1918, or the Revenue Act of 1921, out of its earnings or profits which were taxable in accordance

with the provisions of section 218 of the Revenue Act of 1918 (40 Stat. 1070), or section 218 of the Revenue Act of 1921 (42 Stat. 245), shall be exempt from tax to the distributees.

Subd. 2. Distributions in redemption of stock. (a) If a corporation redeems its stock (within the meaning of section 290.133, subdivision 2(b)), and if paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (4) of clause (b) applies, such redemption shall be treated as a distribution in part or full payment in exchange for the stock.

(b) (1) Clause (a) shall apply if the redemption is not essentially equivalent to a dividend.

(2) Substantially disproportionate redemption of stock.

(A) Clause (a) shall apply if the distribution is substantially disproportionate with respect to the shareholder.

(B) This paragraph shall not apply unless immediately after the redemption the shareholder owns less than 50 percent of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote.

(C) For purposes of this paragraph, the distribution is substantially disproportionate if:

(i) the ratio which the voting stock of the corporation owned by the shareholder immediately after the redemption bears to all of the voting stock of the corporation at such time,

is less than 80 percent of-

(ii) the ratio which the voting stock of the corporation owned by the shareholder immediately before the redemption bears to all of the voting stock of the corporation at such time. For purposes of this paragraph, no distribution shall be treated as substantially disproportionate unless the shareholder's ownership of the common stock of the corporation (whether voting or nonvoting) after and before redemption also meets the 80 percent requirement of the preceding sentence. For purposes of the preceding sentence, if there is more than one class of common stock, the determinations shall be made by reference to fair market value.

(D) This paragraph shall not apply to any redemption made pursuant to a plan the purpose or effect of which is a series of redemptions resulting in a distribution which (in the aggregate) is not substantially disproportionate with respect to the shareholder.

(3) Clause (a) shall apply if the redemption is in complete redemption of all of the stock of the corporation owned by the shareholder.

(4) Clause (a) shall apply if the redemption is of stock issued by a railroad corporation (as defined in section 77(m) of the bankruptcy act, as amended) pursuant to a plan of reorganization under section 77 of the bankruptcy act.

(5) In determining whether a redemption meets the requirements of paragraph (1), the fact that such redemption fails to meet the requirements of paragraph (2), (3), or (4) shall not be taken into account. If a redemption meets the requirements of paragraph (3) and also the requirements of paragraph (1), (2), or (4), then so much of clause (c) (2) as would (but for this sentence) apply in respect of the acquisition of an interest in the corporation within the ten year period beginning on the date of the distribution shall not apply.

(c) (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this clause, section 290.133, subdivision 3(a) shall apply in determining the ownership of stock for purposes of this subdivision.

(2) (A) In the case of a distribution described in clause (b) (3), section 290.133, subdivision 3(a) (1) shall not apply if:

(i) immediately after the distribution the distributee has no interest in the corporation (including an interest as officer, director, or employee), other than an interest as a creditor,

(ii) the distributee does not acquire any such interest (other than stock acquired by bequest or inheritance) within ten years from the date of such distribution, and

(iii) the distributee, at such time and in such manner as the commissioner by regulations prescribes, files an agreement to notify the commissioner of any acquisition described in (ii) and to retain such records as may be necessary for the application of this paragraph. If the distributee acquires such an interest in the corporation (other than by bequest or inheritance) within ten years from the date of the distribution, then the periods of limitation provided in sections 290.46 and 290.49 on the making of an assessment and the collection by levy or a proceeding in court shall, with respect to any deficiency (including interest and additions to the tax)

resulting from such acquisition, include one year immediately following the date on which the distributee (in accordance with regulations prescribed by the commissioner) notifies the commissioner of such acquisitions and such assessment and collection may be made notwithstanding any provision of law or rule of law which otherwise would prevent such assessment and collection.

(B) Subparagraph (A) of this paragraph shall not apply if:

(i) any portion of the stock redeemed was acquired, directly or indirectly, within the ten year period ending on the date of the distribution by the distributee from a person the ownership of whose stock would (at the time of distribution) be attributable to the distributee under section 290.133, subdivision 3(a), or

(ii) any person owns (at the time of the distribution) stock the ownership of which is attributable to the distributee under section 290.133, subdivision 3(a) and such person acquired any stock in the corporation, directly or indirectly, from the distributee within the ten year period ending on the date of the distributions, unless such stock so acquired from the distributee is redeemed in the same transaction.

The preceding sentence shall not apply if the acquisition (or, in the case of (ii), the disposition) by the distributee did not have as one of its principal purposes the avoidance of state income tax.

(d) Except as otherwise provided in sections 290.131-290.138, if a corporation redeems its stock (within the meaning of section 290.133, subdivision 2(b)), and if clause (a) of this subdivision does not apply, such redemption shall be treated as a distribution of property to which subdivision 1 of this section applies.

Subd. 3. Distributions in redemption of stock to pay death taxes. (a) A distribution of property to a shareholder by a corporation in redemption of part or all of the stock of such corporation which (for federal estate tax purposes) is included in determining the gross estate of a decedent, to the extent that the amount of such distribution does not exceed the sum of:

(1) the estate, inheritance, legacy, and succession taxes (including any interest collected as a part of such taxes) imposed because of such decedent's death, and

(2) the amount of funeral and administration expenses allowable as deductions to the estate under section 2053 of the 1954 Internal Revenue Code (or under section 2106 of the 1954 Internal Revenue Code in the case of the estate of a decedent non-resident, not a citizen of the United States), shall be treated as a distribution in full payment in exchange for the stock so redeemed.

(b) (1) Clause (a) shall apply only to amounts distributed after the death of the decedent and:

(A) within the period of limitations provided in section 6501(a) of the 1954 Internal Revenue Code for the assessment of the federal estate tax (determined without the application of any provision other than section 6501(a) of the 1954 Internal Revenue Code), or within 90 days after the expiration of such period, or

(B) if a petition for redetermination of a deficiency in such estate tax has been filed with the tax court within the time prescribed in section 6213 of the 1954 Internal Revenue Code, at any time before the expiration of 60 days after the decision of the tax court becomes final.

(2) (A) Clause (a) shall apply to a distribution by a corporation only if the value (for federal estate tax purposes) of all of the stock of such corporation which is included in determining the value of the decedent's gross estate is either:

(i) more than 35 percent of the value of the gross estate of such decedent, or

(ii) more than 50 percent of the taxable estate of such decedent.

(B) For purposes of the 35 percent and 50 percent requirements of subparagraph (A), stock of two or more corporations, with respect to each of which there is included in determining the value of the decedent's gross estate more than 75 percent in value of the outstanding stock, shall be treated as the stock of a single corporation. For the purpose of the 75 percent requirement of the preceding sentence, stock which, at the decedent's death, represents the surviving spouse's interest in property held by the decedent and the surviving spouse as community property shall be treated as having been included in determining the value of the decedent's gross estate.

(c) (1) a shareholder owns stock of a corporation (referred to in this clause as "new stock") the basis of which is determined by reference to the basis of stock of a corporation (referred to in this clause as "old stock").

(2) the old stock was included (for federal estate tax purposes) in determining the gross estate of a decedent, and

(3) clause (a) would apply to a distribution of property to such shareholder in redemption of the old stock, then, subject to the limitation specified in clause (b) (1), clause (a) shall apply in respect of a distribution in redemption of the new stock.

Subd. 4. Redemption through use of related corporations. (a) (1) For purposes of section 1, subdivisions 2 and 3, if:

(A) one or more persons are in control of each of two corporations, and

(B) in return for property, one of the corporations acquires stock in the other corporation from the person (or persons) so in control, then (unless paragraph (2) applies) such property shall be treated as a distribution in redemption of the stock of the corporation acquiring such stock. In any such case, the stock so acquired shall be treated as having been transferred by the person from whom acquired, and as having been received by the corporation acquiring it, as a contribution to the capital of such corporation.

(2) For purposes of subdivisions 2 and 3, if:

(A) in return for property, one corporation acquires from a shareholder of another corporation stock in such other corporation, and

(B) the issuing corporation controls the acquiring corporation, then such property shall be treated as a distribution in redemption of the stock of the issuing corporation.

(b) (1) Rule for determinations under subdivision 2(b). In the case of any acquisition of stock to which clause (a) of this subdivision applies, determinations as to whether the acquisition is, by reason of subdivision 2(b), to be treated as a distribution in part or full payment in exchange for the stock shall be made by reference to the stock of the issuing corporation. In applying section 290.133, subdivision 3(a) relating to constructive ownership of stock with respect to section 1, subdivision 2(b) for purposes of this paragraph, section 290.133, subdivision 3(a) (2) (C) shall be applied without regard to the 50 percent limitation contained therein.

(2) (A) In the case of any acquisition of stock to which paragraph (1) and not paragraph (2) of clause (a) of this subdivision applies, the determination of the amount which is a dividend shall be made solely by reference to the earnings and profits of the acquiring corporation.

(B) In the case of any acquisition of stock to which clause (a) (2) of this subdivision applies, the determination of the amount which is a dividend shall be made as if the property were distributed by the acquiring corporation to the issuing corporation and immediately thereafter distributed by the issuing corporation.

(c) (1) For purposes of this subdivision, control means the ownership of stock possessing at least 50 percent of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote, or at least 50 percent of the total value of shares of all classes of stock. If a person (or persons) is in control (within the meaning of the preceding sentence) of a corporation which in turn owns at least 50 percent of the total combined voting power of all stock entitled to vote of another corporation, or owns at least 50 percent of the total value of the shares of all classes of stock of another corporation, then such person (or persons) shall be treated as in control of such other corporation.

(2) Section 290.133, subdivision 3(a) (relating to the constructive ownership of stock) shall apply for purposes of determining control under paragraph (1). For purposes of the preceding sentence, section 290.133, subdivision 3(a) (2) (C) shall be applied without regard to the 50 percent limitation contained therein.

Subd. 5. Distributions of stock and stock rights. (a) Except as provided in clause (b), gross income does not include the amount of any distribution made by a corporation to its shareholders, with respect to the stock of such corporation, in its stock or in rights to acquire its stock.

(b) Clause (a) shall not apply to a distribution by a corporation of its stock (or rights to acquire its stock), and the distribution shall be treated as a distribution of property to which section 1, subdivision 1 applies:

(1) to the extent that the distribution is made in discharge of preference dividends for the taxable year of the corporation in which the distribution is made or for the preceding taxable year; or

(2) if the distribution is, at the election of any of the shareholders (whether exercised before or after the declaration thereof), payable either:

(A) in its stock (or in rights to acquire its stock), or

(B) in property.

Subd. 6. **Dispositions of certain stock.** (a) If a shareholder sells or otherwise disposes of subdivision 6 stock (as defined in clause (c)):

(1) If such disposition is not a redemption (within the meaning of section 290.133, subdivision 2(b)):

(A) The amount realized shall be treated as gain from the sale of property which is not a capital asset. This subparagraph shall not apply to the extent that:

(i) the amount realized, exceeds

(ii) such stock's ratable share of the amount which would have been a dividend at the time of distribution if (in lieu of subdivision 6 stock) the corporation had distributed money in an amount equal to the fair market value of the stock at the time of distribution.

(B) Any excess of the amount realized over the sum of:

(i) the amount treated under subparagraph (A) as gain from the sale of property which is not a capital asset, plus

(ii) the adjusted basis of the stock, shall be treated as gain from the sale of such stock.

(C) No loss shall be recognized.

(2) If the disposition is a redemption, the amount realized shall be treated as a distribution of property to which subdivision 1 applies.

(b) Clause (a) shall not apply:

(1) Termination of shareholder's interest.

(A) If the disposition

(i) is not a redemption;

(ii) is not, directly or indirectly, to a person the ownership of whose stock would (under section 290.133, subdivision 3(a)) be attributable to the shareholder; and

(iii) terminates the entire stock interest of shareholder in the corporation (and for purposes of this part of subparagraph (A), section 290.133, subdivision 3(a) shall apply).

(B) If the disposition is a redemption and section 1, subdivision 2(b) (3) applies.

(2) If the subdivision 6 stock is redeemed in a distribution in partial or complete liquidation to which sections 290.134 and 290.135 apply.

(3) To the extent that, under any provision of chapter 290, gain or loss to the shareholder is not recognized with respect to the disposition of the subdivision 6 stock.

(4) If it is established to the satisfaction of the commissioner:

(A) that the distribution, and the disposition or redemption, or

(B) in the case of a prior or simultaneous disposition (or redemption) of the stock with respect to which the subdivision 6 stock disposed of (or redeemed) was issued, that the disposition (or redemption) of the subdivision 6 stock, was not in pursuance of a plan having as one of its principal purposes the avoidance of state income tax.

(c) (1) For purposes of sections 290.131 through 290.138, the term "subdivision 6 stock" means stock which meets the requirements of subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of this paragraph.

(A) Stock (other than common stock issued with respect to common stock) which was distributed to the shareholder selling or otherwise disposing of such stock if, by reason of subdivision 5(a), any part of such distribution was not includible in the gross income of the shareholder.

(B) Stock which is not common stock and:

(i) which was received, by the shareholder selling or otherwise disposing of such stock, in pursuance of a plan of reorganization (within the meaning of section 290.136, subdivision 9(a)), or in a distribution or exchange to which section 290.136, subdivision 3 (or so much of section 290.136, subdivision 4 as relates to section 290.136, subdivision 3) applied, and

(ii) with respect to the receipt of which gain or loss to the shareholder was to any extent not recognized by reason of section 290.136, but only to the extent that either the effect of the transaction was substantially the same as the receipt of a stock dividend, or the stock was received in exchange for subdivision 6 stock. For purposes of this subdivision, a receipt of stock to which the foregoing provisions of this subparagraph apply shall be treated as a distribution of stock.

(C) Except as otherwise provided in subparagraph (B), stock the basis of which (in the hands of the shareholder selling or otherwise disposing of such stock) is determined by reference to the basis (in the hands of such shareholder or any other person) of subdivision 6 stock.

(2) For purposes of this subdivision, the term "subdivision 6 stock" does not include any stock no part of the distribution of which would have been a dividend at the time of the distribution if money had been distributed in lieu of the stock.

(d) For purposes of this subdivision

(1) stock rights shall be treated as stock, and

(2) stock acquired through the exercise of stock rights shall be treated as stock distributed at the time of the distribution of the stock rights, to the extent of the fair market value of such rights at the time of the distribution.

(e) For purposes of clause (c)

(1) if subdivision 6 stock was issued with respect to common stock and later such subdivision 6 stock is exchanged for common stock in the same corporation (whether or not such exchange is pursuant to a conversion privilege contained in the subdivision 6 stock), then (except as provided in paragraph (2)) the common stock so received shall not be treated as subdivision 6 stock; and

(2) common stock with respect to which there is a privilege of converting into stock other than common stock (or into property), whether or not the conversion privilege is contained in such stock, shall not be treated as common stock.

(f) If a substantial change is made in the terms and conditions of any stock, then, for purposes of this subdivision

(1) the fair market value of such stock shall be the fair market value at the time of the distribution or at the time of such change, whichever such value is higher;

(2) such stock's ratable share of the amount which would have been a dividend if money had been distributed in lieu of stock shall be determined as of the time of distribution or as of the time of such change, whichever such ratable share is higher; and

(3) clause (c) (2) shall not apply unless the stock meets the requirements of such clause both at the time of such distribution and at the time of such change.

Subd. 7. Basis of stock and stock rights acquired in distributions. (a) If a shareholder in a corporation receives its stock or rights to acquire its stock (referred to in this clause as "new stock") in a distribution to which subdivision 5(a) applies, then the basis of such new stock and of the stock with respect to which it is distributed (referred to in this subdivision as "old stock"), respectively, shall, in the shareholder's hands, be determined by allocating between the old stock and the new stock the adjusted basis of the old stock. Such allocation shall be made under regulations prescribed by the commissioner.

(b) (1) If

(A) a corporation distributes rights to acquire its stock to a shareholder in a distribution to which subdivision 5(a) applies, and

(B) the fair market value of such rights at the time of the distribution is less than 15 percent of the fair market value of the old stock at such time, then clause (a) shall not apply and the basis of such rights shall be zero, unless the taxpayer elects under paragraph (2) of this clause to determine the basis of the old stock and of the stock rights under the method of allocation provided in clause (a).

(2) The election referred to in paragraph (1) shall be made in the return filed within the time prescribed by law (including extensions thereof) for the taxable year in which such rights were received. Such election shall be made in such manner as the commissioner may by regulations prescribe, and shall be irrevocable when made.

NOTE: The provisions of this section which were originally enacted by Laws 1957, chapter 621, section 1 are applicable to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956.

[1957 c 621 s 1]

290.132 DISTRIBUTIONS BY CORPORATIONS; EFFECTS ON CORPORATION. Subdivision 1. **Taxability of corporation on distribution.** (a) Except as provided in clauses (b) and (c) of this subdivision and section 290.07, subdivision 5(3), no gain or loss shall be recognized to a corporation on the distribution, with respect to its stock, of:

(1) its stock (or rights to acquire its stock), or

(2) property.

(b) (1) If a corporation inventorying goods under the LIFO method (relating to last-in, first-out inventories) distributes inventory assets (as defined in paragraph (2) (A)), then the amount (if any) by which:

(A) the inventory amount (as defined in paragraph (2) (B)) of such assets under a method authorized by section 290.11 (relating to general rule for inventories), exceeds

(B) the inventory amount of such assets under the LIFO method, shall be treated as gain to the corporation recognized from the sale of such inventory assets.

(2) For purposes of paragraph (1);

(A) The term "inventory assets" means stock in trade of the corporation, or other property of a kind which would properly be included in the inventory of the corporation if on hand at the close of the taxable year.

(B) The term "inventory amount" means, in the case of inventory assets distributed during a taxable year, the amount of such inventory assets determined as if the taxable year closed at the time of such distribution.

(3) For purposes of this clause, the inventory amount of assets under a method authorized by section 290.11 shall be determined:

(A) if the corporation uses the LIFO method of valuing inventories, by using such method, or

(B) if subparagraph (A) does not apply, by using cost or market, whichever is lower.

(c) If:

(1) a corporation distributes property to a shareholder with respect to its stock,

(2) such property is subject to a liability, or the shareholder assumes a liability of the corporation in connection with the distribution, and

(3) the amount of such liability exceeds the adjusted basis (in the hands of the distributing corporation) of such property, then gain shall be recognized to the distributing corporation in an amount equal to such excess as if the property distributed had been sold at the time of the distribution. In the case of a distribution of property subject to a liability which is not assumed by the shareholder, the amount of gain to be recognized under the preceding sentence shall not exceed the excess, if any, of the fair market value of such property over its adjusted basis.

Subd. 2. **Effect on earnings and profits.** (a) Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, on the distribution of property by a corporation with respect to its stock, the earnings and profits of the corporation (to the extent thereof) shall be decreased by the sum of

(1) the amount of money,

(2) the principal amount of the obligations of such corporation, and

(3) the adjusted basis of the other property, so distributed.

(b) (1) On the distribution by a corporation, with respect to its stock, of inventory assets (as defined in paragraph (2) (A)) the fair market value of which exceeds the adjusted basis thereof, the earnings and profits of the corporation

(A) shall be increased by the amount of such excess; and

(B) shall be decreased by whichever of the following is the lesser:

(i) the fair market value of the inventory assets distributed, or

(ii) the earnings and profits (as increased under subparagraph (A)).

(2) (A) For purposes of paragraph (1), the term "inventory assets" means:

(i) stock in trade of the corporation, or other property of a kind which would properly be included in the inventory of the corporation if on hand at the close of the taxable years:

(ii) property held by the corporation primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of its trade or business; and

(iii) unrealized receivables or fees, except receivables from sales or exchanges of assets other than assets described in this subparagraph.

(B) For purposes of subparagraph (A) (iii), the term "unrealized receivables or fees" means, to the extent not previously includible in income under the method of accounting used by the corporation, any rights (contractual or otherwise) to payment for:

(i) goods delivered, or to be delivered, to the extent that the proceeds therefrom would be treated as amounts received from the sale or exchange of property other than a capital asset, or

(ii) services rendered or to be rendered.

(c) In making the adjustments to the earnings and profits of a corporation under clause (a) or (b), proper adjustment shall be made for:

(1) the amount of any liability to which the property distributed is subject,

(2) the amount of any liability of the corporation assumed by a shareholder in connection with the distribution, and

(3) any gain to the corporation recognized under clause (b) or (c) of section 2, subdivision 1.

(d) (1) The distribution to a distributee by or on behalf of a corporation of its stock or securities, of stock or securities in another corporation, or of property, in a distribution to which this chapter applies, shall not be considered a distribution of the earnings and profits of any corporation

(A) if no gain to such distributee from the receipt of such stock or securities, or property, was recognized under this chapter, or

(B) if the distribution was not subject to tax in the hands of such distributee by reason of section 290.131, subdivision 5(a).

(2) In the case of a distribution of stock or securities, or property, to which corresponding provisions of law prior to the passage of this act apply, the effect on earnings and profits of such distribution shall be determined under such prior law.

(3) For purposes of this clause, the term "stock or securities" includes rights to acquire stock or securities.

(e) In the case of amounts distributed in partial liquidation (whether before, on, or after December 31, 1956) or in a redemption to which section 290.131, subdivision 2(a) or subdivision 3 applies, the part of such distribution which is properly chargeable to capital account shall not be treated as a distribution of earnings and profits.

(f) (1) The gain or loss realized from the sale or other disposition (after December 31, 1932) of property by a corporation

(A) for the purpose of the computation of the earnings and profits of the corporation, shall (except as provided in paragraph (B)) be determined by using as the adjusted basis the adjusted basis (under the law applicable to the year in which the sale or other disposition was made) for determining gain, except that no regard shall be had to the value of the property as of January 1, 1933, but

(B) for purposes of the computation of the earnings and profits of the corporation for any period beginning after December 31, 1932, shall be determined by using as the adjusted basis the adjusted basis (under the law applicable to the year in which the sale or other disposition was made) for determining gain. Gain or loss so realized shall increase or decrease the earnings and profits to, but not beyond, the extent to which such a realized gain or loss was recognized in computing taxable income under the law applicable to the year in which such sale or disposition was made. Where, in determining the adjusted basis used in computing such realized gain or loss, the adjustment to the basis differs from the adjustment proper for the purpose of determining earnings and profits, then the latter adjustment shall be used in determining the increase or decrease above provided. For purposes of this clause, a loss with respect to which a deduction is disallowed, section 290.09(4) (relating to wash sales of stock or securities), or the corresponding provision of prior law, shall not be deemed to be recognized.

(2) Effect on earnings and profits of receipt of tax-free distributions. Where a corporation receives (after December 31, 1932) a distribution from a second corporation which (under the law applicable to the year in which the distribution was made) was not a taxable dividend to the shareholders of the second corporation, the amount of such distribution shall not increase the earnings and profits of the first corporation in the following cases:

(A) no such increase shall be made in respect of the part of such distribution which (under such law) is directly applied in reduction of the basis of the stock in respect of which the distribution was made; and

(B) no such increase shall be made if (under such law) the distribution causes the basis of the stock in respect of which the distribution was made to be allocated between such stock and the property received (or such basis would, but for section 290.131, subdivision 7(b), be so allocated).

(g) (1) If any increase or decrease in the earnings and profits for any period beginning after December 31, 1932, with respect to any matter would be different

had the adjusted basis of the property involved been determined without regard to its January 1, 1933, value, then except as provided in paragraph (2), an increase (properly reflecting such difference) shall be made in that part of the earnings and profits consisting of increase in value of property accrued before January 1, 1933.

(2) If the application of clause (f) to a sale or other disposition after December 31, 1932, results in a loss which is to be applied in decrease of earnings and profits for any period beginning after December 31, 1932, then, notwithstanding clause (f) and in lieu of the rule provided in paragraph (1) of this clause, the amount of such loss so to be applied shall be reduced by the amount, if any, by which the adjusted basis of the property used in determining the loss exceeds the adjusted basis computed without regard to the value of the property on January 1, 1933, and if such amount so applied in reduction of the decrease exceeds such loss, the excess over such loss shall increase that part of the earnings and profits consisting of increase in value of property accrued before January 1, 1933.

(h) In the case of a personal service corporation subject for any taxable year to supplement S of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939, an amount equal to the undistributed supplement S net income of the personal service corporation for its taxable year shall be considered as paid in as of the close of such taxable year as paid-in surplus or as a contribution to capital, and the accumulated earnings and profits as of the close of such taxable year shall be correspondingly reduced, if such amount or any portion thereof is required to be included as a dividend in the gross income of the shareholders.

(i) In the case of a distribution or exchange to which section 290.136, subdivision 3 (or so much of section 290.136, subdivision 4 as relates to section 290.136, subdivision 3) applies, proper allocation with respect to the earnings and profits of the distributing corporation and the controlled corporation (or corporations) shall be made under regulations prescribed by the commissioner.

(j) (1) If a corporation distributes property with respect to its stock, and if, at the time of the distributions:

(A) there is outstanding a loan to such corporation which was made, guaranteed, or insured by the United States (or by any agency or instrumentality thereof), and

(B) the amount of such loan so outstanding exceeds the adjusted basis of the property constituting security for such loan, then the earnings and profits of the corporation shall be increased by the amount of such excess, and (immediately after the distribution) shall be decreased by the amount of such excess. For purposes of subparagraph (B) of the preceding sentence, the adjusted basis of the property at the time of distribution shall be determined without regard to any adjustment under section 290.12, subdivision 2 (relating to adjustment for depreciation, etc.). For the purposes of this paragraph, a commitment to make, guarantee, or insure a loan shall be treated as the making, guaranteeing, or insuring of a loan.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall apply only with respect to distributions made on or after December 31, 1956.

NOTE: The provisions of this section which were originally enacted by Laws 1957, chapter 621, section 2 are applicable to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956.

[1957 c 621 s 2]

290.133 DEFINITIONS, CONSTRUCTIVE OWNERSHIP OF STOCK. Subdivision 1. **Dividend defined.** (a) For purposes of chapter 290, the term "dividend" means any distribution of property made by a corporation to its shareholders:

(1) out of its earnings and profits accumulated after December 31, 1932, or

(2) out of its earnings and profits of the taxable year (computed as of the close of the taxable year without diminution by reason of any distributions made during the taxable year), without regard to the amount of the earnings and profits at the time the distribution was made. Except as otherwise provided in chapter 290, every distribution is made out of earnings and profits to the extent thereof, and from the most recently accumulated earnings and profits. To the extent that any distribution is, under any provision of sections 290.131 through 290.138, treated as a distribution of property to which section 290.131, subdivision 1 applies, such distribution shall be treated as a distribution of property for purposes of this clause.

Subd. 2. **Other definitions.** (a) For purposes of sections 290.131 through 290.133, the term "property" means money, securities, and any other property; except that such term does not include stock in the corporation making the distribution (or rights to acquire such stock).

(b) For purposes of sections 290.131 through 290.133, stock shall be treated as redeemed by a corporation if the corporation acquires its stock from a shareholder in exchange for property, whether or not the stock so acquired is cancelled, retired, or held as treasury stock.

Subd. 3. Constructive ownership of stock. (a) For purposes of those provisions of chapter 290 to which the rules contained in this subdivision are expressly made applicable:

(1) (A) An individual shall be considered as owning the stock owned, directly or indirectly, by or for:

(i) his spouse (other than a spouse who is legally separated from the individual under a decree of divorce or separate maintenance), and

(ii) his children, grandchildren, and parents.

(B) For purposes of subparagraph (A) (ii), a legally adopted child of an individual shall be treated as a child of such individual by blood.

(2) (A) Stock owned, directly or indirectly, by or for a partnership or estate shall be considered as being owned proportionately by its partners or beneficiaries. Stock owned, directly or indirectly, by or for a partner or a beneficiary of an estate shall be considered as being owned by the partnership or estate.

(B) Stock owned, directly or indirectly, by or for a trust shall be considered as being owned by its beneficiaries in proportion to the actuarial interest of such beneficiaries in such trust. Stock owned, directly or indirectly, by or for a beneficiary of a trust shall be considered as being owned by the trust, unless such beneficiary's interest in the trust is a remote contingent interest. For purposes of the preceding sentence, a contingent interest of a beneficiary in a trust shall be considered remote if, under the maximum exercise of discretion by the trustee in favor of such beneficiary, the value of such interest, computed actuarially, is five percent or less of the value of the trust property. Stock owned, directly or indirectly, by or for any portion of a trust of which a person is considered the owner under sections 290.27, or 290.28 (relating to grantors and others treated as substantial owners) shall be considered as being owned by such person; and such trust shall be treated as owning the stock owned, directly or indirectly, by or for that person. This subparagraph shall not apply with respect to any employees' trust described in section 290.26 which is exempt from tax under said section.

(C) If 50 percent or more in value of the stock in a corporation is owned, directly or indirectly, by or for any person, then:

(i) such person shall be considered as owning the stock owned, directly or indirectly, by or for that corporation, in that proportion which the value of the stock which such person so owns bears to the value of all the stock in such corporation; and

(ii) such corporation shall be considered as owning the stock owned, directly or indirectly, by or for that person.

(3) If any person has an option to acquire stock, such stock shall be considered as owned by such person. For purposes of this paragraph, an option to acquire such an option, and each one of a series of such options, shall be considered as an option to acquire such stock.

(4) (A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), stock constructively owned by a person by reason of the application of paragraph (1), (2), or (3) shall, for purposes of applying paragraph (1), (2), or (3), be treated as actually owned by such person.

(B) Stock constructively owned by an individual by reason of the application of paragraph (1) shall not be treated as owned by him for purposes of again applying paragraph (1) in order to make another the constructive owner of such stock.

(C) For purposes of this paragraph, if stock may be considered as owned by an individual under paragraph (1) or (3), it shall be considered as owned by him under paragraph (3).

NOTE: The provisions of this section which were originally enacted by Laws 1957, chapter 621, section 3 are applicable to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956.

[1957 c 621 s 3]

290.134 CORPORATE LIQUIDATIONS; EFFECTS ON RECIPIENTS. Subdivision 1. **Gain or loss to shareholders in corporate liquidations.** (a) (1) Amounts distributed in complete liquidation of a corporation shall be treated as in full payment in exchange for the stock.

(2) Amounts distributed in partial liquidation of a corporation (as defined in section 290.135, subdivision 4) shall be treated as in part or full payment in exchange for the stock.

(b) Section 290.131, subdivision 1, (relating to effects on shareholder of distributions of property) shall not apply to any distribution of property in partial or complete liquidation.

Subd. 2. Complete liquidations of subsidiaries. (a) No gain or loss shall be recognized on the receipt by a corporation of property distributed in complete liquidation of another corporation.

(b) For purposes of clause (a), a distribution shall be considered to be in complete liquidation only if:

(1) the corporation receiving such property was, on the date of the adoption of the plan of liquidation, and has continued to be at all times until the receipt of the property, the owner of stock (in such other corporation) possessing at least 80 percent of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote and the owner of at least 80 percent of the total number of shares of all other classes of stock (except nonvoting stock which is limited and preferred as to dividends); and either

(2) the distribution is by such other corporation in complete cancellation or redemption of all its stock, and the transfer of all the property occurs within the taxable year; in such case the adoption by the shareholders of the resolution under which is authorized the distribution of all the assets of such corporation in complete cancellation or redemption of all its stock shall be considered an adoption of a plan of liquidation, even though no time for the completion of the transfer of the property is specified in such resolution; or

(3) such distribution is one of a series of distributions by such other corporation in complete cancellation or redemption of all its stock in accordance with a plan of liquidation under which the transfer of all the property under the liquidation is to be completed within 3 years from the close of the taxable year during which is made the first of the series of distributions under the plan, except that if such transfer is not completed within such period, or if the taxpayer does not continue qualified under paragraph (1) until the completion of such transfer, no distribution under the plan shall be considered a distribution in complete liquidation. If such transfer of all the property does not occur within the taxable year, the commissioner may require of the taxpayer such bond, or waiver of the statute of limitations on assessment and collection, or both, as he may deem necessary to insure, if the transfer of the property is not completed within such three-year period, or if the taxpayer does not continue qualified under paragraph (1) until the completion of such transfer, the assessment and collection of all income taxes then imposed by law for such taxable year or subsequent taxable years, to the extent attributable to property so received. A distribution otherwise constituting a distribution in complete liquidation within the meaning of this clause shall not be considered as not constituting such a distribution merely because it does not constitute a distribution or liquidation within the meaning of the corporate law under which the distribution is made; and for purposes of this clause a transfer of property of such other corporation to the taxpayer shall not be considered as not constituting a distribution (or one of a series of distributions) in complete cancellation or redemption of all the stock of such other corporation, merely because the carrying out of the plan involves (A) the transfer under the plan to the taxpayer by such other corporation of property, not attributable to shares owned by the taxpayer, on an exchange described in section 290.136, subdivision 7 and (B) the complete cancellation or redemption under the plan, as a result of exchanges described in section 290.136, subdivision 2, of the shares not owned by taxpayer.

(c) If:

(1) a corporation is liquidated and clause (a) applies to such liquidation, and

(2) on the date of the adoption of the plan of liquidation, such corporation was indebted to the corporation which meets the 80 percent stock ownership requirements specified in clause (b),

then no gain or loss shall be recognized to the corporation so indebted because of the transfer of property in satisfaction of such indebtedness.

Subd. 3. Election as to recognition of gain in certain liquidations. (a) In the case of property distributed in complete liquidation of a corporation (other than a collapsible corporation to which section 290.135, subdivision 3 (a) applies), if:

(1) the liquidation is made in pursuance of a plan of liquidation adopted on or after December 31, 1956, and

(2) the distribution is in complete cancellation or redemption of all the stock, and the transfer of all the property under the liquidation occurs within some one calendar month, then in the case of each qualified electing shareholder (as defined in clause (c)) gain on the shares owned by him at the time of the adoption of the plan of liquidation shall be recognized only to the extent provided in clauses (e) and (f).

(b) For purposes of this subdivision, the term "excluded corporation" means a corporation which at any time between December 31, 1956, and the date of the adoption of the plan of liquidation, both dates inclusive, was the owner of stock possessing 50 percent or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote on the adoption of such plan.

(c) For purposes of this subdivision, the term "qualified electing shareholder" means a shareholder (other than an excluded corporation) of any class of stock (whether or not entitled to vote on the adoption of the plan of liquidation) who is a shareholder at the time of the adoption of such plan, and whose written election to have the benefits of clause (a) has been made and filed in accordance with clause (d), but:

(1) in the case of a shareholder other than a corporation, only if written elections have been so filed by shareholders (other than corporations) who at the time of the adoption of the plan of liquidation are owners of stock possessing at least 80 percent of the total combined voting power (exclusive of voting power possessed by stock owned by corporations) of all classes of stock entitled to vote on the adoption of such plan of liquidation; or

(2) in the case of a shareholder which is a corporation, only if written elections have been so filed by corporate shareholders (other than an excluded corporation) which at the time of the adoption of such plan of liquidation are owners of stock possessing at least 80 percent of the total combined voting power (exclusive of voting power possessed by stock owned by an excluded corporation and by shareholders who are not corporations) of all classes of stock entitled to vote on the adoption of such plan of liquidation.

(d) The written elections referred to in clause (c) must be made and filed in such manner as to be not in contravention of regulations prescribed by the commissioner. The filing must be within 30 days after the date of the adoption of the plan of liquidation.

(e) In the case of a qualified electing shareholder other than a corporation:

(1) there shall be recognized, and treated as a dividend, so much of the gain as is not in excess of his ratable share of the earnings and profits of the corporation accumulated after December 31, 1932, such earnings and profits to be determined as of the close of the month in which the transfer in liquidation occurred under clause (a) (2), but without diminution by reason of distributions made during such month; but by including in the computation thereof all amounts accrued up to the date on which the transfer of all the property under the liquidation is completed; and

(2) there shall be recognized, and treated as short-term or long-term capital gain, as the case may be, so much of the remainder of the gain as is not in excess of the amount by which the value of that portion of the assets received by him which consists of money, or of stock or securities acquired by the corporation after December 31, 1956, exceeds his ratable share of such earnings and profits.

(f) In the case of a qualified electing shareholder which is a corporation, the gain shall be recognized only to the extent of the greater of the two following:

(1) the portion of the assets received by it which consists of money, or of stock or securities acquired by the liquidating corporation after December 31, 1956; or

(2) its ratable share of the earnings and profits of the liquidating corporation accumulated after December 31, 1932, such earnings and profits to be determined as of the close of the month in which the transfer in liquidation occurred under clause (a) (2), but without diminution by reason of distributions made during such month; but by including in the computation thereof all amounts accrued up to the date on which the transfer of all the property under the liquidation is completed.

Subd. 4. Basis of property received in liquidations. (a) If property is received in a distribution in partial or complete liquidation (other than a distribution

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to which subdivision 3 applies), and if gain or loss is recognized on receipt of such property, then the basis of the property in the hands of the distributee shall be the fair market value of such property at the time of the distribution.

(b) (1) If property is received by a corporation in a distribution in complete liquidation of another corporation (within the meaning of subdivision 2(b)), then, except as provided in paragraph (2), the basis of the property in the hands of the distributee shall be the same as it would be in the hands of the transferor. If property is received by a corporation in a transfer to which subdivision 2(c) applies, and if paragraph (2) of this clause does not apply, then the basis of the property in the hands of the transferee shall be the same as it would be in the hands of the transferor.

(2) If property is received by a corporation in a distribution in complete liquidation of another corporation (within the meaning of subdivision 2(b)), and if:

(A) the distribution is pursuant to a plan of liquidation adopted

(i) on or after December 31, 1956, and

(ii) not more than 2 years after the date of the transaction described in subparagraph (B) (or, in the case of a series of transactions, the date of the last such transaction); and (B) stock of the distributing corporation possessing at least 80 percent of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote, and at least 80 percent of the total number of shares of all other classes of stock (except nonvoting stock which is limited and preferred as to dividends), was acquired by the distributee by purchase (as defined in paragraph (3)) during a period of not more than 12 months, then the basis of the property in the hands of the distributee shall be the adjusted basis of the stock with respect to which the distribution was made. For purposes of the preceding sentence, under regulations prescribed by the commissioner, proper adjustment in the adjusted basis of any stock shall be made for any distribution made to the distributee with respect to such stock before the adoption of the plan of liquidation, for any money received, for any liabilities assumed or subject to which the property was received, and for other items.

(3) For purposes of paragraph (2) (B), the term "purchase" means any acquisition of stock, but only if:

(A) the basis of the stock in the hands of the distributee is not determined (i) in whole or in part by reference to the adjusted basis of such stock in the hands of the person from whom acquired, or (ii) under section 290.14(4) (relating to property acquired from a decedent).

(B) the stock is not acquired in an exchange to which section 290.136, subdivision 1 applies, and

(C) the stock is not acquired from a person the ownership of whose stock would, under section 3, subdivision 3(a), be attributed to the person acquiring such stock.

(4) For purposes of this clause, the term "distributee" means only the corporation which meets the 80 percent stock ownership requirements specified in subdivision 2(b).

(c) If:

(1) property was acquired by a shareholder in the liquidation of a corporation in cancellation or redemption of stock, and

(2) with respect to such acquisition:

(A) gain was realized, but

(B) as the result of an election made by the shareholder under subdivision 3, the extent to which gain was recognized was determined under subdivision 3, then the basis shall be the same as the basis of such stock cancelled or redeemed in the liquidation, decreased in the amount of any money received by the shareholder, and increased in the amount of gain recognized to him.

NOTE: The provisions of this section which were originally enacted by Laws 1957, chapter 621, section 4 are applicable to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956.

[1957 c 621 s 4]

290.135 CORPORATE LIQUIDATIONS; EFFECTS ON CORPORATION. Subdivision 1. **General rule.** Except as provided in section 290.07, subdivision 5(4) (relating to disposition of installment obligations), no gain or loss shall be recognized to a corporation on the distribution of property in partial or complete liquidation.

Subd. 2. **Gain or loss on sales or exchanges in connection with certain liquidation.** (a) If:

(1) a corporation adopts a plan of complete liquidation on or after December 31, 1956, and

(2) within the 12-month period beginning on the date of the adoption of such plan, all of the assets of the corporation are distributed in complete liquidation, less assets retained to meet claims, then no gain or loss shall be recognized to such corporation from the sale or exchange by it of property within such 12-month period.

(b) (1) For purposes of clause (a), the term "property" does not include:

(A) stock in trade of the corporation, or other property of a kind which would properly be included in the inventory of the corporation if on hand at the close of the taxable year, and property held by the corporation primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of its trade or business.

(B) installment obligations acquired in respect of the sale or exchange (without regard to whether such sale or exchange occurred before, on, or after the date of the adoption of the plan referred to in clause (a)) of stock in trade or other property described in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, and

(C) installment obligations acquired in respect of property (other than property described in subparagraph (A)) sold or exchanged before the date of the adoption of such plan of liquidation.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of this clause, if substantially all of the property described in subparagraph (A) of such paragraph (1) which is attributable to a trade or business of the corporation is, in accordance with this subdivision, sold or exchanged to one person in one transaction, then for purposes of clause (a) the term "property" includes:

(A) such property so sold or exchanged, and

(B) installment obligations acquired in respect of such sale or exchange.

(c) (1) This subdivision shall not apply to any sale or exchange

(A) made by a collapsible corporation (as defined in subdivision 3(b)), or

(B) following the adoption of a plan of complete liquidation, if section 290.134, subdivision 3 applies with respect to such liquidation.

(2) In the case of a sale or exchange following the adoption of a plan of complete liquidation, if section 290.134, subdivision 2 applies with respect to such liquidation, then

(A) if the basis of the property of the liquidating corporation in the hands of the distributee is determined under section 290.134, subdivision 4(b) (1), this subdivision shall not apply; or

(B) if the basis of the property of the liquidating corporation in the hands of the distributee is determined under section 290.134, subdivision 4(b) (2), this subdivision shall apply only to that portion (if any) of the gain which is not greater than the excess of (i) that portion of the adjusted basis (adjusted for any adjustment required under the second sentence of section 290.134, subdivision 4(b) (2)) of the stock of the liquidating corporation which is allocable, under regulations prescribed by the commissioner, to the property sold or exchanged, over (ii) the adjusted basis, in the hands of the liquidating corporation, of the property sold or exchanged.

Subd. 3. Collapsible corporations. (a) Gain from

(1) the sale or exchange of stock of a collapsible corporation,

(2) a distribution in partial or complete liquidation of a collapsible corporation, which distribution is treated under section 290.134 and this section as in part or full payment in exchange for stock, and

(3) a distribution made by a collapsible corporation which, under section 290.131, subdivision 1(c) (3) (A), is treated, to the extent it exceeds the basis of the stock, in the same manner as a gain from the sale or exchange of property, to the extent that it would be considered (but for the provisions of this subdivision) as gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset held for more than 6 months shall, except as provided in clause (d), be considered as gain from the sale or exchange of property which is not a capital asset.

(b) (1) For purposes of this subdivision, the term "collapsible corporation" means a corporation formed or availed of principally for the manufacture, construction, or production of property, for the purchase of property which (in the hands of the corporation) is property described in paragraph (3), or for the holding of stock in a corporation so formed or availed of, with a view to

(A) the sale or exchange of stock by its shareholders (whether in liquidation or otherwise), or a distribution to its shareholders, before the realization by the corporation manufacturing, constructing, producing or purchasing the property of a substantial part of the taxable income to be derived from such property, and

(B) the realization by such shareholders of gain attributable to such property.

(2) For purposes of paragraph (1), a corporation shall be deemed to have manufactured, constructed, produced, or purchased property, if:

(A) it engaged in the manufacture, construction, or production of such property to any extent.

(B) it holds property having a basis determined, in whole or in part, by reference to the cost of such property in the hands of a person who manufactured, constructed, produced, or purchased the property, or

(C) it holds property having a basis determined, in whole or in part, by reference to the cost of property manufactured, constructed, produced, or purchased by the corporation.

(3) For purposes of this subdivision, the term "section 290.135, subdivision 3 assets" means property held for a period of less than three years which is:

(A) stock in trade of the corporation, or other property of a kind which would properly be included in the inventory of the corporation if on hand at the close of the taxable year;

(B) property held by the corporation primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of its trade or business;

(C) unrealized receivables or fees, except receivables from sales of property other than property described in this paragraph; or

(D) property described in section 290.16, subdivision 9 (without regard to any holding period therein provided), except such property which is or has been used in connection with the manufacture, construction, production, or sale of property described in subparagraph (A) or (B). In determining whether the three-year holding period specified in this paragraph has been satisfied, section 290.16, subdivision 8 shall apply, but no such period shall be deemed to begin before the completion of the manufacture, construction, production, or purchase.

(4) For purposes of paragraph (3) (C), the term "unrealized receivables or fees" means, to the extent not previously includible in income under the method of accounting used by the corporation, any rights (contractual or otherwise) to payment for:

(A) goods delivered, or to be delivered, to the extent the proceeds therefrom would be treated as amounts received from the sale or exchange of property other than a capital asset, or

(B) services rendered or to be rendered.

(c) (1) For purposes of this subdivision, a corporation shall, unless shown to the contrary, be deemed to be a collapsible corporation if (at the time of the sale or exchange, or the distribution, described in clause (a)) the fair market value of its section 290.135, subdivision 3 assets (as defined in clause (b) (3)) is:

(A) 50 percent or more of the fair market value of its total assets, and

(B) 120 percent or more of the adjusted basis of such section 290.135, subdivision 3 assets.

Absence of the conditions described in subparagraphs (A) and (B) shall not give rise to a presumption that the corporation was not a collapsible corporation.

(2) In determining the fair market value of the total assets of a corporation for purposes of paragraph (1) (A), there shall not be taken into account:

(A) cash,

(B) obligations which are capital assets in the hands of the corporation (and obligations of the United States or any of its possessions, or of a state or territory, or any political subdivision thereof, or of the District of Columbia, issued on or after March 1, 1941, on a discount basis and payable without interest at a fixed maturity date not exceeding one year from the date of issue), and

(C) stock in any other corporation.

(d) In the case of gain realized by a shareholder with respect to his stock in a collapsible corporation, this subdivision shall not apply:

(1) unless, at any time after the commencement of the manufacture, construction, or production of the property, or at the time of the purchase of the property described in clause (b) (3) or at any time thereafter, such shareholder (A) owned (or was considered as owning) more than five percent in value of the outstanding

stock of the corporation, or (B) owned stock which was considered as owned at such time by another shareholder who then owned (or was considered as owning) more than five percent in value of the outstanding stock of the corporation:

(2) to the gain recognized during a taxable year, unless more than 70 percent of such gain is attributable to the property so manufactured, constructed, produced, or purchased; and

(3) to gain realized after the expiration of three years following the completion of such manufacture, construction, production, or purchase. For purposes of paragraph (1), the ownership of stock shall be determined in accordance with the rules prescribed in paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (5), and (6) of section 544 (a) of the 1954 Internal Revenue Code (relating to personal holding companies); except that, in addition to the persons prescribed by paragraph (2) of that section, the family of an individual shall include the spouses of that individual's brothers and sisters (whether by the whole or half blood) and the spouses of that individual's lineal descendants.

Subd. 4. Partial liquidation defined. (a) For purposes of sections 290.131 through 290.138 distribution shall be treated as in partial liquidation of a corporation if:

(1) the distribution is one of a series of distributions in redemption of all of the stock of the corporation pursuant to a plan; or

(2) the distribution is not essentially equivalent to a dividend, is in redemption of a part of the stock of the corporation pursuant to a plan, and occurs within the taxable year in which the plan is adopted or within the succeeding taxable year, including (but not limited to) a distribution which meets the requirements of clause (b). A partial liquidation includes a redemption of stock to which section 290.131, subdivision 2 applies.

(b) A distribution shall be treated as a distribution described in clause (a) (2) if the requirement of paragraphs (1) and (2) of this clause are met.

(1) The distribution is attributable to the corporation's ceasing to conduct, or consists of the assets of, a trade or business which has been actively conducted throughout the five-year period immediately before the distribution, which trade or business was not acquired by the corporation within such period in a transaction in which gain or loss was recognized in whole or in part.

(2) Immediately after the distribution the liquidating corporation is actively engaged in the conduct of a trade or business, which trade or business was actively conducted throughout the five-year period ending on the date of the distribution and was not acquired by the corporation within such period in a transaction in which gain or loss was recognized in whole or in part. Whether or not a distribution meets the requirements of paragraphs (1) and (2) of this clause shall be determined without regard to whether or not the distribution is pro rata with respect to all of the shareholders of the corporation.

(c) The fact that, with respect to a shareholder, a distribution qualifies under section 290.131, subdivision 2(a) (relating to redemptions treated as distributions in part or full payment in exchange for stock) by reason of section 290.131, subdivision 2(b) shall not be taken into account in determining whether the distribution, with respect to such shareholder, is also a distribution in partial liquidation of the corporation.

NOTE: The provisions of this section which were originally enacted by Laws 1957, chapter 621, section 5 are applicable to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956.

[1957 c 621 s 5]

290.136 CORPORATE ORGANIZATIONS AND REORGANIZATIONS. Subdivision 1. **Transfer to corporation controlled by transferor.** (a) No gain or loss shall be recognized if property is transferred to a corporation by one or more persons solely in exchange for stock or securities in such corporation and immediately after the exchange such person or persons are in control (as defined in subdivision 9(c)) of the corporation. For purposes of this subdivision, stock or securities issued for services shall not be considered as issued in return for property.

(b) If clause (a) would apply to an exchange but for the fact that there is received, in addition to the stock or securities permitted to be received under clause (a), other property or money, then:

(1) gain (if any) to such recipient shall be recognized, but not in excess of:

(A) the amount of money received, plus

(B) the fair market value of such other property received; and

(2) no loss to such recipient shall be recognized.

(c) In determining control, for purposes of this subdivision, the fact that any corporate transferor distributes part or all of the stock which it receives in the exchange to its shareholders shall not be taken into account.

Subd. 2. Exchanges of stock and securities in certain reorganizations. (a) (1) No gain or loss shall be recognized if stock or securities in a corporation a party to a reorganization are, in pursuance of the plan of reorganization, exchanged solely for stock or securities in such corporation or in another corporation a party to the reorganization.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply if:

(A) the principal amount of any such securities received exceeds the principal amount of any such securities surrendered, or

(B) any such securities are received and no such securities are surrendered.

(b) (1) Clause (a) shall not apply to an exchange in pursuance of a plan of reorganization within the meaning of subdivision 9(a) (1) (D), unless;

(A) the corporation to which the assets are transferred acquires substantially all of the assets of the transferor of such assets; and

(B) the stock, securities, and other properties received by such transferor, as well as the other properties of such transferor, are distributed in pursuance of the plan of reorganization.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of sections 290.131 through 290.138, clause (a) (1) (and so much of subdivision 4 as relates to this subdivision) shall apply with respect to a plan of reorganization (whether or not a reorganization within the meaning of subdivision 9(a)) for a railroad approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission under section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act, or under section 20b of the Interstate Commerce Act, as being in the public interest.

Subd. 3. Distribution of stock and securities of a controlled corporation. (a)

(1) If:

(A) a corporation (referred to in this subdivision as the "distributing corporation"):

(i) distributes to a shareholder, with respect to its stock, or

(ii) distributes to a security holder, in exchange for its securities, solely stock or securities of a corporation (referred to in this subdivision as "controlled corporation") which it controls immediately before the distribution,

(B) the transaction was not used principally as a device for the distribution of the earnings and profits of the distributing corporation or the controlled corporation or both (but the mere fact that subsequent to the distribution stock or securities in one or more of such corporations are sold or exchanged by all or some of the distributees (other than pursuant to an arrangement negotiated or agreed upon prior to such distribution) shall not be construed to mean that the transaction was used principally as such a device).

(C) the requirements of clause (b) (relating to active businesses) are satisfied, and

(D) as part of the distribution, the distributing corporation distributes

(i) all of the stock and securities in the controlled corporation held by it immediately before the distribution, or

(ii) an amount of stock in the controlled corporation constituting control within the meaning of subdivision 9(c), and it is established to the satisfaction of the commissioner that the retention by the distributing corporation of stock (or stock and securities) in the controlled corporation was not in pursuance of a plan having as one of its principal purposes the avoidance of state income tax, then no gain or loss shall be recognized to (and no amount shall be includible in the income of) such shareholder or security holder on the receipt of such stock or securities.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall be applied without regard to the following:

(A) whether or not the distribution is pro rata with respect to all of the shareholders of the distributing corporation.

(B) whether or not the shareholder surrenders stock in the distributing corporation, and

(C) whether or not the distribution is in pursuance of a plan of reorganization (within the meaning of subdivision 9(a) (1) (D)).

(3) Paragraph (1) shall not apply if:

(A) the principal amount of the securities in the controlled corporation which are received exceeds the principal amount of the securities which are surrendered in connection with such distribution, or

(B) securities in the controlled corporation are received and no securities are surrendered in connection with such distribution. For purposes of this subdivision (other than paragraph (1) (D) of this clause) and so much of subdivision 4 as relates to this subdivision, stock of a controlled corporation acquired by the distributing corporation by reason of any transaction which occurs within five years of the distribution of such stock and in which gain or loss was recognized in whole or in part, shall not be treated as stock of such controlled corporation, but as other property.

(b) (1) Clause (a) shall apply only if either:

(A) the distributing corporation, and the controlled corporation (or, if stock of more than one controlled corporation is distributed, each of such corporations), is engaged immediately after the distribution in the active conduct of a trade or business, or

(B) immediately before the distribution, the distributing corporation had no assets other than stock or securities in the controlled corporations and each of the controlled corporations is engaged immediately after the distribution in the active conduct of a trade or business.

(2) For purposes of paragraph (1), a corporation shall be treated as engaged in the active conduct of a trade or business if and only if:

(A) it is engaged in the active conduct of a trade or business, or substantially all of its assets consist of stock and securities of a corporation controlled by it (immediately after the distribution) which is so engaged.

(B) such trade or business has been actively conducted throughout the five-year period ending on the date of the distribution.

(C) such trade or business was not acquired within the period described in subparagraph (B) in a transaction in which gain or loss was recognized in whole or in part, and

(D) control of a corporation which (at the time of acquisition of control) was conducting such trade or business:

(i) was not acquired directly (or through one or more corporations) by another corporation within the period described in subparagraph (B), or

(ii) was so acquired by another corporation within such period, but such control was so acquired only by reason of transactions in which gain or loss was not recognized in whole or in part, or only by reason of such transactions combined with acquisitions before the beginning of such period.

(c) Any such distribution made in a taxable year ending after December 31, 1955, shall if heretofore determined to be non-taxable under federal law by the secretary of the treasury of the United States, or his delegate, be governed by the provisions of this subdivision 3.

Subd. 4. Receipt of additional consideration. (a) (1) If:

(A) subdivision 2 or subdivision 3 would apply to an exchange but for the fact that

(B) the property received in the exchange consists not only of property permitted by subdivision 2 or subdivision 3 to be received without the recognition of gain but also of other property or money, then the gain, if any, to the recipient shall be recognized, but in an amount not in excess of the sum of such money and the fair market value of such other property.

(2) If an exchange is described in paragraph (1) but has the effect of the distribution of a dividend, then there shall be treated as a dividend to each distributee such an amount of the gain recognized under paragraph (1) as is not in excess of his ratable share of the undistributed earnings and profits of the corporation accumulated after December 31, 1932. The remainder, if any, of the gain recognized under paragraph (1) shall be treated as gain from the exchange of property.

(b) If:

(1) subdivision 3 would apply to a distribution but for the fact that

(2) the property received in the distribution consists not only of property permitted by subdivision 3 to be received without the recognition of gain, but also of other property or money, then an amount equal to the sum of such money and the fair market value of such other property shall be treated as a distribution of property to which section 290.131, subdivision 1 applies.

(c) If:

(1) subdivision 2 would apply to an exchange, or section 6, subdivision 3 would apply to an exchange or distribution, but for the fact that

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(2) the property received in the exchange or distribution consists not only of property permitted by subdivisions 2 or 3 to be received without the recognition of gain or loss, but also of other property or money, then no loss from the exchange or distribution shall be recognized.

(d) For purposes of this subdivision:

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), the term "other property" includes securities.

(2) (A) The term "other property" does not include securities to the extent that, under subdivisions 2 or 3, such securities would be permitted to be received without the recognition of gain.

(B) If:

(i) in an exchange described in section 6, subdivision 2 (other than subsection (c) thereof), securities of a corporation a party to the reorganization are surrendered and securities of any corporation a party to the reorganization are received, and

(ii) the principal amount of such securities received exceeds the principal amount of such securities surrendered, then, with respect to such securities received, the term "other property" means only the fair market value of such excess. For purposes of this subparagraph and subparagraph (C) if no securities are surrendered, the excess shall be the entire principal amount of the securities received.

(C) If, in an exchange or distribution described in subdivision 3, the principal amount of the securities in the controlled corporation which are received exceeds the principal amount of the securities in the distributing corporation which are surrendered, then, with respect to such securities received, the term "other property" means only the fair market value of such excess.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this subdivision, to the extent that any of the other property (or money) is received in exchange for section 290.131, subdivision 6 stock, an amount equal to the fair market value of such other property (or the amount of such money) shall be treated as a distribution of property to which section 290.131, subdivision 1 applies.

Subd. 5. Assumption of liability. (a) Except as provided in clauses (b) and (c), if:

(1) the taxpayer receives property which would be permitted to be received under subdivision 1 or 7, or section 290.137, subdivision 1 or 3 without the recognition of gain if it were the sole consideration, and

(2) as part of the consideration, another party to the exchange assumes a liability of the taxpayer, or acquires from the taxpayer property subject to a liability, then such assumption or acquisition shall not be treated as money or other property, and shall not prevent the exchange from being within the provisions of subdivision 1 or 7, or section 290.137, subdivision 1 or 3 as the case may be.

(b) (1) If, taking into consideration the nature of the liability and the circumstances in the light of which the arrangement for the assumption or acquisition was made, it appears that the principal purpose of the taxpayer with respect to the assumption or acquisition described in clause (a):

(A) was a purpose to avoid state income tax on the exchange, or

(B) if not such purpose, was not a bona fide business purpose, then such assumption or acquisition (in the total amount of the liability assumed or acquired pursuant to such exchange) shall, for purposes of subdivision 1 or 7, or section 290.137, subdivision 1 or 3 (as the case may be), be considered as money received by the taxpayer on the exchange.

(2) In any suit or proceeding where the burden is on the taxpayer to prove such assumption or acquisition is not to be treated as money received by the taxpayer, such burden shall not be considered as sustained unless the taxpayer sustains such burden by the clear preponderance of the evidence.

(c) (1) In the case of an exchange:

(A) to which subdivision 1 applies, or

(B) to which subdivision 7 applies by reason of a plan of reorganization within the meaning of subdivision 9 (a) (1) (D), if the sum of the amount of the liabilities assumed, plus the amount of the liabilities to which the property is subject, exceeds the total of the adjusted basis of the property transferred pursuant to such exchange, then such excess shall be considered as a gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset or of property which is not a capital asset, as the case may be.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to any exchange to which:

- (A) clause (b) (1) of this subdivision applies, or
- (B) section 290.137, subdivision 1 or 3 applies.

Subd. 6. **Basis to distributees.** (a) In the case of an exchange to which subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 or section 290.137, subdivision 1 (b) applies:

(1) The basis of the property permitted to be received under such subdivision without the recognition of gain or loss shall be the same as that of the property exchanged;

(A) decreased by;

(i) the fair market value of any other property (except money) received by the taxpayer, and

(ii) the amount of any money received by the taxpayer, and

(B) increased by;

(i) the amount which was treated as a dividend, and

(ii) the amount of gain to the taxpayer which was recognized on such exchange (not including any portion of such gain which was treated as a dividend).

(2) The basis of any other property (except money) received by the taxpayer shall be its fair market value.

(b) (1) Under regulations prescribed by the commissioner, the basis determined under clause (a) (1) shall be allocated among the properties permitted to be received without the recognition of gain or loss.

(2) In the case of an exchange to which subdivision 3 (or so much of subdivision 4 as relates to subdivision 3) applies, then in making the allocation under paragraph (1) of this clause, there shall be taken into account not only the property so permitted to be received without the recognition of gain or loss, but also the stock or securities (if any) of the distributing corporation which are retained, and the allocation of basis shall be made among all such properties.

(c) For purposes of this subdivision, a distribution to which subdivision 3 (or so much of subdivision 4 as relates to subdivision 3) applies shall be treated as an exchange, and for such purposes the stock and securities of the distributing corporation which are retained shall be treated as surrendered, and received back, in the exchange.

(d) Where, as part of the consideration to the taxpayer, another party to the exchange assumed a liability of the taxpayer or acquired from the taxpayer property subject to a liability such assumption or acquisition (in the amount of the liability) shall, for purposes of this subdivision, be treated as money received by the taxpayer on the exchange.

(e) This subdivision shall not apply to property acquired by a corporation by the issuance of its stock or securities as consideration in whole or in part for the transfer of the property to it.

Subd. 7. **Nonrecognition of gain or loss to corporation.** (a) No gain or loss shall be recognized if a corporation a party to a reorganization exchanges property, in pursuance of the plan of reorganization, solely for stock or securities in another corporation a party to the reorganization.

(b) (1) If clause (a) would apply to an exchange but for the fact that the property received in exchange consists not only of stock or securities permitted by clause (a) to be received without the recognition of gain, but also of other property or money, then;

(A) if the corporation receiving such other property or money distributes it in pursuance of the plan of reorganization, no gain to the corporation shall be recognized from the exchange, but

(B) if the corporation receiving such other property or money does not distribute it in pursuance of the plan of reorganization, the gain, if any, to the corporation shall be recognized, but in an amount not in excess of the sum of such money and the fair market value of such other property so received, which is not so distributed.

(2) If clause (a) would apply to an exchange but for the fact that the property received in exchange consists not only of property permitted by clause (a) to be received without the recognition of gain or loss, but also of other property or money, then no loss from the exchange shall be recognized.

Subd. 8. **Basis to corporation.** (a) If property was acquired in a taxable year beginning after December 31, 1956, by a corporation;

(1) in connection with a transaction to which subdivision 1 (relating to transfer of property to corporation controlled by transferor) applies, or

(2) as paid-in surplus or as a contribution to capital, then the basis shall be the same as it would be in the hands of the transferor, increased in the amount of gain recognized to the transferor on such transfer.

(b) If property was acquired by a corporation in connection with a reorganization to which this section applies, then the basis shall be the same as it would be in the hands of the transferor, increased in the amount of gain recognized to the transferor on such transfer. This clause shall not apply if the property acquired consists of stock or securities in a corporation a party to the reorganization, unless acquired by the issuance of stock or securities of the transferee as the consideration in whole or in part for the transfer.

(c) (1) Notwithstanding clause (a) (2), if property other than money;

(A) is acquired by a corporation, on or after December 31, 1956, as a contribution to capital, and

(B) is not contributed by a shareholder as such, then the basis of such property shall be zero.

(2) Notwithstanding clause (a) (2), if money;

(A) is received by a corporation, on or after December 31, 1956, as a contribution to capital, and

(B) is not contributed by a shareholder as such, then the basis of any property acquired with such money during the 12-month period beginning on the day the contribution is received shall be reduced by the amount of such contribution. The excess (if any) of the amount of such contribution over the amount of the reduction under the preceding sentence shall be applied to the reduction (as of the last day of the period specified in the preceding sentence) of the basis of any other property held by the taxpayer. The particular properties to which the reductions required by this paragraph shall be allocated shall be determined under regulations prescribed by the commissioner.

Subd. 9. **Definitions relating to corporate reorganization.** (a) (1) For purposes of sections 290.131 through 290.136, the term "reorganization" means;

(A) a statutory merger or consolidation;

(B) the acquisition by one corporation, in exchange solely for all or a part of its voting stock, of stock of another corporation if, immediately after the acquisition, the acquiring corporation has control of such other corporation (whether or not such acquiring corporation had control immediately before the acquisition);

(C) the acquisition by one corporation, in exchange solely for all or a part of its voting stock (or in exchange solely for all or a part of the voting stock of a corporation which is in control of the acquiring corporation), of substantially all of the properties of another corporation, but in determining whether the exchange is solely for stock the assumption by the acquiring corporation of a liability of the other, of the fact that property acquired is subject to a liability, shall be disregarded;

(D) a transfer by a corporation of all or a part of its assets to another corporation if immediately after the transfer the transferor, or one or more of its shareholders (including persons who were shareholders immediately before the transfer), or any combination thereof, is in control of the corporation to which the assets are transferred; but only if, in pursuance of the plan, stock or securities of the corporation to which the assets are transferred are distributed in a transaction which qualifies under subdivision 2, 3, or 4;

(E) a recapitalization; or

(F) a mere change in identity, form, or place or organization, however effected.

(2) (A) If a transaction is described in both paragraph (1) (C) and paragraph (1) (D), then, for purposes of sections 290.131 through 290.138, such transaction shall be treated as described only in paragraph (1) (D).

(B) If—(i) one corporation acquires substantially all of the properties of another corporation,

(ii) the acquisition would qualify under paragraph (1) (C) but for the fact that the acquiring corporation exchanges money or other property in addition to voting stock, and

(iii) the acquiring corporation acquires, solely for voting stock described in paragraph (1) (C), property of the other corporation having a fair market value which is at least 80 percent of the fair market value of all of the property of the other corporation, then such acquisition shall (subject to subparagraph (A) of this paragraph) be treated as qualifying under paragraph (1) (C). Solely for the purpose of determining whether part (iii) of the preceding sentence applies, the amount

of any liability assumed by the acquiring corporation, and the amount of any liability to which any property acquired by the acquiring corporation is subject, shall be treated as money paid for the property.

(C) A transaction otherwise qualifying under paragraph (1) (A) or paragraph (1) (C) shall not be disqualified by reason of the fact that part or all of the assets which were acquired in the transaction are transferred to a corporation controlled by the corporation acquiring such assets.

(b) For purposes of this section the term "a party to a reorganization" includes

(1) a corporation resulting from a reorganization, and

(2) both corporations, in the case of a reorganization resulting from the acquisition by one corporation of stock or properties of another. In the case of a reorganization qualifying under paragraph (1) (C) of clause (a), if the stock exchanged for the properties is stock of a corporation which is in control of the acquiring corporation, the term "a party to a reorganization" includes the corporation so controlling the acquiring corporation. In the case of a reorganization qualifying under paragraph (1) (A) or (1) (C) of clause (a) by reason of paragraph (2) (C) of clause (a), the term "a party to a reorganization" includes the corporation controlling the corporation to which the acquired assets are transferred.

(c) For purposes of sections 290.131 through 290.136, except section 290.131, subdivision 4, the term "control" means the ownership of stock possessing at least 80 percent of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote and at least 80 percent of the total number of shares of all other classes of stock of the corporation.

NOTE: The provisions of this section which were originally enacted by Laws 1957, chapter 621, section 6 are applicable to all taxable years after December 31, 1956, except as otherwise specifically provided therein. [1957 c 621 s 6]

290.137 INSOLVENCY REORGANIZATION. Subdivision 1. **Reorganization in certain receivership and bankruptcy proceedings.** (a) (1) No gain or loss shall be recognized if property of a corporation (other than a railroad corporation, as defined in section 77 (m) of the Bankruptcy Act (49 Stat. 922; 11 U.S.C. 205) is transferred in pursuance of an order of the court having jurisdiction of such corporation

(A) in a receivership, foreclosure, or similar proceedings, or

(B) in a proceeding under chapter X of the Bankruptcy Act (52 Stat. 883-905; 11 U.S.C., chapter 10) or the corresponding provisions of prior law, to another corporation organized or made use of to effectuate a plan of reorganization approved by the court in such proceeding, in exchange solely for stock or securities in such other corporation.

(2) If an exchange would be within the provisions of paragraph (1) if it were not for the fact that the property received in exchange consists not only of stock or securities permitted by paragraph (1) to be received without the recognition of gain, but also of other property or money, then

(A) if the corporation receiving such other property or money distributes it in pursuance of the plan of reorganization, no gain to the corporation shall be recognized from the exchange, but

(B) if the corporation receiving such other property or money does not distribute it in pursuance of the plan of reorganization, the gain, if any, to the corporation shall be recognized, but in an amount not in excess of the sum of such money and the fair market value of such other property so received, which is not so distributed.

(b) (1) No gain or loss shall be recognized on an exchange consisting of the relinquishment or extinguishment of stock or securities in a corporation the plan of reorganization of which is approved by the court in a proceeding described in clause (a), in consideration of the acquisition solely of stock or securities in a corporation organized or made use of to effectuate such plan of reorganization.

(2) If an exchange would be within the provisions of paragraph (1) if it were not for the fact that the property received in exchange consists not only of property permitted by paragraph (1) to be received without the recognition of gain, but also of other property or money, then the gain, if any, to the recipient shall be recognized, but in an amount not in excess of the sum of such money and the fair market value of such other property.

(c) If an exchange would be within the provisions of clause (a) (1) or (b) (1) if it were not for the fact that the property received in exchange consists not only of

property permitted by clause (a) (1) or (b) (1) to be received without the recognition of gain or loss, but also of other property or money, then no loss from the exchange shall be recognized.

(d) In the case of a transaction involving an assumption of a liability or the acquisition of property subject to a liability, the rules provided in section 290.136, subdivision 5 shall apply.

Subd. 2. Basis in connection with certain receivership and bankruptcy proceedings. (a) If property was acquired by a corporation in a transfer to which

(1) subdivision 1(a) of this section applies,

(2) so much of subdivision 1(c) as relates to subdivision 1(a) (1) applies, or

(3) the corresponding provisions of prior law apply, then notwithstanding the provisions of section 270 of the Bankruptcy Act (54 Stat. 709; 11 U.S.C. 670), the basis in the hands of the acquiring corporation shall be the same as it would be in the hands of the corporation whose property was so acquired, increased in the amount of gain recognized to the corporation whose property was so acquired under the law applicable to the year in which the acquisition occurred, and such basis shall not be adjusted under section 290.09(13) by reason of a discharge of indebtedness in pursuance of the plan of reorganization under which such transfer was made.

Subd. 3. Gain or loss not recognized in certain railroad reorganizations. (a) (1) No gain or loss shall be recognized if property of a railroad corporation, as defined in section 77(m) of the Bankruptcy Act (49 Stat. 922; 11 U.S.C. 205), is transferred after December 31, 1956, in pursuance of an order of the court having jurisdiction of such corporation;

(A) in a receivership proceeding, or

(B) in a proceeding under section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act, to another railroad corporation (as defined in section 77(m) of the Bankruptcy Act) organized or made use of to effectuate a plan of reorganization approved by the court in such proceeding, in exchange solely for stock or securities in such other railroad corporation.

(2) If an exchange would be within the provisions of paragraph (1) if it were not for the fact that the property received in exchange consists not only of stock or securities permitted by paragraph (1) to be received without the recognition of gain, but also of other property or money, then:

(A) if the corporation receiving such other property or money distributes it in pursuance of the plan or reorganization, no gain to the corporation shall be recognized from the exchange, but

(B) if the corporation receiving such other property or money does not distribute it in pursuance of the plan of reorganization, the gain, if any, to the corporation shall be recognized, but in an amount not in excess of the sum of such money and the fair market value of such other property so received, which is not so distributed.

(3) If an exchange would be within the provisions of paragraph (1) if it were not for the fact that the property received in exchange consists not only of property permitted by such paragraph to be received without the recognition of gain or loss, but also of other property or money, then no loss from the exchange shall be recognized.

(b) If the property of a railroad corporation (as defined in section 77(m) of the Bankruptcy Act) was acquired after December 31, 1956, in pursuance of an order of the court having jurisdiction of such corporation;

(1) in a receivership proceeding, or

(2) in a proceeding under section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act, and the acquiring corporation is a railroad corporation (as defined in section 77(m) of the Bankruptcy Act) organized or made use of to effectuate a plan of reorganization approved by the court in such proceeding, the basis shall be the same as it would be in the hands of the railroad corporation whose property was so acquired, increased in the amount of gain recognized under clause (a) (2) to the transferor on such transfer.

(c) in the case of a transaction involving an assumption of a liability or the acquisition of property subject to a liability, the rules provided in section 290.136, subdivision 5 shall apply.

NOTE: The provisions of Laws 1957, chapter 621, section 7, are applicable to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956.

[1957 c 621 s 7]

290.138 CARRYOVERS. Subdivision 1. **Carryovers in certain corporate acquisitions.** (a) In the case of the acquisition of assets of a corporation by another corporation:

(1) in a distribution to such other corporation to which section 290.134, subdivision 2 (relating to liquidations of subsidiaries) applies, except in a case in which the basis of the assets distributed is determined under section 290.134, subdivision 4(b) (2); or

(2) in a transfer to which section 290.136, subdivision 7 (relating to non-recognition of gain or loss to corporations) applies, but only if the transfer is in connection with a reorganization described in subparagraph (A), (C), (D) (but only if the requirements of subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 290.136, subdivision 2(b) (1) are met), or (F) of section 290.136, subdivision 9(a) (1), the acquiring corporation shall succeed to and take into account, as of the close of the day of distribution or transfer, the items described in clause (c) of the distributor or transferor corporation, subject to the conditions and limitations specified in clauses (b) and (c).

(b) Except in the case of an acquisition in connection with a reorganization described in subparagraph (F) of section 290.136, subdivision 9(a) (1);

(1) The taxable year of the distributor or transferor corporation shall end on the date of distribution or transfer.

(2) For purposes of this subdivision, the date of distribution or transfer shall be the day on which the distribution or transfer is completed; except that, under regulations prescribed by the commissioner, the date when substantially all of the property has been distributed or transferred may be used if the distributor or transferor corporation ceases all operations, other than liquidating activities, after such date.

(3) The corporation acquiring property in a distribution or transfer described in clause (a) shall not be entitled to carry back a net operating loss for a taxable year ending after the date of distribution or transfer to a taxable year of the distributor or transferor corporation.

(c) The items referred to in clause (a) are:

(1) The net operating loss carryovers determined under section 290.095, subject to the following conditions and limitations:

(A) The taxable year of the acquiring corporation to which the net operating loss carryovers of the distributor or transferor corporation are first carried shall be the first taxable year ending after the date of distribution or transfer.

(B) In determining the net operating loss deduction, the portion of such deduction attributable to the net operating loss carryovers of the distributor or transferor corporation to the first taxable year of the acquiring corporation ending after the date of distribution or transfer shall be limited to an amount which bears the same ratio to the taxable income (determined without regard to a net operating loss deduction) of the acquiring corporation in such taxable year as the number of days in the taxable year after the date of distribution or transfer bears to the total number of days in the taxable year.

(C) For the purpose of determining the amount of the net operating loss carryovers under section 290.095, subdivision 3, a net operating loss for a taxable year (hereinafter in this subparagraph referred to as the "loss year") of a distributor or transferor corporation which ends on or before the end of a loss year of the acquiring corporation shall be considered to be a net operating loss for a year prior to such loss year of the acquiring corporation. For the same purpose, the taxable income for a "prior taxable year" (as the term is used in section 290.095, subdivision 3) shall be computed as provided in such section; except that, if the date of distribution or transfer is on a day other than the last day of a taxable year of the acquiring corporation;

(i) such taxable year shall (for the purpose of this subparagraph only) be considered to be 2 taxable years (hereinafter in this subparagraph referred to as the "pre-acquisition part year" and the "post-acquisition part year");

(ii) the pre-acquisition part year shall begin on the same day as such taxable year begins and shall end on the date of distribution or transfer;

(iii) the post-acquisition part year shall begin on the day following the date of distribution or transfer and shall end on the same day as the end of such taxable year;

(iv) the taxable income for such taxable year (computed with the modifications specified in section 290.095, subdivision 3(1) but without a net operating loss deduction) shall be divided between the pre-acquisition part year and the post-acquisition part year in proportion to the number of days in each;

(v) the net operating loss deduction for the pre-acquisition part year shall be determined as provided in section 290.095, subdivision 3(2), but without regard to a net operating loss year of the distributor or transferor corporation; and

(vi) the net operating loss deduction for the post-acquisition part year shall be determined as provided in section 290.095, subdivision 3(2).

(2) In the case of a distribution or transfer described in clause (a):

(A) the earnings and profits or deficit in earnings and profits, as the case may be, of the distributor or transferor corporation shall, subject to subparagraph (B), be deemed to have been received or incurred by the acquiring corporation as of the close of the date of the distribution or transfer; and

(B) a deficit in earnings and profits of the distributor, transferor, or acquiring corporation shall be used only to offset earnings and profits accumulated after the date of transfer. For this purpose, the earnings and profits for the taxable year of the acquiring corporation in which the distribution or transfer occurs shall be deemed to have been accumulated after such distribution or transfer in an amount which bears the same ratio to the undistributed earnings and profits of the acquiring corporation for such taxable year (computed without regard to any earnings and profits received from the distributor or transferor corporation, as described in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph) as the number of days in the taxable year after the date of distribution or transfer bears to the total number of days in the taxable year.

(3) The capital loss carryover determined under section 290.16, subdivision 6, subject to the following conditions and limitations:

(A) The taxable year of the acquiring corporation to which the capital loss carryover of the distributor or transferor corporation is first carried shall be the first taxable year ending after the date of distribution or transfer.

(B) The capital loss carryover shall be a short-term capital loss in the taxable year determined under subparagraph (A) but shall be limited to an amount which bears the same ratio to the net capital gain (determined without regard to a short-term capital loss attributable to capital loss carryover), if any, of the acquiring corporation in such taxable year as the number of days in the taxable year after the date of distribution or transfer bears to the total number of days in the taxable year.

(C) For purposes of determining the amount of such capital loss carryover to taxable years following the taxable year determined under subparagraph (A), the net capital gain in the taxable year determined under subparagraph (A) shall be considered to be an amount equal to the amount determined under subparagraph (B).

(4) The acquiring corporation shall use the method of accounting used by the distributor or transferor corporation on the date of distribution or transfer unless different methods were used by several distributor or transferor corporations or by a distributor or transferor corporation and the acquiring corporation. If different methods were used, the acquiring corporation shall use the method or combination of methods of computing taxable income adopted pursuant to regulations prescribed by the commissioner.

(5) In any case in which inventories are received by the acquiring corporation, such inventories shall be taken by such corporation, (in determining its income) on the same basis on which such inventories were taken by the distributor or transferor corporation, unless different methods were used by several distributor or transferor or by a distributor or transferor corporation and the acquiring corporation. If different methods were used, the acquiring corporation shall use the method or combination of methods of taking inventory adopted pursuant to regulations prescribed by the commissioner.

(6) The acquiring corporation shall be treated as the distributor or transferor corporation for purposes of computing the depreciation allowance under paragraphs 2, 3, and 4 of section 290.09, subdivision 7(b) on property acquired in a distribution or transfer with respect to that part or all of the basis in the hands of the acquiring corporation as does not exceed the basis in the hands of the distributor or transferor corporation.

(7) If the acquiring corporation acquires installment obligations (the income from which the distributor or transferor corporation has elected, under section 290.07, subdivision 5, to report on the installment basis) the acquiring corporation shall, for purposes of section 290.07, subdivision 5, be treated as if it were the distributor or transferor corporation.

(8) If the acquiring corporation assumes liability for bonds of the distributor or transferor corporation issued at a discount or premium, the acquiring corporation shall be treated as the distributor or transferor corporation after the date of distribution or transfer for purposes of determining the amount of amortization allowable or includible with respect to such discount or premium.

(9) The acquiring corporation shall be considered to be the distributor or transferor corporation after the date of distribution or transfer for the purpose of determining the amounts deductible under section 290.26 with respect to pension plans, employees' annuity plans, and stock bonus and profit-sharing plans.

(10) If the acquiring corporation is entitled to the recovery of bad debts previously deducted or credited by the distributor or transferor corporation, the acquiring corporation shall include in its income such amounts as would have been includible by the distributor or transferor corporation in accordance with section 290.071, subdivision 5 (relating to the recovery of bad debts).

(11) The acquiring corporation shall be treated as the distributor or transferor corporation after the date of distribution or transfer for purposes of applying section 290.13, subdivision 5.

(12) If the acquiring corporation:

(A) Assumes an obligation of the distributor or transferor corporation which, after the date of the distribution or transfer, gives rise to a liability, and

(B) such liability, if paid or accrued by the distributor or transferor corporation, would have been deductible in computing its taxable income, the acquiring corporation shall be entitled to deduct such items when paid or accrued, as the case may be, as if such corporation were the distributor or transferor corporation. A corporation which would have been an acquiring corporation under this subdivision if the date of distribution or transfer had occurred on or after the effective date of the provisions of sections 290.131 through 290.138 applicable to a liquidation or reorganization, as the case may be, shall be entitled, even though the date of distribution or transfer occurred before such effective date, to apply this paragraph with respect to amounts paid or accrued in taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956, on account of such obligations of the distributor or transferor corporation. This paragraph shall not apply if such obligations are reflected in the amount of stock, securities, or property transferred by the acquiring corporation to the transferor corporation for the property of the transferor corporation.

Subd. 2. Special limitations on net operating loss carryovers. (a) (1) If, at the end of a taxable year of a corporation

(A) any one or more of those persons described in paragraph (2) own a percentage of the total fair market value of the outstanding stock of such corporation which is at least 50 percentage points more than such person or persons owned at:

- (i) the beginning of such taxable year, or
- (ii) the beginning of the prior taxable year.

(B) the increase in percentage points at the end of such taxable year is attributable to:

(i) a purchase by such person or persons of such stock, the stock of another corporation owning stock in such corporation, or an interest in a partnership or trust owning stock in such corporation, or

(ii) a decrease in the amount of such stock outstanding or the amount of stock outstanding of another corporation owning stock in such corporation, except a decrease resulting from a redemption to pay death taxes to which section 290.131, subdivision 3 applies, and

(C) such corporation has not continued to carry on a trade or business substantially the same as that conducted before any change in the percentage ownership of the fair market value of such stock, the net operating loss carryovers, if any, from prior taxable years of such corporation to such taxable year and subsequent taxable years shall not be included in the net operating loss deduction for such taxable year and subsequent taxable years.

(2) The person or persons referred to in paragraph (1) shall be the ten persons (or such lesser number as there are persons owning the outstanding stock at the

end of such taxable year) who own the greatest percentage of the fair market value of such stock at the end of such taxable year; except that, if any other person owns the same percentage of such stock at such time as is owned by one of the ten persons, such person shall also be included. If any of the persons are so related that such stock owned by one is attributed to the other under the rules specified in paragraph (3), such persons shall be considered as only one person solely for the purpose of selecting the ten persons (more or less) who own the greatest percentage of the fair market value of such outstanding stock.

(3) Section 290.133, subdivision 3 (relating to constructive ownership of stock) shall apply in determining the ownership of stock, except that section 290.133, subdivision 3(a) (2) (C) shall be applied without regard to the 50 percent limitation contained therein.

(4) For purposes of this clause, the term "purchase" means the acquisition of stock, the basis of which is determined solely by reference to its cost to the holder thereof, in a transaction from a person or persons other than the person or persons the ownership of whose stock would be attributed to the holder by application of paragraph (3).

(b) (1) If, in the case of a reorganization specified in paragraph (2) of subdivision 1(a), the transferor corporation or the acquiring corporation:

(A) has a net operating loss which is a net operating loss carryover to the first taxable year of the acquiring corporation ending after the date of transfer, and

(B) the stockholders (immediately before the reorganization) of such corporation (hereinafter in this clause referred to as the "loss corporation"), as the result of owning stock of the loss corporation, own (immediately after the reorganization) less than 20 percent of the fair market value of the outstanding stock of the acquiring corporation, the total net operating loss carryover from prior taxable years of the loss corporation to the first taxable year of the acquiring corporation ending after the date of transfer shall be reduced by the percentage determined under paragraph (2).

(2) The reduction applicable under paragraph (1) shall be the percentage determined by subtracting from 100 percent:

(A) the percent of the fair market value of the outstanding stock of the acquiring corporation owned (immediately after the reorganization) by the stockholders (immediately before the reorganization) of the loss corporation, as the result of owning stock of the loss corporation, multiplied by

(B) five.

(3) The limitation in this clause shall not apply if the transferor corporation and the acquiring corporation are owned substantially by the same persons in the same proportion.

(4) In computing the net operating loss carryovers to taxable years subsequent to a taxable year in which there was a limitation applicable to a net operating loss carryover by operation of this clause, the income in such taxable year, as computed under section 290.095, subdivision 3, shall be increased by the amount of the reduction of the total net operating loss carryover determined under paragraph (2).

(5) If the transferor corporation or the acquiring corporation owns (immediately before the reorganization) any of the outstanding stock of the loss corporation, such transferor corporation or acquiring corporation shall, for purposes of this clause, be treated as owning (immediately after the reorganization) a percentage of the fair market value of the acquiring corporation's outstanding stock which bears the same ratio to the percentage of the fair market value of the outstanding stock of the loss corporation (immediately before the reorganization) owned by such transferor corporation or acquiring corporation as the fair market value of the total outstanding stock of the loss corporation (immediately before the reorganization) bears to the fair market value of the total outstanding stock of the acquiring corporation (immediately after the reorganization).

(6) If the stockholders of the loss corporation (immediately before the reorganization) own, as a result of the reorganization, stock in a corporation, controlling the acquiring corporation, such stock of the controlling corporation shall, for purposes of this clause, be treated as stock of the acquiring corporation in an amount valued at an equivalent fair market value.

(c) For purposes of this subdivision, "stock" means all shares except non-voting stock which is limited and preferred as to dividends.

[1957 c 621 s 8]

NOTE: The provisions of this section as amended by Laws 1957, chapter 621, section 8 are applicable to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956.

290.139 BASIS AND ADJUSTMENTS FOR CERTAIN YEARS. The basis of property acquired in transactions occurring prior to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956, and adjustments to such basis occurring prior to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956, shall be determined in accordance with the income tax law applicable to the years involved.

[1957 c 621 s 17]

290.14 GAIN OR LOSS ON DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY, BASIS. The basis for determining the gain or loss from the sale or other disposition of property acquired on or after January 1, 1933, shall be the cost to the taxpayer of such property, with the following exceptions:

(1) If the property should have been included in the last inventory, it shall be the last inventory value thereof;

(2) If the property was acquired by gift, it shall be the same as it would be if it were being sold or otherwise disposed of by the last preceding owner not acquiring it by gift; if the facts required for this determination cannot be ascertained, it shall be the fair market value as of the date, or approximate date, of acquisition by such last preceding owner, as nearly as the requisite facts can be ascertained by the commissioner;

(3) If the property was acquired by gift through an inter vivos transfer in trust, it shall be the same as it would be if it were being sold or otherwise disposed of by the grantor;

(4) Except as otherwise provided in this clause (4), the basis of property in the hands of a person acquiring the property from a decedent or to whom the property passed from a decedent shall, if not sold, exchanged or otherwise disposed of before the decedent's death by such person, be the fair market value of the property at the date of decedent's death.

For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, the following property shall be considered to have been acquired from or to have passed from the decedent:

(a) Property acquired by bequest, devise, or inheritance, or by the decedent's estate from the decedent;

(b) Property transferred by the decedent during his lifetime in trust to pay the income for life to or on the order or direction of the decedent, with the right reserved to the decedent at all times before his death to revoke the trust;

(c) Property transferred by the decedent during his lifetime in trust to pay the income for life to or on the order or direction of the decedent with the right reserved to the decedent at all times before his death to make any change in the enjoyment thereof through the exercise of a power to alter, amend, or terminate the trust;

(d) Property passing without full and adequate consideration under a general power of appointment exercised by the decedent by will;

(e) In the case of a decedent's dying after December 31, 1956, property acquired from the decedent by reason of death, form of ownership, or other conditions (including property acquired through the exercise or non-exercise of a power of appointment), if by reason thereof the property is required to be included in determining the value of the decedent's gross estate for Minnesota inheritance tax purposes. In such case, if the property is acquired before the death of the decedent, the basis shall be the amount determined under the first paragraph of this clause reduced by the amount allowed to the taxpayer as deductions in computing taxable net income under this chapter or prior Minnesota income tax laws for exhaustion, wear and tear, obsolescence, amortization, and depletion on such property before the death of the decedent. Such basis shall be applicable to the property commencing on the death of the decedent. This paragraph shall not apply to annuities described in section 290.08; and property described in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of this clause (4).

Clause (4) shall not apply to property which constitutes a right to receive an item of income in respect of a decedent under section 290.077. Nor shall it apply to restricted stock options described in section 290.078 which the employee has not exercised at death.

(5) If the property was acquired after December 31, 1932, upon an exchange described in section 290.13, subdivision 1, the basis shall be the same as in the case

of the property exchanged, decreased in the amount of any money received by the taxpayer and increased in the amount of gain or decreased in the amount of loss to the taxpayer that was recognized upon such exchange under the law applicable to the year in which the exchange was made. If the property so acquired consisted in part of the type of property permitted by section 290.13, subdivision 1, to be received without the recognition of gain or loss, and in part of other property, the basis provided in this clause shall be allocated between the properties, other than money, received, and for the purpose of the allocation there shall be assigned to such other property an amount equivalent to its fair market value at the date of the exchange. This clause shall not apply to property acquired by a corporation by the issuance of its stock or securities as the consideration, in whole or in part, for the transfer of the property to it;

(6) If substantially identical property was acquired in the place of stocks or securities which were sold or disposed of and in respect of which loss was not allowed as a deduction under section 290.09, clause (4), the basis in the case of property so acquired shall be the same as in the case of the stock or securities so sold or disposed of, increased by the excess of the repurchase price of such property over the sale price of such stock or securities, or decreased by the excess of the sale price of such stock or securities over the repurchase price of such property;

(7) If the property was acquired after December 31, 1932, as the result of a compulsory or involuntary conversion described in section 290.13, subdivision 5, the basis shall be the same as in the case of the property so converted, decreased in the amount of any money received by the taxpayer which was not expended in accordance with the provisions of law applicable to the year in which such conversion was made, determining the taxable status of the gain or loss upon such conversion, and increased in the amount of gain or decreased in the amount of loss to the taxpayer recognized upon such conversion under the law applicable to the year in which such conversion was made.

(8) Neither the basis nor the adjusted basis of any portion of real property shall, in the case of a lessor of such property, be increased or diminished on account of income derived by the lessor in respect of such property and excludable from gross income under section 290.08, clause (13).

If an amount representing any part of the value of real property attributable to buildings erected or other improvements made by a lessee in respect of such property was included in gross income of the lessor for any taxable year beginning before January 1, 1943, the basis of each portion of such property shall be properly adjusted for the amount so included in gross income.

NOTE: The provisions of this section as amended by Laws 1957, chapter 301, section 1, and Laws 1957, chapter 621, section 15, are applicable to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956.

NOTE: By reason of Laws 1957, chapter 889, section 1, the reference in section 290.14, clause (8) appears erroneous. See section 290.08, subdivision 14.

[1933 c 405 s 18; Ex1937 c 49 s 13; 1943 c 656 s 21; 1955 c 191 s 1; 1957 c 301 s 1; 1957 c 621 s 15] (2394-18)

290.15 GAIN OR LOSS ON DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY, BASIS OF PROPERTY ACQUIRED BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1933. The basis for determining the gain from the sale or other disposition of property acquired before January 1, 1933, shall be the fair market value thereof on said date except that, if its cost to the taxpayer, adjusted as provided in section 290.12, subdivision 2, for the period prior to January 1, 1933, (or, in the case of inventory property, its last inventory value) exceeds such value, the basis shall be such adjusted cost (or last inventory value). The basis for determining loss from the sale or other disposition of property acquired before January 1, 1933, shall be the cost to the taxpayer adjusted as provided in section 290.12, subdivision 2, for the period prior to January 1, 1933. The basis prescribed by section 290.14 for determining gain or loss with respect to property acquired by gift, by gift through an inter vivos transfer in trust, by devise, bequest, or inheritance, or by the estate of a decedent from such decedent, shall be deemed the cost of such property to the taxpayer for the purpose of this section.

[1933 c 405 s 19; Ex1937 c 49 s 14; 1941 c 550 s 9; 1943 c 656 s 9] (2394-19)

290.16 DEPRECIATION, BASIS; GAIN OR LOSS ON DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY, HOW TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN COMPUTING NET INCOME. Subdivision 1. **Basis for depreciation.** The basis upon which exhaustion, wear, tear, obsolescence, or depletion is to be allowed in respect to any property shall be the same as provided in sections 290.14 and 290.15 for the purpose of determining the loss or gain on the sale or other disposition thereof.

Subd. 2. [Repealed, Laws 1957, Chapter 769, Section 8, applicable to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956.]

Subd. 3. **Definitions.** As used in this section:

(1) The term "capital assets" shall mean property held by the taxpayer (whether or not connected with his trade or business), but does not include

(a) stock in trade of the taxpayer or other property of a kind which would properly be included in the inventory of the taxpayer if on hand at the close of the taxable year, or property held by the taxpayer primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of his trade or business, or

(b) property, used in the trade or business, of a character which is subject to the allowance for depreciation provided in section 290.09, clause (6), or amortization allowance provided in section 290.09, clause (12), or real property used in the trade or business of the taxpayer, or

(c) accounts or notes receivable acquired in the ordinary course of trade or business for services rendered or from the sale of property described in subparagraph (a);

(2) The term "short-term capital gain" means gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset held for not more than six months, if and to the extent such gain is taken into account in computing gross income;

(3) The term "short-term capital loss" means loss from the sale or exchange of a capital asset held for not more than six months, if and to the extent such loss is taken into account in computing net income;

(4) The term "long-term capital gain" means gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset held for more than six months, if and to the extent such gain is taken into account in computing gross income;

(5) The term "long-term capital loss" means loss from the sale or exchange of a capital asset held for more than six months, if and to the extent such loss is taken into account in computing net income;

(6) The term "net short-term capital gain" means the excess of short-term capital gains for the taxable year over the short-term capital losses for such year;

(7) The term "net short-term capital loss" means the excess of short-term capital losses for the taxable year over the short-term capital gains for such year;

(8) The term "net long-term capital gain" means the excess of long-term capital gains for the taxable year over the long-term capital losses for such year;

(9) The term "net long-term capital loss" means the excess of long-term capital losses for the taxable year over the long-term capital gains for such year.

(10) The term "net capital gain" means the excess of (i) the sum of the gains from the sales or exchanges of capital assets, plus net income of the taxpayer or \$1,000, whichever is smaller, over (ii) the losses from such sales or exchanges. For this purpose, net income shall be computed without regard to gains or losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets.

(11) The term "net capital loss" means the excess of the losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets over the sum allowed under subdivision 5. For the purpose of determining losses under this paragraph, amounts which are short-term capital losses under subdivision 6 shall be excluded.

NOTE: The provisions of this subdivision as amended by Laws 1957, chapter 769, section 3, are applicable to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956.

Subd. 4. **Deductions for capital gains.** If for any taxable year the net long-term capital gain exceeds the net short-term capital loss, 50 percent of the amount of such excess shall be a deduction from gross income. In the case of an estate or trust, the deduction shall be computed by excluding the portion (if any), of the gains for the taxable year from sales or exchanges of capital assets, which, under section 290.23 (relating to inclusions of amounts in gross income of beneficiaries of trusts), is includible by the income beneficiaries as gain derived from the sale or exchange of capital assets.

NOTE: The provisions of this subdivision as amended by Laws 1957, chapter 769, section 4, are applicable to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956.

Subd. 5. **Limitations of losses.** Losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets shall be allowed only to the extent of the gains from such sales or exchanges, plus the net income of the taxpayer, or \$1,000, whichever is smaller. For purposes of this paragraph, net income shall be computed without regard to gains or losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets.

NOTE: The provisions of this subdivision as amended by Laws 1957, chapter 769, section 5, are applicable to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956.

Subd. 6. **Net capital loss carryover.** If for any taxable year beginning after December 31, 1956, the taxpayer has a net capital loss, the amount thereof shall be a short-term capital loss in each of the five succeeding taxable years to the extent that such amount exceeds the total of any net capital gains of any taxable years intervening between the taxable year in which the net capital loss arose and such succeeding taxable year. For purposes of this paragraph a net capital gain shall be computed without regard to such net capital loss or to any net capital losses arising in any such intervening taxable years.

Subd. 7. **Bonds, other evidences of indebtedness.** (1) For the purpose of this section, amounts received by the holder upon the retirement of bonds, debentures, notes or certificates or other evidences of indebtedness, which are capital assets in the hands of the taxpayer, and which are issued by any corporation (including those issued by a government or political subdivision thereof), shall be considered as amounts received in exchange therefor (except that in the case of bonds or other evidences of indebtedness issued before January 1, 1955, this paragraph shall apply only to those issued with interest coupons or in registered form, or to those in such form on March 1, 1954).

(2) (a) Except as provided in subparagraph (b), upon sale or exchange of bonds or other evidences of indebtedness as described in paragraph (1), issued after December 31, 1954, held by the taxpayer more than six months, any gain realized which does not exceed an amount which bears the same ratio to the original issue discount (as defined in paragraph (3)) as the number of complete months that the bond or other evidences of indebtedness was held by the taxpayer bears to the number of complete months from the date of original issue to the date of maturity, shall be considered as gain from the sale or exchange of property which is not a capital asset. Gain in excess of such amount shall be considered gain from the sale or exchange of a capital asset held more than six months.

(b) Subparagraph (a) shall not apply to obligations the interest on which is not includible in gross income under section 290.08(6) and (7) (relating to certain governmental obligations), or any holder who has purchased the bond or other evidence of indebtedness at a premium.

(c) In the case of obligations with respect to which the taxpayer has made an election provided by section 290.071, subdivision 1 (relating to accounting rules for certain obligations issued at a discount), this subdivision shall not require the inclusion of any amount previously includible in gross income.

(3) (a) For purposes of paragraphs (1) and (2), the term "original issue discount" means the difference between the issue price and the stated redemption price at maturity. If the original issue discount is less than one-fourth of one percent of the redemption price at maturity multiplied by the number of complete years to maturity, then the issue discount shall be considered to be zero. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "stated redemption price at maturity" means the amount fixed by the last modification of the purchase agreement and includes dividends payable at that time.

(b) In the case of issues of bonds or other evidences of indebtedness registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, the term "issue price" means the initial offering price to the public (excluding bond houses and brokers) at which price a substantial amount of such bonds or other evidences of indebtedness were sold. In the case of privately placed issues of bonds or other evidence of indebtedness, the issue price of each such bond or other evidence of indebtedness is the price paid by the first buyer of such bond. For purposes of this paragraph, the terms "initial offering price" and "price paid by the first buyer" include the aggregate payments made by the purchaser under the purchase agreement, including modifications thereof.

(c) In the case of issues of bonds or other evidences of indebtedness registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, the term "date of original issue" means the date on which the issue was first sold to the public at the issue price. In the case of privately placed issues of bonds or other evidences of indebtedness, the term "date of original issue" means the date on which each such bond or other evidence of indebtedness was sold by the issuer.

(4) If—

(a) a bond or other evidence of indebtedness issued at any time with interest coupons is purchased after the date of enactment of this act, and

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(b) the purchaser does not receive all the coupons which first become payable more than 12 months after the date of the purchase.

then the gain on the sale or other disposition of such evidence of indebtedness by such purchaser shall be considered as gain from the sale or exchange of property which is not a capital asset to the extent that the market value (determined as of the time of the purchase) of the evidence of indebtedness with coupons attached exceeds the purchase price. If this paragraph and paragraph (2) (a) apply with respect to gain realized on the retirement of any bond, then paragraph (2) (a) shall apply with respect to that part of the gain to which this paragraph does not apply.

Subd. 8. **Holding period.** For the purposes of this section

(1) In determining the period for which the taxpayer has held property received on an exchange there shall be included the period for which he held the property exchanged, if, under the provisions of this chapter, the property received has, for the purpose of determining gain or loss from a sale or exchange, the same basis in whole or in part in his hands as the property exchanged, and, in the case of such exchanges after March 1, 1954, if the property exchanged at the time of such exchange was a capital asset as defined in section 290.16, subdivision 3(1) or property described in section 290.16, subdivision 9(1) and (2). For the purposes of this paragraph, an involuntary conversion described in section 290.13, subdivision 5, shall be considered an exchange of the property converted for the property acquired.

(2) In determining the period for which the taxpayer has held property however acquired there shall be included the period for which such property was held by any other person, if under the provisions of this chapter, such property has, for the purpose of determining gain or loss from a sale or exchange, the same basis in whole or in part in his hands as it would have in the hands of such other person.

(3) In determining the period for which the taxpayer has held stock or securities received upon a distribution where no gain was recognized to the distributee, there shall be included the period for which he held the stock or securities in the distributing corporation prior to the receipt of the stock or securities upon such distribution.

(4) In determining the period for which the taxpayer has held stock or securities the acquisition of which (or the contract or option to acquire which) resulted in the nondeductibility (under section 290.09(4) third sentence relating to wash sales) of the loss from the sale or other disposition of substantially identical stock or securities, there shall be included the period for which he held the stock or securities the loss from the sale or other disposition of which was not deductible.

(5) In determining the period for which the taxpayer has held stock or securities acquired from a corporation by the exercise of rights to acquire such stock or securities, there shall be included only the period beginning with the date upon which the right to acquire was exercised.

(6) In determining the period for which the taxpayer has held a residence, the acquisition of which resulted, under section 290.13, in the nonrecognition of the gain or any part thereof realized from the sale or exchange of another residence, there shall be included the period for which such other residence was held as of the date of such sale or exchange. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "sale or exchange" includes an involuntary conversion occurring after December 31, 1950 and before January 1, 1955.

(7) In determining the period for which the taxpayer has held a commodity acquired in satisfaction of a commodity futures contract there shall be included the period for which he held the commodity futures contract if such commodity futures contract was a capital asset in his hands.

Subd. 9. **Property used in trade or business.** (1) For the purposes of this subdivision, the term "property used in the trade or business" means property used in the trade or business of a character which is subject to the allowance for depreciation provided in section 290.09(6), held for more than six months, and real property used in the trade or business, held for more than six months, which is not (A) property of a kind which would properly be includible in the inventory of the taxpayer if on hand at the close of the taxable year, or (B) property held by the taxpayer primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of his trade or business. Such term also includes livestock, regardless of age, held by the taxpayer for draft, breeding or dairy purposes, and held by him for 12 months or more from the date of acquisition. Such term does not include poultry.

(2) If, during the taxable year, the recognized gains upon sale or exchanges of property used in the trade or business, plus the recognized gains from the compulsory or involuntary conversion (as a result of destruction in whole or in part, theft or seizure, or an exercise of the power of requisition or condemnation or the threat or imminence thereof) of property used in the trade or business and capital assets held for more than six months into other property or money, exceed the recognized losses from such sales, exchanges, and conversions, such gains and losses shall be considered as gains and losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets held for more than six months. If such gains do not exceed such losses, such gains and losses shall not be considered as gains and losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets. For the purposes of this paragraph:

(A) In determining under this paragraph whether gains exceed losses, the gains and losses described therein shall be included only if and to the extent taken into account in computing net income, except that subdivisions 4 and 5 shall not apply.

(B) Losses upon the destruction, in whole or in part, theft or seizure, or requisition or condemnation of property used in the trade or business or capital assets held for more than six months shall be considered losses from a compulsory or involuntary conversion.

Gain from the sale or exchange of property, to the extent that the adjusted basis of such property is less than its adjusted basis without regard to the provisions of section 290.09(12) (relating to amortization deduction), shall be considered as gain from the sale or exchange of property which is neither a capital asset nor property described in this subdivision.

Subd. 10. **Building and loan or savings and loan associations.** Property of a building and loan or savings and loan association acquired in liquidation of a real estate mortgage shall be deemed to be property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of the taxpayer's trade or business.

Subd. 11. [Repealed, 1957 c 851 s 2]

Subd. 12. **Short sales.** (a) For the purposes of this section gain or loss from the short sale of property, other than a hedging transaction in commodity futures, shall be considered as gain or loss from the sale or exchange of a capital asset to the extent that the property, including a commodity future, used to close the short sale constitutes a capital asset in the hands of the taxpayer.

(b) If gain or loss from a short sale is considered as gain or loss from the sale or exchange of a capital asset under paragraph (a) and if on the date of such short sale substantially identical property has been held by the taxpayer for not more than six months, or if substantially identical property is acquired by the taxpayer after such short sale and on or before the date of the closing thereof, any gain upon the closing of such short sale shall be considered as a short-term capital gain (notwithstanding the period of time any property used to close such short sale has been held). In such case the holding period of the substantially identical property held by the taxpayer on the date of the short sale shall be considered to begin (notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 4 of subdivision 8 of this section) on the date of the closing of the short sale or on the date of a sale, gift or other disposition of such property, whichever date occurs first, but shall apply only to so much of such property as does not exceed the quantity sold short in the order of the dates of the acquisition of such property. For the purposes of this paragraph, the acquisition of an option to sell property at a fixed price shall be considered a short sale, and the exercise of or failure to exercise such option shall be considered as a closing of such short sale. This paragraph shall not include an option to sell property at a fixed price acquired on the same day on which the property identified as intended to be used in exercising such option is acquired and which, if exercised, is exercised through the sale of the property so identified. If the option is not exercised, the cost of the option shall be added to the basis of the property with which the option is identified. This paragraph shall apply only to options acquired after the date of the enactment of this subdivision.

(c) If on the date of a short sale substantially identical property has been held by the taxpayer for more than six months, any loss upon the closing of such short sale shall be considered as a long-term capital loss (notwithstanding the period of time any property used to close such short sale has been held, and notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) of this subdivision).

(d) For the purposes of this subdivision

(1) The term "property" includes only stocks and securities (including stocks and securities dealt with on a "when issued" basis), and commodity futures, which are capital assets in the hands of the taxpayer.

(2) In the case of futures transactions in any commodity on or subject to the rules of a board of trade or commodity exchange, a commodity future requiring delivery in one calendar month shall not be considered as property substantially identical to another commodity future requiring delivery in a different calendar month; and

(3) In the case of a short sale of property by an individual, the term "taxpayer" shall be read as "taxpayer or his spouse," but an individual who is legally separated from the taxpayer under a decree of divorce or separate maintenance shall not be considered as the spouse of the taxpayer.

(e) Where the taxpayer enters into two commodity futures transactions on the same day, one requiring delivery by him in one market and the other requiring delivery to him of the same (or substantially identical) commodity in the same calendar month in a different market, and the taxpayer subsequently closes both such transactions on the same day, this subdivision shall have no application to so much of the commodity involved in either such transaction as does not exceed in quantity the commodity involved in the other.

(f) Neither the provisions of paragraphs (b) or (c) shall apply to the gain or loss, respectively, on any quantity of property used to close a short sale which is in excess of the quantity of the substantially identical property referred to in the applicable paragraph.

NOTE: This subdivision as amended by Laws 1957, chapter 851, section 1, was approved and filed on April 29, 1957. The provisions of this subdivision as amended are applicable to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956.

Subd. 13. **Options.** Gain or loss attributable to the sale or exchange of, or loss on failure to exercise, a privilege or option to buy or sell property which in the hands of the taxpayer constitutes (or if acquired would constitute) a capital asset shall be considered gain or loss from the sale or exchange of a capital asset; and, if the loss is attributable to failure to exercise such privilege or option, the privilege or option shall be deemed to have been sold or exchanged on the day it expired. This subdivision shall not apply to losses on failure to exercise options described in subdivision 11(b).

Subd. 14. **Lease, distributor's agreement; cancellation.** Amounts received by a lessee for the cancellation of a lease, or by a distributor of goods for the cancellation of a distributor's agreement (if the distributor has a substantial capital investment in the distributorship), shall be considered as amounts received in exchange for such lease or agreement.

[1933 c 405 s 20; Ex1937 c 49 s 15; 1941 c 550 s 10; 1943 c 656 s 10; 1945 c 596 s 1; 1947 c 635 s 8; 1949 c 332 s 1, 2; 1951 c 679 s 2; 1953 c 141 s 3; 1953 c 653 s 1; 1955 c 166 s 1; 1955 c 167 s 1; 1955 c 169 s 1; 1955 c 198 s 1; 1955 c 267 s 1; 1955 c 412 s 1; 1957 c 769 s 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9; 1957 c 85 s 1, 2] (2394-20)

290.17 GROSS INCOME, ALLOCATION TO STATE. Items of gross income shall be assigned to this state or other states or countries in accordance with the following principles:

(1) The entire income of all resident or domestic taxpayers from compensation for labor or personal services, or from a business consisting principally of the performance of personal or professional services, shall be assigned to this state, and the income of non-resident taxpayers from such sources shall be assigned to this state if, and to the extent that, the labor or services are performed within it; all other income from such sources shall be treated as income from sources without this state;

(2) Income from the operation of a farm shall be assigned to this state if the farm is located within this state and to other states only if the farm is not located in this state. Income and gains received from tangible property not employed in the business of the recipient of such income or gains, and from tangible property employed in the business of such recipient if such business consists principally of the holding of such property and the collection of the income and gains therefrom, shall be assigned to this state if such property has a situs within it, and to other states only if it has no situs in this state. Income or gains from intangible personal property not employed in the business of the recipient of such income or gains, and from intangible personal property employed in the business of such recipient if such business consists principally of the holding of such property and the collection of the

income and gains therefrom, wherever held and whether in trust or otherwise, shall be assigned to this state if the recipient thereof is domiciled within this state; provided that income or gains from such property held in trust shall be assigned to this state if the recipient of such income is domiciled within this state and such income or gains would be taxable to such recipient under section 290.22, or if the grantor of such trust is domiciled within this state and such income or gains would be taxable to such grantor under section 290.29;

(3) Income derived from carrying on a trade or business, including in the case of a business owned by natural persons the income imputable to the owner for his services and the use of his property therein, shall be assigned to this state if the trade or business is conducted wholly within this state, and to other states if conducted wholly without this state. This provision shall not apply to business income subject to the provisions of clause (1);

(4) When a trade or business is carried on partly within and partly without this state, the entire income derived from such trade or business, including income from intangible property employed in such business and including, in the case of a business owned by natural persons, the income imputable to the owner for his services and the use of his property therein, shall be governed, except as otherwise provided in sections 290.35 and 290.36, by the provisions of section 290.19, notwithstanding any provisions of this section to the contrary. This shall not apply to business income subject to the provisions of clause (1).

(5) All other items of gross income shall be assigned to the taxpayer's domicile. [1933 c 405 s 23; Ex1937 c 49 s 17; 1949 c 734 s 8] (2394-23)

290.18 TAXABLE NET INCOME, ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME; COMPUTATION. Subdivision 1. **Taxable net income.** The taxable net income shall, except in so far as section 290.19 is applicable, be computed by deducting from the gross income assignable to this state under section 290.17 deductions of the kind permitted by section 290.09 in accordance with the following provisions:

(1) Such deductions shall be allowed to the extent that they are connected with and allocable against the production or receipt of such gross income assignable to this state;

(2) That proportion of such deductions, so far as not connected with and allocable against the production or receipt of such gross income assignable to this state and so far as not connected with and allocable against the production or receipt of gross income assignable to other states or countries and so far as not entering into the computation of the net income assignable to this state under section 290.19, shall be allowed which the taxpayer's gross income from sources within this state, as determined under section 290.17, clauses (1), (2), (3), and (5), bears to his gross income from all sources, including that entering into the computations provided for by section 290.19; provided that taxes of the kind deductible under section 290.09, clause (3), shall, so far as within the description of deductions deductible under this clause, be deductible in their entirety if paid to the State of Minnesota, or any of its subdivisions authorized to impose such taxes, and thereupon be excluded in making the computation of deductions, as in this clause provided.

Subd. 2. **Adjusted gross income.** The adjusted gross income shall, except in so far as section 290.19 is applicable, be computed by deducting from the gross income assignable to this state under section 290.17, the following deductions:

(1) The deductions allowed by sections 290.09, 290.075 and 290.077 which are attributable to a trade or business carried on by the taxpayer, if such trade or business does not consist of the performance of services by the taxpayer as an employee;

(2) The deductions allowed by section 290.09 which consist of expenses of travel, meals, and lodging while away from home, paid or incurred by the taxpayer in connection with the performance by him of services as an employee;

(3) The deductions allowed by section 290.09, which consist of expenses paid or incurred by the taxpayer in connection with the performance by him of services as an employee under a reimbursement or other expense allowance arrangement with his employer;

(4) The deductions allowed by section 290.09 which consist of expenses of transportation paid or incurred by the taxpayer in connection with the performance by him of services as an employee;

(5) The deductions allowed by section 290.09 which are attributable to a trade or business carried on by the taxpayer, if such trade or business consists of the per-

formance of services by the taxpayer as an employee and if such trade or business is to solicit, away from the employer's place of business, business for the employer;

(6) The deductions (other than those provided in paragraphs 1, 8 and 9) allowed by sections 290.09 and 290.077 which are attributable to property held for the production of rents or royalties;

(7) The deductions (other than those provided in paragraph (1)) for depreciation and depletion allowed by section 290.09(6) and (7) to a life tenant of property or to an income beneficiary of property held in trust;

(8) The deductions (other than those provided in paragraph (1)) allowed by sections 290.09, 290.16, subdivision 5, as losses from the sale or exchange of property;

(9) Allowable federal income taxes determined under the provisions of sections 290.09(3), 290.10(9) and 290.18.

(10) The deductions allowed by section 290.16, subdivision 3, relating to long-term capital gains.

The deductions enumerated in this subdivision shall be allowed to the extent provided in subdivision 1.

NOTE: The provisions of this subdivision as amended by Laws 1957, chapter 769, section 7, are applicable to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956.

Subd. 3. Furnish information. No deduction shall be allowed under this section unless the taxpayer, when requested by the commissioner, shall furnish him with information sufficient to enable him to determine the validity and correctness of such deductions.

[1933 c 405 s 24; Ex1937 c 49 s 17; 1949 c 734 s 9; 1951 c 609 s 1; 1955 c 170 s 1; 1957 c 769 s 7] (2394-23)

290.19 NET INCOME; ALLOCATION TO STATE, METHODS. Subdivision 1. **Computation, business conducted partly within state; apportionment.** The taxable net income from a trade or business carried on partly within and partly without this state shall be computed by deducting from the gross income of such business, wherever derived, deductions of the kind permitted by section 290.09, so far as connected with or allocable against the production or receipt of such income. The remaining net income shall be apportioned to Minnesota as follows:

(1) If the business consists of the manufacture in Minnesota or within and without Minnesota of personal property and the sale of said property within and without the state, the remainder shall be apportioned to Minnesota on the basis of the percentage obtained by taking the arithmetical average of the following three percentages:

(a) The percentage which the sales made within this state and through, from or by offices, agencies, branches or stores within this state is of the total sales wherever made;

(b) The percentage which the total tangible property, real, personal, and mixed, owned or used by the taxpayer in this state in connection with such trade or business is of the total tangible property, real, personal, or mixed, wherever located, owned, or used by the taxpayer in connection with such trade or business; and,

(c) The percentage which the taxpayer's total pay-rolls paid or incurred in this state or paid in respect to labor performed in this state in connection with such trade or business is of the taxpayer's total pay-rolls paid or incurred in connection with such entire trade or business;

(d) The percentage of such remainder to be assigned to this state shall not be in excess of the sum of the following percentages: 70 percent of the percentage determined under clause (1) (a), 15 percent of the percentage determined under clause (1) (b), and 15 percent of the percentage determined under clause (1) (c);

(2) (a) In all other cases the remainder shall be apportioned to Minnesota on the basis of the percentage obtained by taking the arithmetical average of the following three percentages:

(1) The percentage which the sales, gross earnings, or receipts from business operations, in whole or in part, within this state bear to the total sales, gross earnings, or receipts from business operations wherever conducted;

(2) The percentage which the total tangible property, real, personal, and mixed, owned or used by the taxpayer in this state in connection with such trade or business is of the total tangible property, real, personal, or mixed, wherever located, owned, or used by the taxpayer in connection with such trade or business; and

(3) The percentage which the taxpayer's total pay-rolls paid or incurred in this state or paid in respect to labor performed in this state in connection with such trade or business is of the taxpayer's total pay-rolls paid or incurred in connection with such entire trade or business;

(4) The percentage of such remainder to be assigned to this state shall not be in excess of the sum of the following percentages: 70 percent of the percentage determined under clause (2) (a), 15 percent of the percentage determined under clause (2) (b); and 15 percent of the percentage determined under clause (2) (c);

(b) If the methods prescribed under clause 2 (a) will not properly reflect taxable net income assignable to the state, there may be used, if practicable and if such use will properly and fairly reflect such income, the percentage which the sales, gross earnings, or receipts from business operations, in whole or in part, within this state bear to the total sales, gross earnings, or receipts from business operations wherever conducted; or the separate or segregated accounting method;

(3) The sales, pay-rolls, earnings, and receipts referred to in this section shall be those for the taxable year in respect of which the tax is being computed. The property referred to in this section shall be the average of the property owned or used by the taxpayer during the taxable year in respect of which the tax is being computed;

(4) For the purposes of this section, in determining the amount of sales made within Minnesota, there shall be excluded therefrom sales negotiated or effected in behalf of the taxpayer by agents or agencies chiefly situated at, connected with, or sent out from premises for the transaction of business owned or rented by the taxpayer or by his agents or agencies outside the state and sales otherwise determined by the commissioner to be attributable to the business conducted on such premises. If the commissioner finds that the taxpayer maintains an office, warehouse or other places of business outside the state for the purpose of reducing its tax under this section it shall in determining the amount of taxable net income include therein the proceeds of sales attributed by the taxpayer to the business conducted at such place outside the state.

Subd. 2. Application of methods. The methods prescribed by subdivision 1 shall apply wherever and in so far as the business carried on within this state is an integral part of a business carried on both within and without this state.

Subd. 3. Application of sections 290.17 and 290.18. Nothing in this section shall prevent the application of sections 290.17 and 290.18 to that portion of a taxpayer's income which is not from a trade or business carried on partly within and partly without this state.

[1933 c 405 s 25; 1939 c 446 s 22; 1941 c 550 s 20; 1953 c 668 s 1] (2394-25)

290.20 NET INCOME; ALLOCATION TO STATE, PETITION FOR OTHER METHODS. The methods prescribed by section 290.19 shall be presumed to determine fairly and correctly the taxpayer's net income allocable to this state. Any taxpayer feeling aggrieved by the application to his case of the methods so prescribed may petition the commissioner for determination of such net income by the use of some other method, including separate accounting. Thereupon, if the commissioner finds that the application of the methods prescribed by section 290.19 will be unjust to the taxpayer, he may allow the use of the methods so petitioned for by the taxpayer, or may determine such net income by other methods if satisfied that such other methods will fairly reflect such net income. A petition within the meaning of this section shall be deemed to have been filed by the taxpayer if the taxpayer in his return uses a method other than the methods prescribed by section 290.19, and if such return shall have attached thereto a statement setting forth the reasons for the use of such other method.

[1933 c 405 s 26; Ex1937 c 49 s 29; 1939 c 446 s 23; 1947 c 635 s 9] (2394-26)

290.21 CREDITS AGAINST TAXABLE NET INCOME. The taxes imposed by this chapter shall be on, or measured by, as the case may be, the taxable net income less the following credits against it:

- (1) A credit of \$500 in the case of each corporation;
- (2) An amount for contributions or gifts made within the taxable year;
 - (a) to or for the use of the State of Minnesota, or any of its political subdivisions for exclusively public purposes,
 - (b) to or for the use of any community chest, corporation, organization, trust, fund, association, or foundation located in and carrying on substantially all of its activities within this state, organized and operating exclusively for religious,

charitable, public cemetery, scientific, literary, artistic, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual,

(c) to a fraternal society, order, or association, operating under the lodge system, located in and carrying on substantially all of their activities within this state if such contributions or gifts are to be used exclusively for the purposes specified in clause (2) (b), or for or to posts or organizations of war veterans or auxiliary units or societies of such posts or organizations, if they are within the state and no part of their net income inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual,

(d) to or for the use of the United States of America for exclusively public purposes, and to or for the use of any community chest, corporation, trust, fund, association, or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for any of the purposes specified in clauses (2) (b) and (2) (c), but not carrying on substantially all of their activities within this state, in an amount equal to the ratio of Minnesota taxable net income to total net income,

(e) to a political party, as defined in section 200.08, or a political candidate, as defined in section 211.01, or a cause when sponsored by any party or association or committee, as defined in section 211.01, in a maximum amount not to exceed the following:

(1) contributions made by individual natural persons, \$100,

(2) contributions made by a national committeeman, national committee-woman, state chairman, or state chairwoman of a political party, as defined in section 200.08, \$1,000,

(3) contributions made by a congressional district committeeman or committee-woman of a political party, as defined in section 200.08, \$350,

(4) contributions made by a county chairman or county chairwoman of a political party, as defined in section 200.08, \$150;

(f) in the case of an individual, the total credit against taxable net income hereunder shall not exceed 20 percent of the taxpayer's taxable net income,

(g) in the case of a corporation, the total credit against net income hereunder shall not exceed 15 percent of the taxpayer's taxable net income less the credits allowable under this section other than those for contributions or gifts,

(h) in the case of a corporation reporting its taxable income on the accrual basis, if—(A) the board of directors authorizes a charitable contribution during any taxable year, and (B) payment of such contribution is made after the close of such taxable year and on or before the fifteenth day of the third month following the close of such taxable year; then the taxpayer may elect to treat such contribution as paid during such taxable year. The election may be made only at the time of the filing of the return for such taxable year, and shall be signified in such manner as the commissioner shall by regulations prescribe.

(3) (a) 85 percent of dividends received by a corporation during the taxable year from another corporation, when the corporate stock with respect to which dividends are paid does not constitute the stock in trade of the taxpayer or would not be included in the inventory of the taxpayer, or does not constitute property held by the taxpayer primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of his trade or business, or when the trade or business of the taxpayer does not consist principally of the holding of the stocks and the collection of the income and gains therefrom. The remaining 15 percent shall be allowed if the recipient owns 80 percent or more of all the voting stock of such other corporation, and the dividends were paid from income arising out of business done in this state by the corporation paying such dividends; but if the income out of which the dividends are declared was derived from business done within and without this state, then so much of the remainder shall be allowed as a credit as the amount of the taxable net income of the corporation paying the dividends assignable to this state bears to the entire net income of the corporation, such rate being determined by the returns under this chapter of the corporation paying such dividends for the taxable year preceding the distribution thereof; except that with respect to dividends distributed during the year 1933 the rate shall be determined by the corporation's return for that year; the burden shall be on the taxpayer of showing that the amount of remainder claimed as a credit has been received from income arising out of business done in this state,

(b) if the trade or business of the taxpayer consists principally of the holding of the stocks and the collection of the income and gains therefrom, dividends received by a corporation during the taxable year from another corporation, if the recipient owns 80 percent or more of all the voting stock of such other corporation, from income arising out of business done in the state by the corporation paying such dividends; but, if the income out of which the dividends are declared was derived from business done within and without this state, then so much of the dividends shall be allowed as credit as the amount of the taxable net income of the corporation paying the dividends assignable to this state bears to the entire net income of the corporation, such rate being determined by the returns under this chapter of the corporation paying such dividends for the taxable year preceding the distribution thereof; except that with respect to dividends distributed during the year 1933 the rate shall be determined by the corporation's return for that year. The burden shall be on the taxpayer of showing that the amount of dividends claimed as a credit has been received from income arising out of business done in this state;

(4) to each mutual savings bank organized and existing as such under the laws of this state, an amount equal to the interest and dividends paid or credited during the taxable year of its depositors;

(5) to each regulated investment company, as that term is defined and limited by section 851 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, an amount equal to the interest and dividends paid during the taxable year, and to each building and loan and savings and loan association, an amount equal to the dividends paid during the taxable year to its members as members. For the purposes of this paragraph any dividend or portion thereof declared by a regulated investment company after the close of the taxable year and prior to the time prescribed by law for the filing of its return for the taxable year (including the period of any extension of time granted for filing such return) shall, to the extent the company so elects in such return, be treated as having been paid during such taxable year, but only if distribution of such dividend is actually made to shareholders in the 12-month period following the close of such taxable year and not later than the date of the first regular dividend payment made after such declaration.

[1933 c 405 s 27; Ex1937 c 49 s 18; 1939 c 446 s 8; 1941 c 550 s 21; 1943 c 656 s 28; 1947 c 635 s 10; 1949 c 734 s 10; 1951 c 679 s 3; 1953 c 321 s 1; 1955 c 385 s 2; 1955 c 742 s 1; 1955 c 775 s 1] (2394-27)

290.22 ESTATES AND TRUSTS, IMPOSITION OF TAX. The taxes imposed by this chapter upon individuals shall apply to the income of estates or of any kind of property held in trust, including:

(1) Income accumulated in trust for the benefit of unborn or unascertained person or persons with contingent interests, and income accumulated or held for future distribution under the terms of the will or trust;

(2) Income which is to be distributed currently by the fiduciary to the beneficiaries, and income collected by a guardian of an infant which is to be held or distributed as the court may direct;

(3) Income received by estates of deceased persons during the period of administration or settlement of the estate; and,

(4) Income which, in the discretion of the fiduciary, may be either distributed to the beneficiaries or accumulated.

The tax shall be computed upon the net income of the estate or trust and paid by the fiduciary, except as provided in section 290.27, relating to revocable trusts, and section 290.28, relating to income for benefit of the grantor.

[1933 c. 405 s. 28; 1939 c. 446 s. 9] (2394-28)

290.23 ESTATES AND TRUSTS; COMPUTATION OF NET INCOME, CREDITS; DEDUCTIONS. Subdivision 1. **Computation.** The net income of the estate or trust shall be computed in the same manner and on the same basis as in the case of an individual, except as otherwise provided in this section, and sections 290.24 through 290.28.

Subd. 2. Credit for amounts paid or permanently set aside for a charitable purpose. (a) There shall be allowed as a credit (in lieu of the credit for charitable and other contributions authorized by section 290.21, clause (2)), any part of the gross income, without limitation, which pursuant to the terms of the will or deed creating the trust, is during the taxable year paid or permanently set aside for the purposes and in the manner specified in section 290.21, clause (2), or is

to be used exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, or for the establishment, acquisition, maintenance, or operation of a public cemetery not operated for profit.

(b) The amount otherwise allowable under paragraph (a) as a deduction shall not exceed 20 percent of the taxable income of the trust if the trust has engaged in a prohibited transaction, as defined in paragraph (c).

(c) For purposes of this subdivision, the term "prohibited transaction" means any transaction after December 31, 1956, in which any trust while holding income or corpus which has been permanently set aside or is to be used exclusively for charitable or other purposes described in paragraph (a):

(1) lends any part of such income or corpus, without receipt of adequate security and a reasonable rate of interest, to;

(2) pays any compensation from such income or corpus, in excess of a reasonable allowance for salaries or other compensation for personal services actually rendered, to;

(3) makes any part of its services available on a preferential basis to;

(4) uses such income or corpus to make any substantial purchase of securities or any other property, for more than an adequate consideration in money or money's worth, from;

(5) sells any substantial part of the securities or other property comprising such income or corpus, for less than an adequate consideration in money or money's worth, to; or

(6) engages in any other transaction which results in a substantial diversion of such income or corpus to: the creator of such trust; any person who has made a substantial contribution to such trust; a member of a family of an individual who is the creator of the trust or who has made a substantial contribution to the trust; or a corporation controlled by any such creator or person through the ownership, directly or indirectly, of 50 percent or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote or 50 percent or more of the total value of shares of all classes of stock of the corporation.

(d) The amount otherwise allowable under paragraph (a) as a deduction shall be limited as provided in paragraph (b) only for taxable years after the taxable year during which the trust is notified by the commissioner that it has engaged in such transaction, unless such trust entered into such prohibited transaction with the purpose of diverting such corpus or income from the purposes described in paragraph (a), and such transaction involved a substantial part of such corpus or income.

Subd. 3. Unused loss carryovers and excess deductions on termination available to beneficiaries. If on the termination of an estate or trust, the estate or trust has—

(1) a net operating loss carryover under section 290.095 or a capital loss carryover under section 290.16, subdivision 6; or

(2) for the last taxable year of the estate or trust deductions (other than the deductions allowed under subdivision 2) in excess of gross income for such year, then such carryover or such excess shall be allowed as a deduction, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the commissioner, to the beneficiaries succeeding to the property of the estate or trust.

Subd. 4. Net operating loss deduction. The benefit of the deduction for net operating loss allowed by section 290.095 shall be allowed to estates and trusts under regulations prescribed by the commissioner. The benefit of such deduction shall not be allowed to a common trust fund but shall be allowed to the participants in the common trust fund under regulation prescribed by the commissioner.

Subd. 5. Distributable net income, income, beneficiary; defined. (1) For purposes of sections 290.22 through 290.28, the term "distributable net income" means, with respect to any taxable year, the taxable net income of the estate or trust computed with the following modifications—

(a) No deduction shall be taken under subdivisions 6 and 8 (relating to additional deductions).

(b) Gains from the sale or exchange of capital assets shall be excluded to the extent that such gains, less applicable expenses, are allocated to corpus and are not (1) paid, credited, or required to be distributed to any beneficiary during the taxable year, or (2) paid, permanently set aside, or to be used for the purposes specified in subdivision 2. Losses from the sale or exchange of capital assets shall

be excluded, except to the extent such losses are taken into account in determining the amount of gains from the sale or exchange of capital assets which are paid, credited, or required to be distributed to any beneficiary during the taxable year.

(c) For purposes only of subdivisions 6 and 7 (relating to trusts which distribute current income only), there shall be excluded those items of gross income constituting extraordinary dividends or taxable stock dividends which the fiduciary, acting in good faith, does not pay or credit to any beneficiary by reason of his determination that such dividends are allocable to corpus under the terms of the governing instrument and applicable law.

(d) There shall be included any tax-exempt interest to which section 290.08 (6) and (7) applies, reduced by any amounts which would be deductible in respect of disbursements allocable to such interest but for the provisions of sections 290.09(2) and 290.10(9) (relating to disallowance of certain deductions).

If the estate or trust is allowed a credit under subdivision 2, the amount of the modification specified in subparagraph (d) shall be reduced to the extent that the amount of income which is paid, permanently set aside, or to be used for the purposes specified in subdivision 2 is deemed to consist of items specified in that subparagraph. For this purpose, such amount shall (in the absence of specific provisions in the governing instrument) be deemed to consist of the same proportion of each class of items of income of the estate or trust as the total of each class bears to the total of all classes.

(2) For purposes of this section and section 290.22 the term "income," when not preceded by the words "taxable net," "distributable net," "undistributed net," or "gross," means the amount of income of the estate or trust for the taxable year determined under the terms of the governing instrument and applicable law. Items of gross income constituting extraordinary dividends or taxable stock dividends which the fiduciary, acting in good faith, determines to be allocable to corpus under the terms of the governing instrument and applicable law shall not be considered income.

(3) For purposes of sections 290.22 through 290.28, the term "beneficiary" includes heir, legatee, devisee.

Subd. 6. Deduction for trusts distributing current income only. (1) In the case of any trust the terms of which—

(a) provide that all of its income is required to be distributed currently, and

(b) do not provide that any amounts are to be paid, permanently set aside, or used for the purposes specified in subdivision 2,

there shall be allowed as a deduction in computing the taxable net income of the trust the amount of the income for the taxable year which is required to be distributed currently. This subdivision shall not apply in any taxable year in which the trust distributes amounts other than amounts of income described in subparagraph (a).

(2) If the amount of income required to be distributed currently exceeds the distributable net income of the trust for the taxable year, the deduction shall be limited to the amount of the distributable net income. For this purpose, the computation of distributable net income shall not include items of income which are not included in the gross income of the trust and the deductions allocable thereto.

Subd. 7. Inclusion of amounts in gross income of beneficiaries of trusts distributing current income only. (1) Subject to paragraph (2), the amount of income for the taxable year required to be distributed currently by a trust described in subdivision 6 shall be included in the gross income of the beneficiaries to whom the income is required to be distributed, whether distributed or not. If such amount exceeds the distributable net income, there shall be included in the gross income of each beneficiary an amount which bears the same ratio to distributable net income as the amount of income required to be distributed to such beneficiary bears to the amount of income required to be distributed to all beneficiaries.

(2) The amounts specified in paragraph (1) shall have the same character in the hands of the beneficiary as in the hands of the trust. For this purpose, the amounts shall be treated as consisting of the same proportion of each class of items entering into the computation of distributable net income of the trust as the total of each class bears to the total distributable net income of the trust, unless the terms of the trust specifically allocate different classes of income to different beneficiaries. In the application of the preceding sentence, the items of de-

duction entering into the computation of distributable net income shall be allocated among the items of distributable net income in accordance with regulations prescribed by the commissioner.

(3) If the taxable year of a beneficiary is different from that of the trust, the amount which the beneficiary is required to include in gross income in accordance with the provisions of this subdivision shall be based upon the amount of income of the trust for any taxable year or years of the trust ending within or with his taxable year.

Subd. 8. Deduction for estates and trusts accumulating income or distributing corpus. (1) In any taxable year there shall be allowed as a deduction in computing the taxable net income of an estate or trust (other than a trust to which subdivision 6 and 7 apply), the sum of—

(a) any amount of income for such taxable year required to be distributed currently (including any amount required to be distributed which may be paid out of income or corpus to the extent such amount is paid out of income for such taxable year): and

(b) any other amounts properly paid or credited or required to be distributed for such taxable year:

but such deduction shall not exceed the distributable net income of the estate or trust.

(2) The amount determined under paragraph (1) shall be treated as consisting of the same proportion of each class of items entering into the computation of distributable net income of the estate or trust as the total of each bears to the total distributable net income of the estate or trust in the absence of the allocation of different classes of income under the specific terms of the governing instrument. In the application of the preceding sentence, the items of deduction entering into the computation of distributable net income (including the credit allowed under subdivision 2) shall be allocated among the items of distributable net income in accordance with regulations prescribed by the commissioner.

(3) No deduction shall be allowed under paragraph (1) in respect of any portion of the amount allowed as a deduction under that paragraph (without regard to this paragraph) which is treated under paragraph (2) as consisting of any item of distributable net income which is not included in the gross income of the estate or trust.

Subd. 9. Inclusion of amounts in gross income of beneficiaries of estates and trusts accumulating income or distributing corpus. (1) Subject to paragraph 2, there shall be included in the gross income of a beneficiary to whom an amount specified in subdivision 8(1) is paid, credited, or required to be distributed (by an estate or trust described in subdivision 8), the sum of the following amounts:

(a) The amount of income for the taxable year required to be distributed currently to such beneficiary, whether distributed or not. If the amount of income required to be distributed currently to all beneficiaries exceeds the distributable net income (computed without the credit allowed by subdivision 2, relating to credit for charitable, etc. purposes) of the estate or trust, then, in lieu of the amount provided in the preceding sentence, there shall be included in the gross income of the beneficiary an amount which bears the same ratio to distributable net income (as so computed) as the amount of income required to be distributed currently to such beneficiary bears to the amount required to be distributed currently to all beneficiaries. For purposes of this subdivision, the phrase "the amount of income for the taxable year required to be distributed currently" includes any amount required to be paid out of income or corpus to the extent such amount is paid out of income for such taxable year.

(b) All other amounts properly paid, credited, or required to be distributed to such beneficiary for the taxable year. If the sum of—

(i) the amount of income for the taxable year required to be distributed currently to all beneficiaries, and

(ii) all other amounts properly paid, credited, or required to be distributed to all beneficiaries

exceeds the distributable net income of the estate or trust, then, in lieu of the amount provided in the preceding sentence, there shall be included in the gross income of the beneficiary an amount which bears the same ratio to distributable

net income (reduced by the amounts specified in (1)) as the other amounts properly paid, credited or required to be distributed to the beneficiary bear to the other amounts properly paid, credited, or required to be distributed to all beneficiaries.

(2) The amounts determined under paragraph (1) shall have the same character in the hands of the beneficiary as in the hands of the estate or trust. For this purpose, the amounts shall be treated as consisting of the same proportion of each class of items entering into the computation of distributable net income as the total of each class bears to the total distributable net income of the estate or trust unless the terms of the governing instrument specifically allocate different classes of income to different beneficiaries. In the application of the preceding sentence, the items of deduction entering into the computation of distributable net income (including the credit allowed under subdivision 2) shall be allocated among the items of distributable net income in accordance with regulations prescribed by the commissioner. In the application of this paragraph to the amount determined under subparagraph (a) of paragraph (1), distributable net income shall be computed without regard to any portion of the credit under subdivision 2 which is not attributable to income of the taxable year.

Subd. 10. Special rules applicable to subdivisions 8 and 9. (1) There shall not be included as amounts falling within subdivision 8(1) or subdivision 9(1)—

(a) Any amount which, under the terms of the governing instrument, is properly paid or credited as a gift or bequest of a specific sum of money or of specific property and which is paid or credited all at once or in not more than 3 installments. For this purpose an amount which can be paid or credited only from the income of the estate or trust shall not be considered as a gift or bequest of a specific sum of money.

(b) Any amount paid or permanently set aside or otherwise qualifying for the credit provided in subdivision 2.

(c) Any amount paid, credited, or distributed in the taxable year, if subdivision 6 or subdivision 8 applied to such amount for a preceding taxable year of an estate or trust because credited or required to be distributed in such preceding taxable year.

(2) If within the first 65 days of any taxable year of a trust, an amount is properly paid or credited, such amount shall be considered paid or credited on the last day of the preceding taxable year. This paragraph (2) shall apply only to a trust—

(a) which was in existence prior to January 1, 1956,

(b) which, under the terms of its governing instrument, may not distribute in any taxable year amounts in excess of the income of the preceding taxable year, and

(c) on behalf of which the fiduciary elects to have this paragraph (2) apply.

The election authorized by subparagraph (c) shall be made for the first taxable year to which sections 290.22 through 290.28 are applicable in accordance with such regulations as the commissioner shall prescribe and shall be made not later than the time prescribed by law for filing the return for such year (including extensions thereof). If such election is made with respect to a taxable year, this paragraph (2) shall apply to all amounts paid or credited within the first 65 days of all subsequent taxable years of such trust.

(3) For the sole purpose of determining the amount of distributable net income in the application of subdivisions 8 and 9, in the case of a single trust having more than one beneficiary, substantially separate and independent shares of different beneficiaries in the trust shall be treated as separate trusts. The existence of such substantially separate and independent shares and the manner of treatment as separate trusts, including the application of subdivisions 11 through 14, shall be determined in accordance with regulations prescribed by the commissioner.

Subd. 11. Definitions applicable to subdivisions 11 through 14. For purposes of subdivisions 11 through 14—

(1) The term "undistributed net income" for any taxable year means the amount by which distributable net income of the trust for such taxable year exceeds the sum of—

(a) the amounts for such taxable year specified in subdivision 8(1) (a) and (b); and

(b) the amount of taxes imposed on the trust.

(2) The term "accumulation distribution" for any taxable year of the trust means the amount (if in excess of \$2,000) by which the amounts specified in subdivision 8(1) (b) for such taxable year exceed distributable net income reduced by the amounts specified in subdivision 8(1) (a). For purposes of this paragraph, the amount specified in subdivision 8(1) (b) shall be determined without regard to subdivision 12 and shall not include—

(a) amounts paid, credited, or required to be distributed to a beneficiary as income accumulated before the birth of such beneficiary or before such beneficiary attains the age of 21;

(b) amounts properly paid or credited to a beneficiary to meet the emergency needs of such beneficiary;

(c) amounts properly paid or credited to a beneficiary upon such beneficiary's attaining a specified age or ages if (1) the total number of such distributions cannot exceed 4 with respect to such beneficiary, (2) the period between each such distribution to such beneficiary is 4 years or more, and (3) as of January 1, 1956, such distributions are required by the specific terms of the governing instrument; and

(d) amounts properly paid or credited to a beneficiary as a final distribution of the trust if such final distribution is made more than 9 years after the date of the last transfer to such trust.

(3) The term "taxes imposed on the trust" means the amount of the taxes which are imposed for any taxable year on the trust under this chapter (without regard to subdivisions 11 through 14) and which, under regulations prescribed by the commissioner, are properly allocable to the undistributed portion of the distributable net income. The amount determined in the preceding sentence shall be reduced by any amount of such taxes allowed, under subdivisions 13 and 14, as a credit to any beneficiary on account of any accumulation distribution determined for any taxable year.

(4) The term "preceding taxable year" does not include any taxable year of the trust to which sections 290.22 through 290.28 do not apply. In the case of a preceding taxable year with respect to which a trust qualifies (without regard to subdivisions 11 through 14) under the provisions of subdivisions 6 and 7, for purposes of the application of subdivisions 11 through 14 to such trust for such taxable year, such trust shall, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the commissioner, be treated as a trust to which subdivisions 8, 9 and 10 apply.

Subd. 12. Accumulation distribution allocated to five preceding years. (1) In the case of a trust which for a taxable year beginning after December 31, 1956, is subject to subdivisions 8, 9 and 10, the amount of the accumulation distribution of such trust for such taxable year shall be deemed to be an amount within the meaning of subdivision 8(1) (b) distributed on the last day of each of the 5 preceding taxable years to the extent that such amount exceeds the total of any undistributed net income for any taxable years intervening between the taxable year with respect to which the accumulation distribution is determined and such preceding taxable year. The amount deemed to be distributed in any preceding taxable year under the preceding sentence shall not exceed the undistributed net income of such preceding taxable year. For purposes of this paragraph, undistributed net income for each of such 5 preceding taxable years shall be computed without regard to such accumulation distribution and without regard to any accumulation distribution determined for any succeeding taxable year.

(2) If any portion of an accumulation distribution for any taxable year is deemed under paragraph (1) to be an amount within the meaning of subdivision 8(1) (b) distributed on the last day of any preceding taxable year, and such portion of such accumulation distribution is not less than the undistributed net income for such preceding taxable year, the trust shall be deemed to have distributed on the last day of such preceding taxable year an additional amount within the meaning of subdivision 8(1) (b). Such additional amount shall be equal to the taxes imposed on the trust for such preceding taxable year. For purposes of this paragraph, the undistributed net income and the taxes imposed on the trust for such preceding taxable year shall be computed without regard to such accumulation distribution and without regard to any accumulation distribution determined for any succeeding taxable year.

(3) If any portion of an accumulation distribution for any taxable year is deemed under paragraph (1) to be an amount within the meaning of subdivision

8(1) (b) distributed on the last day of any preceding taxable year and such portion of the accumulation distribution is less than the undistributed net income for such preceding taxable year, the trust shall be deemed to have distributed on the last day of such preceding taxable year an additional amount within the meaning of subdivision 8(1) (b). Such additional amount shall be equal to the taxes imposed on the trust for such taxable year multiplied by the ratio of the portion of the accumulation distribution to the undistributed net income of the trust for such year. For purposes of this paragraph, the undistributed net income and the taxes imposed on the trust for such preceding taxable year shall be computed without regard to the accumulation distribution and without regard to any accumulation distribution determined for any succeeding taxable year.

Subd. 13. Denial of refund to trusts. The amount of taxes imposed on the trust under this chapter, which would not have been payable by the trust for any preceding taxable year had the trust in fact made distributions at the times and in the amounts deemed under subdivision 12, shall not be refunded or credited to the trust, but shall be allowed as a credit under subdivision 14(2) against the tax of the beneficiaries who are treated as having received the distributions. For purposes of the preceding sentence, the amount of taxes which may not be refunded or credited to the trust shall be an amount equal to the excess of (1) the taxes imposed on the trust for any preceding taxable year (computed without regard to the accumulation distribution for the taxable year) over (2) the amount of taxes for such preceding taxable year imposed on the undistributed portion of distributable net income of the trust for such preceding taxable year after the application of subdivisions 11 through 14 on account of the accumulation distribution determined for such taxable year.

Subd. 14. Treatment of amounts deemed distributed in preceding years. (1) The total of the amounts which are treated under subdivision 12 as having been distributed by the trust in preceding taxable year shall be included in the income of a beneficiary or beneficiaries of the trust when paid, credited, or required to be distributed to the extent that such total would have been included in the income of such beneficiary or beneficiaries under subdivision 9(1) (b) and (2) if such total had been paid to such beneficiary or beneficiaries on the last day of such preceding taxable year. The portion of such total included under the preceding sentence in the income of any beneficiary shall be based upon the same ratio as determined under the second sentence of subdivision 9(1) (b) for the taxable year in respect of which the accumulation distribution is determined, except that proper adjustment of such ratio shall be made, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the commissioner, for amounts which fall within subparagraphs (a) through (d) of paragraph (2) of subdivision 11. The tax of the beneficiaries attributable to the amounts treated as having been received on the last day of such preceding taxable year of the trust shall not be greater than the aggregate of the taxes attributable to those amounts had they been included in the gross income of the beneficiaries on such day in accordance with subdivision 9(1) (b) and (2).

(2) The tax imposed on beneficiaries under this chapter shall be credited with a pro rata portion of the taxes imposed on the trust under this chapter for such preceding taxable year which would not have been payable by the trust for such preceding taxable year had the trust in fact made distributions to such beneficiaries at the times and in the amounts specified in subdivision 12.

NOTE: The provisions of this subdivision as amended by Laws 1957, chapter 932, section 1, are applicable to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956.

[1939 c 446 s 10; 1941 c 500 s 12; 1943 c 656 s 12; 1945 c 604 s 29; 1957 c 932 s 1] (2394-28a)

290.24 ESTATES OR TRUSTS, PERSONAL CREDIT. An estate shall be allowed the same personal credit against the tax as is allowed to a single person under section 290.06, subdivision 3, clause (1).

[1939 c 446 s 10; 1941 c 550 s 23] (2394-28b)

290.25 TRUSTS; GRANTOR TREATED AS SUBSTANTIAL OWNER. Subdivision 1. **Trust income, deductions, and credits attributable to grantors and others as substantial owners.** Where it is specified in this section and sections 290.27 and 290.28 that the grantor or another person shall be treated as the owner of any portion of a trust, there shall then be included in computing the taxable net income and credits of the grantor or the other person those items of income, deductions, and credits against tax of the trust which are attributable to that portion of the trust

to the extent that such items would be taken into account under this chapter in computing taxable net income or credits against the tax of an individual. Any remaining portion of the trust shall be subject to section 290.23. No items of a trust shall be included in computing the taxable net income and credits of the grantor or of any other person solely on the grounds of his dominion and control over the trust under section 290.01, subdivision 20 (relating to definition of gross income) or any other provision of this chapter, except as specified in this section and sections 290.27 and 290.28.

Subd. 2. Definitions and rules. (1) For purposes of this section and sections 290.27 and 290.28, the term "adverse party" means any person having a substantial beneficial interest in the trust which would be adversely affected by the exercise or nonexercise of the power which he possesses respecting the trust. A person having a general power of appointment over the trust property shall be deemed to have a beneficial interest in the trust.

(2) For purposes of this section and sections 290.27 and 290.28, the term "non-adverse party" means any person who is not an adverse party.

(3) For purposes of this section and sections 290.27 and 290.28, the term "related or subordinate party" means any nonadverse party who is

(a) the grantor's spouse if living with the grantor:

(b) any one of the following: The grantor's father, mother, issue, brother or sister; an employee of the grantor; a corporation of any employee of a corporation in which the stock holdings of the grantor and the trust are significant from the viewpoint of voting control; a subordinate employee of a corporation in which the grantor is an executive.

For purposes of subdivisions 4 and 5, a related or subordinate party shall be presumed to be subservient to the grantor in respect of the exercise or nonexercise of the powers conferred on him unless such party is shown not to be subservient by a preponderance of the evidence.

(4) A person shall be considered to have a power described in this section and sections 290.27 and 290.28 even though the exercise of the power is subject to a precedent giving of notice or takes effect only on the expiration of a certain period after the exercise of the power.

Subd. 3. Reversionary interests. (1) The grantor shall be treated as the owner of any portion of a trust in which he has a reversionary interest in either the corpus or the income therefrom if, as of the inception of that portion of the trust, the interest will or may reasonably be expected to take effect in possession or enjoyment within 10 years commencing with the date of the transfer of that portion of the trust.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to the extent that the income of a portion of a trust in which the grantor has a reversionary interest is, under the terms of the trust, irrevocably payable for a period of at least 2 years (commencing with the date of the transfer) to a designated beneficiary, which beneficiary is an organization exempt from taxation under the provisions of section 290.05 and is one of the following:

(a) a church or a convention or association of churches, or

(b) an educational organization which normally maintains a regular faculty and curriculum and normally has a regularly enrolled body of pupils or students in attendance at the place where its educational activities are regularly carried on, or

(c) an organization the principal purposes or functions of which are the providing of medical or hospital care or medical education or medical research or agricultural research.

(3) The grantor shall not be treated under paragraph (1) as the owner of any portion of a trust where his reversionary interest in such portion is not to take effect in possession or enjoyment until the death of the person or persons to whom the income therefrom is payable.

(4) Any postponement of the date specified for the reacquisition of possession or enjoyment of the reversionary interest shall be treated as a new transfer in trust commencing with the date on which the postponement is effected and terminating with the date prescribed by the postponement. However, income for any period shall not be included in the income of the grantor by reason of the preceding sentence if such income would not be so includible in the absence of such postponement.

Subd. 4. Power to control beneficial enjoyment. (1) The grantor shall be treated as the owner of any portion of a trust in respect of which the beneficial enjoyment of the corpus or the income therefrom is subject to a power of disposition, exercisable by the grantor or a nonadverse party, or both, without the approval or consent of any adverse party.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to the following powers regardless of by whom held:

(a) A power described in section 290.26, subdivision 1(4) to the extent that the grantor would not be subject to tax under that section.

(b) A power, the exercise of which can only affect the beneficial enjoyment of the income for a period commencing after the expiration of a period such that a grantor would not be treated as the owner under subdivision 3 if the power were a reversionary interest; but the grantor may be treated as the owner after the expiration of the period unless the power is relinquished.

(c) A power exercisable only by will, other than a power in the grantor to appoint by will the income of the trust where the income is accumulated for such disposition by the grantor or may be so accumulated in the discretion of the grantor or a nonadverse party, or both, without the approval or consent of any adverse party.

(d) A power to determine the beneficial enjoyment of the corpus or the income therefrom if the corpus or income is irrevocably payable for a purpose specified in section 290.21(2) (relating to charitable contributions).

(e) A power to distribute corpus either (1) to or for a beneficiary or beneficiaries or to or for a class of beneficiaries (whether or not income beneficiaries) provided that the power is limited by a reasonably definite standard which is set forth in the trust instrument; or (2) to or for any current income beneficiary, provided that the distribution of corpus must be chargeable against the proportionate share of corpus held in trust for the payment of income to the beneficiary as if the corpus constituted a separate trust.

A power does not fall within the powers described in this subparagraph (e) if any person has a power to add to the beneficiary or beneficiaries or to a class of beneficiaries designated to receive the income or corpus, except where such action is to provide for after-born or after-adopted children.

(f) A power to distribute or apply income to or for any current income beneficiary or to accumulate the income for him, provided that any accumulated income must ultimately be payable (1) to the beneficiary from whom distribution or application is withheld, to his estate, or to his appointees (or persons named as alternate takers in default of appointment) provided that such beneficiary possesses a power of appointment which does not exclude from the class of possible appointees any person other than the beneficiary, his estate, his creditors, or the creditors of his estate, or (2) on termination of the trust, or in conjunction with a distribution of corpus which augmented by such accumulated income, to the current income beneficiaries in shares which have been irrevocably specified in the trust instrument.

Accumulated income shall be considered so payable although it is provided that if any beneficiary does not survive a date of distribution which could reasonably have been expected to occur within the beneficiary's lifetime, the share of the deceased beneficiary is to be paid to his appointees or to one or more designated alternate takers (other than the grantor or the grantor's estate) whose shares have been irrevocably specified. A power does not fall within the powers described in this subparagraph (f) if any person has a power to add to the beneficiary or beneficiaries or to a class of beneficiaries designated to receive the income or corpus except where such action is to provide for after-born or after-adopted children.

(g) A power exercisable only during (1) the existence of a legal disability of any current income beneficiary, or (2) the period during which any income beneficiary shall be under the age of 21 years,

to distribute or apply income to or for such beneficiary or to accumulate and add the income to corpus. A power does not fall within the powers described in this subparagraph (g) if any person has a power to add to the beneficiary or beneficiaries or to a class of beneficiaries designated to receive the income or corpus, except where such action is to provide for after-born or after-adopted children.

(h) A power to allocate receipts and disbursements as between corpus and income, even though expressed in broad language.

(3) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to a power solely exercisable (without the approval or consent of any other person) by a trustee or trustees, none of whom is the grantor, and no more than half of whom are related or subordinate parties who are subservient to the wishes of the grantor

(a) to distribute, apportion, or accumulate income to or for a beneficiary or beneficiaries, or to, for, or within a class of beneficiaries; or

(b) to pay out of corpus to or for a beneficiary or beneficiaries or to or for a class of beneficiaries (whether or not income beneficiaries).

A power does not fall within the powers described in this paragraph (3) if any person has a power to add to the beneficiary or beneficiaries or to a class of beneficiaries designated to receive the income or corpus, except where such action is to provide for after-born or after-adopted children.

(4) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to a power solely exercisable (without the approval or consent of any other person) by a trustee or trustees, none of whom is the grantor or spouse living with the grantor, to distribute, apportion, or accumulate income to or for a beneficiary or beneficiaries, or to, for, or within a class of beneficiaries, whether or not the conditions of paragraph (2) (f) or (g) are satisfied, if such power is limited by a reasonably definite external standard which is set forth in the trust instrument. A power does not fall within the powers described in this paragraph if any person has a power to add to the beneficiary or beneficiaries or to a class of beneficiaries designated to receive the income or corpus except where such action is to provide for after-born or after-adopted children.

Subd. 5. Administrative powers. The grantor shall be treated as the owner of any portion of a trust in respect of which

(1) A power exercisable by the grantor or a nonadverse party, or both, without the approval or consent of any adverse party enables the grantor or any person to purchase, exchange, or otherwise deal with or dispose of the corpus or the income therefrom for less than an adequate consideration in money or money's worth.

(2) A power exercisable by the grantor or a nonadverse party, or both, enables the grantor to borrow the corpus or income, directly or indirectly, without adequate interest or without adequate security except where a trustee (other than the grantor) is authorized under a general lending power to make loans to any person without regard to interest or security.

(3) The grantor has directly or indirectly borrowed the corpus or income and has not completely repaid the loan, including any interest, before the beginning of the taxable year. The preceding sentence shall not apply to a loan which provides for adequate interest and adequate security, if such loan is made by a trustee other than the grantor and other than a related or subordinate trustee subservient to the grantor.

(4) A power of administration is exercisable in a nonfiduciary capacity by any person without the approval or consent of any person in a fiduciary capacity. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "power of administration" means any one or more of the following powers: (a) a power to vote or direct the voting of stock or other securities of a corporation in which the holdings of the grantor and the trust are significant from the viewpoint of voting control; (b) a power to control the investment of the trust funds either by directing investments or reinvestments, or by vetoing proposed investments or reinvestments, to the extent that the trust funds consist of stocks or securities of corporations in which the holdings of the grantor and the trust are significant from the viewpoint of voting control; or (c) a power to reacquire the trust corpus by substituting other property of an equivalent value.

NOTE: The provisions of this section as amended by Laws 1957, chapter 846, section 1, are applicable to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956.

[1939 c 446 s 10; 1957 c 846 s 1] (2394-28c)

290.26 EMPLOYEES' TRUST, ANNUITY PLANS. Subdivision 1. **Income of certain trusts not taxed.** A trust created or organized in the United States and forming part of a stock bonus, pension, or profit-sharing plan of an employer for the exclusive benefit of his employees or their beneficiaries shall not be taxable under section 290.22 and no other provisions of this act shall apply with respect to such trust or its beneficiary if such trust or beneficiary comes within the provisions of Sections 401 and 402 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as adapted to the provisions of this chapter under regulations issued by the commissioner of taxation.

Subd. 2. **Employer contributions.** Contributions of an employer to an employee's trust or annuity plan and compensation under a deferred-payment plan shall be allowed as a deduction in accordance with the provisions of Section 404 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as adapted to the provisions of this act under regulations issued by the commissioner of taxation.

Subd. 3. **Distributions.** Distributions received by a beneficiary from a trust or annuity plan of the kind described in subdivision 1 or 2 of this section shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of section 290.08(3) and Sections 402 and 403 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as adapted to the provisions of this chapter by regulations issued by the commissioner of taxation.

Subd. 4. **Effective date.** The provisions of subdivisions 1, 2 and 3 of this section shall be applicable to the same taxable years as provided in Section 290.08(3) as adapted to the provisions of this chapter by regulations issued by the commissioner of taxation.

[1939 c 446 s 10; 1945 c 604 s 18; 1957 c 766 s 1] (2394-28d)

290.27 REVOCABLE TRUSTS, INCOME TAXABLE TO GRANTOR. (1) The grantor shall be treated as the owner of any portion of a trust, whether or not he is treated as such owner under any other provision of sections 290.22 through 290.28, where at any time the power to revest in the grantor title to such portion is exercisable by the grantor or a nonadverse party, or both.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to a power the exercise of which can only effect the beneficial enjoyment of the income for a period commencing after the expiration of a period such that a grantor would not be treated as the owner under section 290.25, subdivision 3, if the power were a reversionary interest. But the grantor may be treated as the owner after the expiration of such period unless the power is relinquished.

NOTE: The provisions of this section as amended by Laws 1957, chapter 759, section 1, are applicable to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956.

[1939 c 446 s 10; 1957 c 759 s 1] (2394-28e)

290.28 ESTATES AND TRUSTS; INCOME FOR BENEFIT OF GRANTOR, OTHERS TREATED AS SUBSTANTIAL OWNER, DIVORCE AND SEPARATION PAYMENTS. Subdivision 1. **Income for benefit of grantor.** (1) The grantor shall be treated as the owner of any portion of a trust, whether or not he is treated as such owner under section 290.25, subdivision 4, whose income without the approval or consent of any adverse party is, or, in the discretion of the grantor or a nonadverse party, or both, may be—

- (a) distributed to the grantor;
- (b) held or accumulated for future distribution to the grantor; or
- (c) applied to the payment of premiums on policies of insurance on the life of the grantor (except policies of insurance irrevocably payable for a purpose specified in section 290.21(2) (relating to charitable contributions)).

This paragraph (1) shall not apply to a power the exercise of which can only affect the beneficial enjoyment of the income for a period commencing after the expiration of a period such that the grantor would not be treated as the owner under section 290.25, subdivision 3 if the power were a reversionary interest; but the grantor may be treated as the owner after the expiration of the period unless the power is relinquished.

(2) Income of a trust shall not be considered taxable to the grantor under paragraph (1) or any other provision of this chapter merely because such income in the discretion of another person, the trustee, or the grantor acting as trustee or co-trustee, may be applied or distributed for the support or maintenance of a beneficiary whom the grantor is legally obligated to support or maintain, except to the extent that such income is so applied or distributed. In cases where the amounts so applied or distributed are paid out of corpus or out of other than income for the taxable year, such amounts shall be considered to be an amount paid or credited within the meaning of section 290.23, subdivision 8(1) (b) and shall be taxed to the grantor under section 290.23, subdivision 9.

Subd. 2. **Person other than grantor treated as substantial owner.** (1) A person other than the grantor shall be treated as the owner of any portion of a trust with respect to which:

- (a) such person has a power exercisable solely by himself to vest the corpus or the income therefrom in himself, or

(b) such person has previously partially released or otherwise modified such a power and after the release or modification retains such control as would, within the principles of sections 290.25, 290.27, and subdivision 1 of this section, subject a grantor of a trust to treatment as the owner thereof.

(2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to a power over income, as originally granted or thereafter modified, if the grantor of the trust is otherwise treated as the owner under sections 290.25, 290.27, and subdivision 1 of this section.

(3) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to a power which enables such person, in the capacity of trustee or co-trustee, merely to apply the income of the trust to the support or maintenance of a person whom the holder of the power is obligated to support or maintain except to the extent that such income is so applied. In cases where the amounts so applied or distributed are paid out of corpus or out of other than income of the taxable year, such amounts shall be considered to be an amount paid or credited within the meaning of section 290.23, subdivision 8(1) (b) and shall be taxed to the holder of the power under section 290.23, subdivision 9.

(4) Paragraph (1) shall not apply with respect to a power which has been renounced or disclaimed within a reasonable time after the holder of the power first became aware of its existence.

Subd. 3. Income of an estate or trust in case of divorce, etc. (1) There shall be included in the gross income of a wife who is divorced or legally separated under a decree of divorce or of separate maintenance (or who is separated from her husband under a written separation agreement) the amount of the income of any trust which such wife is entitled to receive and which, except for this subdivision, would be includible in the gross income of her husband, and such amount shall not, despite any other provision of this chapter, be includible in the gross income of such husband. This paragraph shall not apply to that part of any such income of the trust which the terms of the decree, written separation agreement, or trust instrument fix, in terms of an amount of money or a portion of such income, as a sum which is payable for the support of minor children of such husband. In case such income is less than the amount specified in the decree, agreement, or instrument, for the purpose of applying the preceding sentence, such income, to the extent of such sum payable for such support, shall be considered a payment for such support.

(2) For purposes of computing the taxable income of the estate or trust and the taxable income of a wife to whom paragraph (1) or section 290.072 applies, such wife shall be considered as the beneficiary specified in sections 290.22 through 290.28. A periodic payment under section 290.072 to any portion of which sections 290.22 through 290.28 applies shall be included in the gross income of the beneficiary in the taxable year in which under sections 290.22 through 290.28 such portion is required to be included.

NOTE: The provisions of this section as amended by Laws 1957, chapter 760, section 1, are applicable to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956.

[1939 c 446 s 10; 1949 c 734 s 11; 1957 c 760 s 1] (2394-28f)

290.281 COMMON TRUST FUND. Subdivision 1. **Not taxed; defined.** A common trust fund shall not be subject to taxation under this chapter and for this purpose the term "common trust fund" means a fund maintained by a bank (taxable under section 290.361) exclusively for the collective investment and re-investment of moneys contributed thereto by the bank in its capacity as a trustee, executor, administrator or guardian; and in conformity with the rules and regulations prevailing from time to time of the board of governors of the federal reserve system pertaining to the collective investment of trust funds by national banks.

Subd. 2. Net income, computation. The net income of the common trust fund shall be computed in the same manner and on the same basis as in the case of an individual except that (1) the gains and losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets shall be segregated and shall not enter into the computation of ordinary net income or net loss; and (2) no credit provided in section 290.21 (2) for contributions shall be allowed.

Subd. 3. Income to participants. Each participant in the common trust fund in computing its net income shall include, whether or not distributed and whether or not distributable, (1) its proportionate share of the ordinary net income or net loss of the common trust fund; and (2) as a part of its gains and losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets, its proportionate share of the gains and losses of the common trust fund from sales or exchanges of capital assets.

Subd. 4. **Admission or withdrawal of participants.** No gain or loss shall be realized by the common trust fund by the admission or withdrawal of a participant. The withdrawal of any participating interest by a participant shall be treated as a sale or exchange of such interest by a participant.

Subd. 5. **Return required of bank.** Every bank maintaining a common trust fund shall make a return for each taxable year, stating specifically, with respect to such fund, the items of gross income and deductions allowed by this section, and shall include in the return the names and addresses of the participants who would be entitled to share in the net income if distributed and the amount of the proportionate share of each participant. The return shall be sworn to as in the case of a return required to be filed by the bank under section 290.361.

Subd. 6. **Different taxable years.** If the taxable year of the common trust fund is different from that of a participant, the inclusions with respect to the net income of the common trust fund, in computing net income of the participant for its taxable year, shall be based upon the net income of the common trust fund for its taxable year ending within the taxable year of the participant.

[1945 c 604 s 14]

290.29 TRANSFEREES, FIDUCIARIES; LIABILITY, TIME LIMIT, NOTICE.

Subdivision 1. **Liability, amounts.** The amounts of the following liabilities shall, except as hereinafter in this section provided, be assessed, collected, and paid in the same manner and subject to the same provisions and limitations as in the case of a deficiency in a tax imposed by this chapter, including all provisions of the chapter for the collection of taxes:

(1) The liability, at law or in equity, of a transferee of property of a taxpayer in respect of the tax, including interest, additional amounts, and additions to the tax provided by law, imposed upon the taxpayer by this chapter;

(2) The liability of a fiduciary under section 290.54 in respect of the payment of any such tax from the estate of the taxpayer.

Any such liability may be either as to the amount of tax shown on the return or as to any deficiency in tax.

Subd. 2. **Time limit for assessment, collection; generally.** The period of limitation for assessment and collection of any such liability of the transferee or fiduciary shall be as follows:

(1) In the case of the liability of an initial transferee of the property of the taxpayer, the tax may be assessed within one year after the expiration of the period of limitation for assessment against the taxpayer, and may be collected by action brought within one year after the expiration of the period of limitation for the commencement of an action against the taxpayer.

(2) In the case of the liability of the transferee of a transferee of the property of the taxpayer, the tax may be assessed within one year after the expiration of the period of limitation for assessment against the preceding transferee, but only if within three and one-half years after the expiration of the period of limitation for assessment against the taxpayers and may be collected by action brought within one year after the expiration of the period of limitation for the commencement of an action against the preceding transferee, but only if within four years after the expiration of the period of limitation for bringing an action against the taxpayer; except that if before the expiration of the period of limitation for the assessment of the liability of the transferee, a court proceeding for the collection of the tax or liability in respect thereof has been begun against the taxpayer or last preceding transferee, respectively, then the period of limitation for assessment of the liability of the transferee shall expire one year after the return of execution in the court proceeding, and the period of limitation for collection by action shall expire one year after the said liability is assessed.

(3) In the case of the liability of a fiduciary, the tax may be assessed not later than one year after the liability arises or not later than the expiration of the period for collection of the tax in respect of which such liability arises, whichever is the later, and may be collected by action brought within one year after assessment.

Subd. 3. **Time limit for assessment where taxpayer deceased, corporate existence terminated; notice of liability.** For the purposes of this section, if the taxpayer is deceased, or in the case of a corporation, has terminated its existence, the period of limitation for assessment against the taxpayer shall be the period that would be in effect had death or termination of existence not occurred.

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In the absence of notice to the commissioner under section 290.30 of the existence of a fiduciary relationship, notice of liability enforceable under this section in respect of a tax imposed by this chapter, if mailed to the person subject to the liability at his last known address, shall be sufficient for the purpose of this title, even if such person is deceased, or is under a legal disability, or, in the case of a corporation, has terminated its existence.

As used in this section, the term "transferee" includes heir, legatee, devisee, and distributee.

[1933 c. 405 s. 29; 1939 c. 446 s. 11; 1943 c. 656 s. 13] (2394-29)

290.30 FIDUCIARIES, DUTY TO PAY TAX. Upon notice to the commissioner that any person is acting in a fiduciary capacity, such fiduciary shall assume the powers, rights, duties, and privileges of the taxpayer in respect of a tax imposed by this chapter, except as otherwise specifically provided and except that the tax shall be collected from the estate of the taxpayer, until notice is given that the fiduciary capacity has terminated.

Upon notice to the commissioner that any person is acting in a fiduciary capacity for a person subject to the liability specified in section 290.29, the fiduciary shall assume, on behalf of such person, the powers, rights, duties, and privileges of such person under such section, except that the liability shall be collected from the estate of such person, until notice is given that the fiduciary capacity has terminated.

Notice under this section shall be given in accordance with regulations prescribed by the commissioner.

[1939 c. 446 s. 12] (2394-29a)

290.31 PARTNERSHIPS; INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY OF PARTNERS. Subdivision 1. **Partners, not partnership, subject to tax.** A partnership as such shall not be subject to the income tax imposed by this chapter. Persons carrying on business as partners shall be liable for income tax only in their separate or individual capacities.

Subd. 2. **Income and credits of partner.** (1) In determining his income tax, each partner shall take into account separately his distributive share of the partnership's

(a) gains and losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets held for not more than six months,

(b) gains and losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets held for more than six months,

(c) gains and losses from sales or exchanges of property described in section 290.16, subdivision 9(1) and (2) (relating to certain property used in a trade or business and involuntary conversions),

(d) charitable contributions (as defined in section 290.21(2)),

(e) dividends with respect to which there is provided a credit under section 290.21,

(f) other items of income, gain, loss, deduction, or credit, to the extent provided by regulations prescribed by the commissioner, and

(g) taxable net income or loss, exclusive of items requiring separate computation under other subparagraphs of this paragraph (1).

(2) The character of any item of income, gain, loss, deduction, or credit included in a partner's distributive share under paragraphs (a) through (f) of paragraph (1) shall be determined as if such item were realized directly from the source from which realized by the partnership, or incurred in the same manner as incurred by the partnership.

(3) In any case where it is necessary to determine the gross income of a partner for purposes of this chapter, such amount shall include his distributive share of the gross income of the partnership.

Subd. 3. **Partnership computations.** The taxable net income of a partnership shall be computed in the same manner as in the case of an individual except that

(1) the items described in subdivision 2(1) shall be separately stated, and

(2) the following deductions and credits shall not be allowed to the partnership:

(a) the standard deduction provided in section 290.09(16),

(b) the credit for charitable contributions provided in section 290.21(2),

(c) the net operating loss deduction provided in section 290.095, and

(d) the additional itemized deductions for individuals provided in section 290.09, as adapted to the provisions of this subdivision under regulations issued by the commissioner.

Any election affecting the computation of taxable net income derived from a partnership shall be made by the partnership.

Subd. 4. Partner's distributive share. (1) A partner's distributive share of income, gain, loss, deduction, or credit shall, except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, be determined by the partnership agreement.

(2) A partner's distributive share of any item of income, gain, loss, deduction, or credit shall be determined in accordance with his distributive share of taxable net income or loss of the partnership, as described in subdivision 2(1) (g), for the taxable year, if

(a) the partnership agreement does not provide as to the partner's distributive share of such item, or

(b) the principal purpose of any provision in the partnership agreement with respect to the partner's distributive share of such item is the avoidance or evasion of any tax imposed by this chapter.

(3) (a) In determining a partner's distributive share of items described in subdivision 2(1), depreciation, depletion, or gain or loss with respect to property contributed to the partnership by a partner shall, except to the extent otherwise provided in subparagraph (b) or (c), be allocated among the partners in the same manner as if such property had been purchased by the partnership.

(b) If the partnership agreement so provides, depreciation, depletion, or gain or loss with respect to property contributed to the partnership by a partner shall, under regulations prescribed by the commissioner, be shared among the partners so as to take account of the variation between the basis of the property to the partnership and its fair market value at the time of contribution.

(c) If the partnership agreement does not provide otherwise, depreciation, depletion, or gain or loss with respect to undivided interests in property contributed to a partnership shall be determined as though such undivided interests had not been contributed to the partnership. This subparagraph shall apply only if all the partners had undivided interests in such property prior to contribution and their interests in the capital and profits of the partnership correspond with such undivided interests.

(4) A partner's distributive share of partnership loss (including capital loss) shall be allowed only to the extent of the adjusted basis of such partner's interest in the partnership at the end of the partnership year in which such loss occurred. Any excess of such loss over such basis shall be allowed as a deduction at the end of the partnership year in which such excess is repaid to the partnership.

(5) (a) A person shall be recognized as a partner for purposes of this chapter if he owns a capital interest in a partnership in which capital is a material income-producing factor, whether or not such interest was derived by purchase or gift from any other person.

(b) In the case of any partnership interest created by gift, the distributive share of the donee under the partnership agreement shall be includible in his gross income, except to the extent that such share is determined without allowance of reasonable compensation for services rendered to the partnership by the donor, and except to the extent that the portion of such share attributable to donated capital is proportionately greater than the share of the donor attributable to the donor's capital. The distributive share of a partner in the earnings of the partnership shall not be diminished because of absence due to military service.

(c) For purposes of this subdivision, an interest purchased by one member of a family from another shall be considered to be created by gift from the seller, and the fair market value of the purchased interest shall be considered to be donated capital.

(d) For the purposes of this section, the "family" of any individual shall include only his spouse, ancestors, and lineal descendants, and any trusts for the primary benefit of such persons.

Subd. 5. Determination of basis of partner's interest. The adjusted basis of a partner's interest in a partnership shall, except as provided in the last paragraph of this subdivision, be the basis of such interest determined under subdivision 10 (relating to contributions to a partnership) or subdivision 19 (relating to transfers of partnership interests)

(1) increased by the sum of his distributive share for the taxable year and prior taxable years of

(a) net income of the partnership as determined under subdivision 3(1) and (2),

(b) income of the partnership exempt from tax under this chapter, and

(2) decreased (but not below zero) by distributions by the partnership as provided in subdivision 14 and by the sum of his distributive share for the taxable year and prior taxable years of

(a) losses of the partnership, and

(b) expenditures of the partnership not deductible in computing its taxable net income and not properly chargeable to capital account.

The commissioner shall prescribe by regulations the circumstances under which the adjusted basis of a partner's interest in a partnership may be determined by reference to his proportionate share of the adjusted basis of partnership property upon a termination of the partnership.

Subd. 6. Taxable years of partner and partnership. (1) In computing the taxable net income of a partner for a taxable year, the inclusions required by subdivision 2 and subdivision 7(4) with respect to a partnership shall be based on the income, gain, loss, deduction, or credit of the partnership for any taxable year of the partnership ending within or with the taxable year of the partner.

(2) The taxable year of a partnership shall be determined as though the partnership were a taxpayer. A partnership may not change to, or adopt, a taxable year other than that of all its principal partners unless it establishes, to the satisfaction of the commissioner, a business purpose therefor.

(3) A partner may not change to a taxable year other than that of a partnership in which he is a principal partner unless he establishes, to the satisfaction of the commissioner, a business purpose therefor.

(4) For the purpose of paragraphs (2) and (3), a principal partner is a partner having an interest of five percent or more in partnership profits or capital.

(5) Except in the case of a termination of a partnership and except as provided in paragraphs (6) and (7), the taxable year of a partnership shall not close as the result of the death of a partner, the entry of a new partner, the liquidation of a partner's interest in the partnership, or the sale or exchange of a partner's interest in the partnership.

(6) The taxable year of a partnership shall close

(a) with respect to a partner who sells or exchanges his entire interest in a partnership, and

(b) with respect to a partner whose interest is liquidated, except that the taxable year of a partnership with respect to a partner who dies shall not close prior to the end of the partnership's taxable year.

Such partner's distributive share of items described in subdivision 2(1) for such year shall be determined, under regulations prescribed by the commissioner, for the period ending with such sale, exchange, or liquidation.

(7) The taxable year of a partnership shall not close (other than at the end of a partnership's taxable year as determined under paragraph (2)) with respect to a partner who sells or exchanges less than his entire interest in the partnership or with respect to a partner whose interest is reduced, but such partner's distributive share of items described in subdivision 2(1) shall be determined by taking into account his varying interests in the partnership during the taxable year.

Subd. 7. Transactions between partner and partnership. (1) If a partner engages in a transaction with a partnership other than in his capacity as a member of such partnership, the transaction shall, except as otherwise provided in this section, be considered as occurring between the partnership and one who is not a partner.

(2) No deduction shall be allowed in respect of losses from sales or exchanges of property (other than an interest in the partnership), directly or indirectly, between

(a) a partnership and a partner owning, directly or indirectly, more than 50 percent of the capital interests, or the profits interest, in such partnership, or

(b) two partnerships in which the same persons own, directly or indirectly, more than 50 percent of the capital interests or profits interests.

(3) In the case of a sale or exchange, directly or indirectly, of property, which in the hands of the transferee, is property other than a capital asset as defined in section 290.16, subdivision 3(1)

(a) between a partnership and a partner owning, directly or indirectly, more than 80 percent of the capital interest, or profits interest, in such partnership, or

(b) between two partnerships in which the same persons own, directly or indirectly, more than 80 percent of the capital interests or profits interests,

Any gain recognized shall be considered as gain from the sale or exchange of property other than a capital asset.

(4) To the extent determined without regard to the income of the partnership, payments to a partner for services or the use of capital shall be considered as made to one who is not a member of the partnership, but only for the purposes of section 290.01, subdivision 20 (relating to gross income) and section 290.09(1) (relating to trade or business expenses).

Subd. 8. Continuation of partnership. (1) For purposes of this section, an existing partnership shall be considered as continuing if it is not terminated.

(2) For purposes of paragraph (1), a partnership shall be considered as terminated only if

(a) no part of any business, financial operation, or venture of the partnership continues to be carried on by any of its partners in a partnership, or

(b) within a 12-month period there is a sale or exchange of 50 percent or more of the total interest in partnership capital and profits.

(3) In the case of the merger or consolidation of two or more partnerships, the resulting partnership shall, for purposes of this subdivision, be considered the continuation of any merging or consolidating partnership whose members own an interest of more than 50 percent in the capital and profits of the resulting partnership.

(4) In the case of a division of a partnership into two or more partnerships, the resulting partnerships (other than any resulting partnership the members of which had an interest of 50 percent or less in the capital and profits of the prior partnership) shall, for purposes of this subdivision, be considered a continuation of the prior partnership.

Subd. 9. Nonrecognition of gain or loss on contribution. No gain or loss shall be recognized to a partnership or to any of its partners in the case of a contribution of property to the partnership in exchange for an interest in the partnership.

Subd. 10. Basis of contributing partner's interest. The basis of an interest in a partnership acquired by a contribution of property, including money, to the partnership shall be the amount of such money and the adjusted basis of such property to the contributing partner at the time of the contribution.

Subd. 11. Basis of property contributed to partnership. The basis of property contributed to a partnership by a partner shall be the adjusted basis of such property to the contributing partner at the time of the contribution.

Subd. 12. Extent of recognition of gain or loss on distribution. In the case of a distribution by a partnership to a partner

(1) gain shall not be recognized to such partner, except to the extent that any money distributed exceeds the adjusted basis of such partner's interest in the partnership immediately before the distribution, and

(2) loss shall not be recognized to such partner, except that upon a distribution in liquidation of a partner's interest in a partnership where no property other than that described in subparagraph (a) or (b) is distributed to such partner, loss shall be recognized to the extent of the excess of the adjusted basis of such partner's interest in the partnership over the sum of

(a) any money distributed, and

(b) the basis to the distributee, as determined under subdivision 13, of any unrealized receivables (as defined in subdivision 21(3)) and inventory (as defined in subdivision 21(4) (b)).

Any gain or loss recognized under the preceding sentence shall be considered as gain or loss from the sale or exchange of the partnership interest of the distributee partner.

No gain or loss shall be recognized to a partnership on a distribution to a partner of property, including money.

This subdivision shall not apply to the extent otherwise provided by subdivision 17 (relating to payments to a retiring partner or a deceased partner's successor in interest) and subdivision 21 (relating to unrealized receivables and inventory items).

Subd. 13. Basis of distributed property other than money. (1) The basis of property (other than money) distributed by a partnership to a partner other than in liquidation of the partner's interest shall, except as provided in paragraph (2), be its adjusted basis to the partnership immediately before such distribution.

(2) The basis to the distributee partner of property to which paragraph (1) is applicable shall not exceed the adjusted basis of such partner's interest in the partnership reduced by any money distributed in the same transaction.

(3) The basis of property (other than money) distributed by a partnership to a partner in liquidation of the partner's interest shall be an amount equal to the adjusted basis of such partner's interest in the partnership reduced by any money distributed in the same transaction.

(4) The basis of distributed properties to which paragraph (2) or paragraph (3) is applicable shall be allocated

(a) first to any unrealized receivables (as defined in subdivision 21(3)) and inventory items (as defined in subdivision 21(4) (b)) in an amount equal to the adjusted basis of each such property to the partnership (or if the basis to be allocated is less than the sum of the adjusted bases of such properties to the partnership, in proportion to such bases), and

(b) to the extent of any remaining basis, to any other distributed properties in proportion to their adjusted bases to the partnership.

(5) For purposes of paragraphs (1), (2), (3) and (4), a partner who acquired all or a part of his interest by a transfer with respect to which the election provided in subdivision 24 is not in effect, and to whom a distribution of property (other than money) is made with respect to the transferred interest within two years after such transfer, may elect, under regulations prescribed by the commissioner, to treat as the adjusted partnership basis of such property the adjusted basis such property would have if the adjustment provided in subdivision 20(2) were in effect with respect to the partnership property. The commissioner may by regulations require the application of this paragraph in the case of a distribution to a transferee partner, whether or not made within two years after the transfer, if at the time of the transfer the fair market value of the partnership property (other than money) exceeded 110 percent of its adjusted basis to the partnership.

(6) This subdivision shall not apply to the extent that a distribution is treated as a sale or exchange of property under subdivision 21(2) (relating to unrealized receivables and inventory items).

Subd. 14. Basis of distributee partner's interest. In the case of a distribution by a partnership to a partner other than in liquidation of a partner's interest, the adjusted basis to such partner of his interest in the partnership shall be reduced (but not below zero) by

(1) the amount of any money distributed to such partner, and

(2) the amount of the basis to such partner of distributed property other than money, as determined under subdivision 13.

Subd. 15. Optional adjustment to basis of undistributed partnership property.

(1) The basis of partnership property shall not be adjusted as the result of a distribution of property to a partner unless the election, provided in subdivision 24 (relating to optional adjustment to basis of partnership property), is in effect with respect to such partnership.

(2) In the case of a distribution of property to a partner, a partnership, with respect to which the election provided in subdivision 24 is in effect, shall

(a) increase the adjusted basis of partnership property by the amount of any gain recognized to the distributee partner with respect to such distribution under subdivision 12(1), and in the case of distributed property to which subdivision 13(2) or (3) applies, the excess of the adjusted basis of the distributed property to the partnership immediately before the distribution (as adjusted by subdivision 13(5)) over the basis of the distributed property to the distributee, as determined under subdivision 13, or

(b) decrease the adjusted basis of partnership property by the amount of any loss recognized to the distributee partner with respect to such distribution under subdivision 12(2), and in the case of distributed property to which subdivision 13(3)

applies, the excess of the basis of the distributed property to the distributee, as determined under subdivision 13, over the adjusted basis of the distributed property to the partnership immediately before such distribution (as adjusted by subdivision 13(5)).

(3) The allocation of basis among partnership properties where paragraph (2) is applicable shall be made in accordance with the rules provided in subdivision 25.

Subd. 16. Character of gain or loss on disposition of distributed property. (1) Gain or loss on the disposition by a distributee partner of unrealized receivables (as defined in subdivision 21(3)) distributed by a partnership, shall be considered gain or loss from the sale or exchange of property other than a capital asset.

(2) Gain or loss on the sale or exchange by a distributee partner of inventory item (as defined in subdivision 21(4) (b)) distributed by a partnership shall, if sold or exchanged within five years from the date of the distribution, be considered gain or loss from the sale or exchange of property other than a capital asset.

(3) In determining the period for which a partner has held property received in distribution from a partnership (other than for purposes of paragraph (2) above), there shall be included the holding period of the partnership, as determined under section 290.16, subdivision 8, with respect to such property.

Subd. 17. Payments to a retiring partner or a deceased partner's successor in interest. (1) Payments made in liquidation of the interest of a retiring partner or a deceased partner shall, except as provided in paragraph (2), be considered

(a) as a distributive share to the recipient of partnership income if the amount thereof is determined with regard to the income of the partnership, or

(b) as a guaranteed payment described in subdivision 7(4) if the amount thereof is determined without regard to the income of the partnership.

(2) (a) Payments made in liquidation of the interest of a retiring partner or a deceased partner shall, to the extent such payments (other than payments described in subparagraph (b)) are determined, under regulations prescribed by the commissioner, to be made in exchange for the interest of such partner in partnership property, be considered as a distribution by the partnership and not as a distributive share or guaranteed payment under paragraph (1).

(b) For purposes of paragraph (2), payments in exchange for an interest in partnership property shall not include amounts paid for unrealized receivables of the partnership (as defined in subdivision 21(3)), or good will of the partnership, except to the extent that the partnership agreement provides for a payment with respect to good will.

Subd. 18. Recognition and character of gain or loss on sale or exchange. In the case of a sale or exchange of an interest in a partnership, gain or loss shall be recognized to the transferor partner. Such gain or loss shall be considered as gain or loss from the sale or exchange of a capital asset, except as otherwise provided in subdivision 21 (relating to unrealized receivables and inventory items which have appreciated substantially in value).

Subd. 19. Basis of transferee partner's interest. The basis of an interest in a partnership acquired other than by contribution shall be determined under sections 290.12, 290.14, 290.15 and 290.16.

Subd. 20. Optional adjustment to basis of partnership property. (1) The basis of partnership property shall not be adjusted as the result of a transfer of an interest in a partnership by sale or exchange or on the death of a partner unless the election provided by subdivision 24 (relating to optional adjustment to basis of partnership property) is in effect with respect to such partnership.

(2) In the case of a transfer of an interest in a partnership by sale or exchange or upon the death of a partner, a partnership with respect to which the election provided in subdivision 24 is in effect shall

(a) increase the adjusted basis of the partnership property by the excess of the basis to the transferee partner of his interest in the partnership over his proportionate share of the adjusted basis of the partnership property, or

(b) decrease the adjusted basis of the partnership property by the excess of the transferee partner's proportionate share of the adjusted basis of the partnership property over the basis of his interest in the partnership.

Under regulations prescribed by the commissioner, such increase or decrease shall constitute an adjustment to the basis of partnership property with respect to the transferee partner only. A partner's proportionate share of the adjusted basis of partnership property shall be determined in accordance with his interest in part-

nership capital and, in the case of an agreement described in subdivision 4(3) (b) (relating to effect of partnership agreement on contributed property), such share shall be determined by taking such agreement into account. In the case of an adjustment under this paragraph to the basis of partnership property subject to depletion, any depletion allowable shall be determined separately for the transferee partner with respect to his interest in such property.

(3) The allocation of basis among partnership properties where paragraph (2) is applicable shall be made in accordance with the rules provided in subdivision 25.

Subd. 21. Unrealized receivables and inventory items. (1) The amount of any money, or the fair market value of any property, received by a transferor partner in exchange for all or a part of his interest in the partnership attributable to

(a) unrealized receivables of the partnership, or

(b) inventory items of the partnership which have appreciated substantially in value,

shall be considered as an amount realized from the sale or exchange of property other than a capital asset.

(2) (a) To the extent a partner receives in a distribution partnership property described in paragraph (1) (a) or (b) in exchange for all or a part of his interest in other partnership property (including money), or partnership property (including money) other than property described in paragraph (1) (a) or (b) in exchange for all or a part of his interest in partnership property described in paragraph (1) (a) or (b),

such transactions shall, under regulations prescribed by the commissioner, be considered as a sale or exchange of such property between the distributee and the partnership (as constituted after the distribution).

(b) Subparagraph (a) shall not apply to a distribution of property which the distributee contributed to the partnership, or payments, described in subdivision 17(1), to a retiring partner or successor in interest of a deceased partner.

(3) For purposes of this chapter, the term "unrealized receivables" includes, to the extent not previously includible in income under the method of accounting used by the partnership, any rights (contractual or otherwise) to payment for

(a) goods delivered, or to be delivered, to the extent the proceeds therefrom would be treated as amounts received from the sale or exchange of property other than a capital asset, or

(b) services rendered, or to be rendered.

(4) (a) Inventory items of the partnership shall be considered to have appreciated substantially in value if their fair market value exceeds 120 percent of the adjusted basis to the partnership of such property, and ten percent of the fair market value of all partnership property, other than money.

(b) For purposes of this section the term "inventory items" means property of the partnership of the kind described in section 290.16, subdivision 3(1) (a), any other property of the partnership which, on sale or exchange by the partnership, would be considered property other than a capital asset and other than property described in section 290.16, subdivision 9(1) and (2), and any other property held by the partnership which, if held by the selling or distributee partner, would be considered property of the type described in this sentence.

Subd. 22. Treatment of certain liabilities. (1) Any increase in a partner's share of the liabilities of a partnership, or any increase in a partner's individual liabilities by reason of the assumption by such partner of partnership liabilities, shall be considered as a contribution of money by such partner to the partnership.

(2) Any decrease in a partner's share of the liabilities of a partnership, or any decrease in a partner's individual liabilities by reason of the assumption by the partnership of such individual liabilities, shall be considered as a distribution of money to the partner by the partnership.

(3) For purposes of this subdivision a liability to which property is subject shall, to the extent of the fair market value of such property, be considered as a liability of the owner of the property.

(4) In the case of a sale or exchange of an interest in a partnership, liabilities shall be treated in the same manner as liabilities in connection with the sale or exchange of property not associated with partnerships.

Subd. 23. **Partner receiving income in respect of decedent.** The amount includable in the gross income of a successor in interest of a deceased partner under subdivision 17, clause (1), shall be considered income in respect of a decedent under section 290.077.

Subd. 24. **Manner of electing optional adjustment to basis of partnership property.** If a partnership files an election, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the commissioner, the basis of partnership property shall be adjusted, in the case of a distribution of property, in the manner provided in subdivision 15 and, in the case of a transfer of a partnership interest, in the manner provided in subdivision 20. Such an election shall apply with respect to all distributions of property by the partnership and to all transfers of interests in the partnership during the taxable year with respect to which such election was filed and all subsequent taxable years. Such election may be revoked by the partnership, subject to such limitations as may be provided by regulations prescribed by the commissioner.

Subd. 25. **Rules for allocation of basis.** (1) Any increase or decrease in the adjusted basis of partnership property under subdivision 15(2) (relating to the optional adjustment to the basis of undistributed partnership property) or subdivision 20(2) (relating to the optional adjustment to the basis of partnership property in the case of a transfer of an interest in a partnership) shall, except as provided in paragraph (2), be allocated

(a) in a manner which has the effect of reducing the difference between the fair market value and the adjusted basis of partnership properties, or

(b) in any other manner permitted by regulations prescribed by the commissioner.

(2) In applying the allocation rules provided in paragraph (1), increases or decreases in the adjusted basis of partnership property arising from a distribution of, or a transfer of an interest attributable to, property consisting of

(a) capital assets and property described in section 290.16, subdivision 9(1), or

(b) any other property of the partnership,

shall be allocated to partnership property of a like character except that the basis of any such partnership property shall not be reduced below zero. If, in the case of a distribution, the adjustment to basis of property described in subparagraph (a) or (b) is prevented by the absence of such property or by insufficient adjusted basis for such property, such adjustment shall be applied to subsequently acquired property of a like character in accordance with regulations prescribed by the commissioner.

Subd. 26. **Application, limitation of section; definitions.** (1) Under regulations the commissioner may, at the election of all the members of an unincorporated organization, exclude such organization from the application of all or part of this section, if it is availed of

(a) for investment purposes only and not for the active conduct of a business, or

(b) for the joint production, extraction, or use of property, but not for the purpose of selling services or property produced or extracted,

if the income of the members of the organization may be adequately determined without the computation of partnership taxable income.

(2) For purposes of this section, a partnership agreement includes any modifications of the partnership agreement made prior to, or at, the time prescribed by law for the filing of the partnership return for the taxable year (not including extensions) which are agreed to by all the partners, or which are adopted in such other manner as may be provided by the partnership agreement.

(3) For purposes of this section, the term "liquidation of a partner's interest" means the termination of a partner's entire interest in a partnership by means of a distribution, or a series of distributions, to the partner by the partnership.

Subd. 27. **Allocation of partnership income to state.** The taxable net income of the partnership shall be assigned to this state under sections 290.17 to 290.20.

Subd. 28. **Effective date.** The provisions of this section shall apply with respect to

(1) any partnership taxable year beginning after December 31, 1954, and

(2) any part of a partner's taxable year falling within such partnership taxable year.

[1933 c 405 s 30; Ex1937 c 49 s 20; 1939 c 446 s 13; 1945 c 596 s 2; 1945 c 604 s 30; 1947 c 635 s 11; 1955 c 406 s 1] (2394-30)

290.32 TAXES FOR PART OF YEAR, COMPUTATION. When under this chapter a taxpayer is permitted or required to make a return for a fractional part of a year, the tax shall be computed in the same manner as if such fractional part of a year were an entire year, except:

(1) When a taxpayer is permitted to change the basis for reporting his income from a fiscal to a calendar year, he shall make a separate return for the period between the close of his last fiscal year and the following December thirty-first; if the change is from a calendar to a fiscal year, a separate return shall be made for the period between the close of his last calendar year and the date designated as the close of the fiscal year; and if the change is from one fiscal year to another fiscal year, a separate return shall be made for the period between the close of the former fiscal year and the date designated as the close of the new fiscal year. The taxable net income for any such period shall be put on an annual basis by multiplying the amount thereof by 12 and dividing by the number of months included in the period for which such separate return is made; and the tax shall be that part of a tax, computed on the taxable net income put on such annual basis, less the credit against that taxable net income under the provisions of section 290.21, which the number of months in such period bears to 12 months.

(2) Where any of the enumerated changes in accounting period referred to in clause (1) involve a 52-53 week fiscal year and any such change results in a short period of less than seven days, such short period shall be added to and deemed a part of the following taxable year. If the change results in a short period of seven or more days, but less than 359 days, the taxable net income for any such period shall be placed on an annual basis by multiplying such income by 365 and dividing the result by the same number of days in the short period; and the tax shall be that part of a tax, computed on the taxable net income placed on such annual basis, less the credit against that taxable net income under the provisions of section 290.21, which the number of days in such short period bears to 365 days. Where the short period is 359 days or more, the tax shall be computed in the same manner as if such short period were an entire year. This clause shall apply to taxable years ending after August 16, 1954.

[1933 c 405 s 31; 1955 c 124 s 1] (2394-31)

290.33 TAXABLE YEAR EXTENDING INTO CALENDAR YEARS AFFECTED BY DIFFERENT LAWS. The tax imposed on a taxpayer for a period beginning in one calendar year, hereinafter called "first calendar year," and ending in the following calendar year, hereinafter called "second calendar year," when the law applicable to the first calendar year is different from the law applicable to the second calendar year, shall be the sum of (1) that proportion of a tax for the entire period, computed under the law applicable to the first calendar year, which the portion of such period falling within the first calendar year is of the entire period, and (2) that proportion of a tax for the entire period, computed under the law applicable to the second calendar year, which the portion of such period falling within the second calendar year is of the entire period.

[1933 c 405 s 32-1; Ex1937 c 49 s 21] (2394-32a)

290.34 CORPORATIONS, SPECIAL PROVISIONS. Subdivision 1. **Business conducted in such a way as to create losses or improper taxable net income.** When any corporation liable to taxation under this chapter conducts its business in such a manner as, directly or indirectly, to benefit its members or stockholders or any person or corporation interested in such business or to reduce the income attributable to this state by selling the commodities or services in which it deals at less than the fair price which might be obtained therefor, or buying such commodities or services at more than the fair price for which they might have been obtained, or when any corporation, a substantial portion of whose shares is owned directly or indirectly by another corporation, deals in the commodities or services of the latter corporation in such a manner as to create a loss or improper net income or to reduce the taxable net income attributable to this state, the commissioner of taxation may determine the amount of its income so as to reflect what would have been its reasonable taxable net income but for the arrangements causing the understatement of its taxable net income or the overstatement of its losses, having regard to the fair profits which, but for any agreement, arrangement, or understanding, might have been or could have been obtained from such business.

Subd. 2. **Affiliated or related corporations, consolidated statements.** When a corporation which is required to file an income tax return is affiliated with or

related to any other corporation through stock ownership by the same interests or as parent or subsidiary corporations, or has its income regulated through contract or other arrangement, the commissioner of taxation may permit or require such consolidated statements as, in his opinion, are necessary in order to determine the taxable net income received by any one of the affiliated or related corporations.

Subd. 3. **Affiliated or related corporations, consolidated returns.** An affiliated group of corporations, all the members of which are required to file income tax returns under the provisions of this chapter, shall have the privilege of filing a consolidated return in lieu of separate returns, if the entire income of each of the members of the affiliated group including the common parent, if any, is assignable to this state under the provisions of this chapter. In the case of a corporation which is a member of the affiliated group for a fractional part of the taxable year, the consolidated return shall include the income of such corporation for such part of the year as it is a member of the affiliated group. Only one credit provided by section 290.21, clause (1), shall be allowed in computing the tax on such consolidated return. The consolidated net income of the affiliated group shall be determined in accordance with such regulations as the commissioner may prescribe. As used in this subdivision, an "affiliated group" means one or more chains of corporations connected through stock ownership with a common parent corporation if (1) at least 90 percent of the stock of each of the corporations (except the common parent corporation) is owned directly by one or more of the other corporations; and (2) the common parent corporation owns directly 90 percent of the stock of at least one of the other corporations; and (3) each of the corporations is either (a) a corporation whose principal business is that of a common carrier by railroad or (b) a corporation, the assets of which consist principally of stock in such corporation, and which does not itself operate a business other than that of a common carrier by railroad. For the purpose of determining whether the principal business of a corporation is that of a common carrier by railroad, if a common carrier by railroad has leased its railroad properties and such properties are operated as such by another common carrier by railroad, the business of receiving rents for such railroad properties shall be considered as the business of a common carrier by railroad. As used in this subdivision, the term "railroad" includes a street, suburban, or interurban electric railway, or a street or suburban trackless trolley system of transportation, or a street or suburban bus system of transportation operated as part of a street or suburban electric railway or trackless trolley system. As used in this section, the term "stock" does not include non-voting stock which is limited and preferred as to dividends.

Subd. 4. **Effective years.** This section shall apply to the determination and assessment of taxes for all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1940.

[1933 c. 405 s. 32; 1941 c. 458; 1941 c. 550 s. 13] (2394-32)

290.35 INSURANCE COMPANIES; REPORT OF NET INCOME; COMPUTATION OF AMOUNT OF INCOME ALLOCABLE TO STATE. The taxable net income of insurance companies taxable under this chapter shall be computed as follows:

Each such company shall report to the commissioner the net income returned by it for the taxable year to the United States under the provisions of the act of congress, known as the revenue act of 1936, or that it would be required to return as net income thereunder if it were in effect. The commissioner shall compute therefrom the taxable net income of such companies by assigning to this state that proportion thereof which the gross premiums collected by them during the taxable year from old and new business within this state bears to the total gross premiums collected by them during that year from their entire old and new business; provided, the commissioner shall add to the taxable net income so apportioned to this state the amount of any taxes on premiums paid by the company by virtue of any law of this state (other than the surcharge or premiums imposed by sections 69.54 to 69.57) which shall have been deducted from gross income by the company in arriving at its total net income under the provisions of such act of congress.

[1933 c 405 s 32-2; Ex1937 c 49 s 21] (2394-32b)

290.36 INVESTMENT COMPANIES; REPORT OF NET INCOME; COMPUTATION OF AMOUNT OF INCOME ALLOCABLE TO STATE. The taxable net income of investment companies shall be computed and be exclusively as follows:

Each investment company transacting business as such in this state shall report to the commissioner the net income returned by the company for the taxable year

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to the United States under the provisions of the act of congress known as the revenue act of 1936, less the credits provided therein, or the net income that such company would be required to return under such act less such credits, if such act were in effect. The commissioner shall compute therefrom the taxable net income of the investment company by assigning to this state that proportion of such net income, less such credits which the aggregate of the gross payments collected by the company during the taxable year from old and new business upon investment contracts issued by the company and held by residents of this state, bears to the total amount of the gross payments collected during such year by the company from such business upon investment contracts issued by the company and held by persons residing within the state and elsewhere.

As used in this section, the term "investment company" means any person, co-partnership, association, or corporation, whether local or foreign, coming within the purview of section 54.26, who or which solicits or receives payments to be made to himself or itself and which issues therefor, or has issued therefor and has or shall have outstanding so-called bonds, shares, coupons, certificates of membership, or other evidences of obligation or agreement or pretended agreement to return to the holders or owners thereof money or anything of value at some future date; and the term "investment contract" shall mean any such so-called bonds, shares, coupons, certificates of membership, or other evidences of obligation or agreement or pretended agreement issued by an investment company.

[1933 c 405 s 32-3; Ex1937 c 49 s 21; 1947 c 635 s 19] (2394-32c)

290.361 NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS; IMPOSITION OF EXCISE TAX, COMPUTATION, SURTAX. Subdivision 1. **Imposition of excise tax.** An excise tax measured by net income is hereby imposed on national and state banks by this chapter and shall be governed by the provisions of section 290.02.

c7043p9 Subd. 2. **Taxable net income, computation.** The taxable net income shall be computed in the manner provided by this chapter except that in the case of national and state banks: (a) the rate shall be eight percent instead of six percent; (b) the basic date for the purpose of computing gain or loss and depreciation shall be January 1, 1940, instead of January 1, 1933; (c) property consisting of investments in bonds, stocks, notes, debentures, mortgages, certificates, or any evidence of indebtedness, and any property acquired in liquidation thereof when such property is held for investment or for sale, shall not be deemed to be capital assets; and (d) in computing net income there shall be allowable as a deduction from gross income, in addition to deductions otherwise provided for in this act, any dividend (not including any distribution in liquidation) paid, within the taxable year, to the United States or to any instrumentality thereof exempt from Federal income taxes, on the preferred stock of the bank owned by the United States or such instrumentality.

Subd. 3. **Federal method adopted.** The state is hereby adopting the method numbered (4) authorized by the act of March 25, 1926, amending section 5219 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

C157-10 Subd. 4. **Distribution of revenues.** The revenues derived from the excise tax on banks shall be paid into the state treasury credited to a special fund, from which shall be paid all refunds of taxes erroneously collected from banks as certified by the commissioner. The balance of this fund shall be transmitted, on the last days of May and November of each year, to the respective counties in which are located the banks paying the tax. The county auditor shall apportion and distribute the respective amounts paid by each bank in his county, less refunds paid to that bank, in the same manner and on the same basis as he distributes taxes on personal property in the taxing district in which that bank is located.

Subd. 5. **In lieu of certain taxes.** The tax hereby imposed upon national and state banks shall be in lieu of all taxes upon the capital, surplus, property, assets, and shares of these banks, except taxes imposed upon real property.

C10930/10 Subd. 6. **Surtax.** The rate of taxation fixed by subdivision 2 as the rate to be applied in computing the privilege and income taxes imposed by this chapter upon national and state banks is increased five percent of such rate. This subdivision shall apply to all taxable years which begin after December 31, 1948, and prior to January 1, 1959. The increase in the rate of taxation of the privilege and income taxes imposed by this subdivision shall hereafter be known as the surtax upon national and state banks. The proceeds of the surtax imposed by this subdivision shall be

deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the general revenue fund. There shall be paid from this general revenue fund all refunds of such surtaxes erroneously collected from taxpayers under this chapter as provided herein.

NOTE: The provisions of this subdivision as amended by Ex Laws 1957, Chapter 1, Article VII, Section 3, are applicable July 1, 1957.

[1941 c 18 s 1; 1945 c 604 s 22; 1947 c 635 s 12; 1949 c 642 s 12; 1951 c 605 s 4; Ex1957 c 1 art VII s 3]

290.362 [Renumbered 290.085]

290.363 NATIONAL AND STATE BANK EXCISE TAX, EFFECTIVE DATE.

Laws 1941, Chapter 18, shall take effect as of January 1, 1940. The first return thereunder shall be for the calendar year 1940 and shall be filed on March 15, 1941, or within 30 days after the enactment thereof, whichever is later. The collection and enforcement of all taxes assessed or levied upon the shares of national and state banks for the year 1940 is hereby suspended during the period sections 290.085, 290.361, and 290.363 shall be in force and if any tax so levied shall have been paid it shall be refunded.

[1941 c 18 s 3]

59 C 367 or 1 9XC90630W 62X-7019812
290.37 PERSONS REQUIRED TO MAKE RETURNS. Subdivision 1. In general. The following persons shall make a return which shall contain or be verified by a written declaration that it is made under the penalties of criminal liability for wilfully making a false return, for each taxable year, or fractional part thereof where permitted or required by law:

(a) A single individual with respect to his own taxable net income if that exceeds an amount on which a tax at the rates herein provided would exceed the specified credits allowed, or if his gross income exceeds \$1,000.

(b) A married individual if his own taxable net income or the combined taxable net income of himself and his spouse exceeds an amount on which a tax at the rates herein provided would exceed the specified credits allowed, or if his gross income or the combined gross income of himself and his spouse exceeds \$2,000.

(c) The executor or administrator of the estate of a decedent with respect to the taxable net income of such decedent for that part of the taxable year during which he was alive if such taxable net income exceeds an amount on which a tax at the rates herein provided would exceed the specific credits allowed, or if such decedent's gross income for the aforesaid period exceeds \$1,000.

(d) The executor or administrator of the estate of a decedent with respect to the taxable net income of such estate if that exceeds an amount on which a tax at the rates herein provided would exceed the specific credits allowed, or if such estate's gross income exceeds \$1,000.

(e) The trustee or other fiduciary of property held in trust with respect to the taxable net income of such trust if that exceeds an amount on which a tax at the rates herein provided would exceed the specific credits allowed, or if the gross income of such trust exceeds \$1,000, if in either case such trust belongs to the class of taxable persons.

(f) The guardian of an infant or other incompetent person with respect to such infant's or other person's taxable net income if that exceeds an amount on which a tax at the rates herein provided would exceed the specific credits allowed, or if the gross income of such infant or other incompetent person exceeds \$1,000.

(g) Every corporation with respect to its taxable net income if in excess of \$500, or if its gross income exceeds \$5,000. The return in this case shall be signed by the president, vice-president, or other principal officer, and by the treasurer or assistant treasurer.

(h) The receivers, trustees in bankruptcy, or assignees operating the business or property of a taxpayer with respect to the taxable net income of such taxpayer if that exceeds an amount on which a tax at the rates herein provided would exceed the specific credits allowed (or, if the taxpayer is a corporation, if the taxable net income exceeds \$500), or if such taxpayer's gross income exceeds \$5,000.

Subd. 2. **Verification.** If a return is prepared for a taxpayer by a person (or persons) or a firm (including partnerships, corporations, etc.), the individual or firm responsible for such preparation shall complete the statement of verification provided on the income return forms in the following manner:

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(a) If the person (or persons), responsible for the preparation of the return is an individual acting in his own capacity, the statement of verification shall be signed by such individual;

(b) If a firm is responsible for the preparation of the return, the statement of verification shall be signed with the firm name. However, if the firm name is stamped or typed, it should be followed by the signature of a person authorized to sign the verification on behalf of the firm. The firm may authorize any officer, member, or employee to sign the verification.

Such verification is not required if the actual preparation of the return is a regular and usual incident of the employment of one regularly and continuously employed for full time by the person for whom the return is made (such as a clerk, secretary, bookkeeper, etc.).

NOTE: The provisions of this section as amended by Laws 1957, Chapter 934, Section 1, are applicable to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956.

[1933 c 405 s 33; Ex1937 c 49 s 32; 1943 c 656 s 14; 1945 c 604 s 11; 1947 c 635 s 18; 1951 c 609 s 2; 1953 c 664 s 1; 1957 c 934 s 1] (2394-33)

c7043, 113 **290.38 JOINT RETURN; HUSBAND AND WIFE, DECEASED AND SURVIVING SPOUSE.** A husband and wife may make a single return jointly even though one of the spouses has neither gross income nor deductions. If a joint return is made the tax shall be computed on the aggregate income and the liability with respect to the tax shall be joint and several.

No joint return shall be made if the husband and wife have different taxable years; except that if such taxable years begin on the same day and end on different days because of the death of either or of both, then the joint return may be made with respect to the taxable year of each. The above exception shall not apply if the surviving spouse remarries before the close of his taxable year or if the taxable year of either spouse is a fractional part of a year under section 290.32.

In the case of the death of one spouse or both spouses the joint return with respect to the decedent may be made only by the executor or administrator of his estate; except that in the case of the death of one spouse the joint return may be made by the surviving spouse with respect to both himself and the decedent if (a) no return for the taxable year has been made by the decedent, (b) no executor or administrator has been appointed, and (c) no executor or administrator is appointed before the last day prescribed by law for filing the return of the surviving spouse. If an executor or administrator of the estate of the decedent is appointed after the joint return has been filed by the surviving spouse, the executor or administrator may disaffirm such joint return by filing, within one year after the last day prescribed by law for filing the return of the surviving spouse, a separate return for the taxable year of the decedent with respect to which the joint return was made, in which case the return made by the survivor shall constitute his separate return.

[1933 c 405 s 34; 1953 c 664 s 2] (2394-34)

70367 **290.39 RETURN; FORM, SELF-ASSESSMENT.** Every return shall specifically set forth the items of gross income, deductions, credits against net income, and any other data necessary for computing the amount of any item required for determining the amount of the tax. The return shall be in such form as the commissioner of taxation may prescribe as necessary to determine the amount of the tax. The filing of a return required under this section shall be deemed an assessment subject to revision of the tax shown due on the basis of such return.

[1933 c 405 s 35, 36] (2394-35, 2394-36)

290.40 ANNUAL RETURN, EXCEPTIONS. The return shall cover a 12-month period, except in the following cases:

(1) The return made by or for any taxpayer who was in existence for less than the whole of a taxable year shall cover that part of the taxable year during which such taxpayer was in existence;

(2) A taxpayer who, in keeping his books, regularly computes his income on the basis of an annual period which varies from 52 to 53 weeks and ends always on the same day of the week, and ends always (a) on whatever date such same day of the week last occurs in a calendar month or (b) on whatever date such same day of the week falls which is nearest to the last day of a calendar month, may, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the commissioner, elect to compute his net income and taxable net income on the basis of such annual period. This paragraph shall apply to taxable years ending after August 16, 1954. In any case in which the effective date or the applicability of any provision of this chapter

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is expressed in terms of taxable years beginning or ending with reference to a specified date which is the first or last day of a month, a taxable year described herein shall be treated as beginning with the first day of the calendar month beginning nearest to the first day of such taxable year, or as ending with the last day of the calendar month ending nearest to the last day of such taxable year, as the case may be;

(3) A taxpayer who changes from one taxable year to another shall make a return from the fractional parts of a year, as specified in section 290.32.

[1933 c 405 s 37; 1955 c 123 s 1] (2394-37)

290.41 INFORMATION RETURNS. Subdivision 1. **By partnerships.** Partnerships shall make a return for each taxable year which shall conform in every respect to the requirements of section 290.39, and shall, in addition, include the names and addresses of all partners entitled to a distributive share in their taxable net income and the amount of such distributive share to which each is entitled. The return shall contain or be verified by a written declaration that it is made under the penalties of criminal liability for wilfully making a false return.

57 C 593 A Subd. 2. **By persons or corporations.** Every person or corporation making payments during the taxable year to any person or corporation in excess of \$500 on account of rents, or of \$250 or more on account of interest, or in excess of \$100 on account of dividends, or in excess of \$600 on account of either wages, salaries, or commissions, shall make a return in respect to such payments in excess of the amounts specified, giving the names and addresses of the persons to whom such payments were made, the amounts paid to each. The state treasurer or other corresponding officer, by whatever name known, of every political subdivision of the state, of every city, village, or borough and of every school district, shall, on or before the first day of March each year, beginning with March, 1938, make and file with the commissioner of taxation a report giving the name of each employee or official to whom the state or such political subdivision, city, village, borough, or school district, during the preceding calendar year, paid any salary or wages in excess of \$600, together with the last known address of such employee or official.

Subd. 3. **By brokers.** The commissioner of taxation may require brokers to furnish him with the names of customers for whom they have transacted business, and with such details as to transactions of any customer as will enable him to determine whether all income due on profits or gains of such customers has been paid.

Subd. 4. **By agents.** The commissioner may require any person acting as agent for another to make a return giving such information as may be reasonably necessary to properly assess and collect the tax imposed by this chapter upon the person for whom he acts.

[1933 c 405 s 38; Ex1937 c 49 s 22; 1941 c 550 s 14; 1951 c 609 s 3, 4; 1951 c 648 s 4] (2394-38)

157 C 722-1 **290.42 FILING RETURNS, DATE.** The returns required to be made under sections 290.37 to 290.39 and 290.41, other than those under section 290.41, subdivisions 3 and 4, which shall be made within 30 days after demand therefor by the commissioner, shall be filed at the following times:

(1) Returns made on the basis of the calendar year shall be filed on the fifteenth day of April, following the close of the calendar year, except that returns of corporations shall be filed on the fifteenth day of March following the close of the calendar year;

(2) Returns made on the basis of the fiscal year shall be filed on the fifteenth day of the fourth month following the close of such fiscal year, except that returns of corporations shall be filed on the fifteenth day of the third month following the close of the fiscal year;

(3) Returns made for a fractional part of a year as an incident to a change from one taxable year to another shall be filed on the fifteenth day of the fourth month following the close of the period for which made, except that such returns of corporations shall be filed on the fifteenth day of the third month following the close of the period for which made;

(4) Other returns for a fractional part of a year shall be filed on the fifteenth day of the fourth month following the end of the month in which falls the last day of the period for which the return is made, except that such returns of corporations shall be filed on the fifteenth day of the third month following the end of the month in which falls the last day of the period for which the return is made;

(5) In case of sickness, absence, or other disability, or when, in his judgment, good cause exists, the commissioner may extend the time for filing these returns for not more than six months, except that where the failure is due to absence outside the United States he may extend the period until 30 days after the taxpayer's return to this state. He may require each taxpayer in any of such cases to file a tentative return at the time fixed for filing the regularly required return from him, and to pay a tax on the basis of such tentative return at the times required for the payment of taxes on the basis of the regularly required return from such taxpayer. The commissioner may exercise his power under this clause by general regulation only.

[1933 c 405 s 39; Ex1937 c 49 s 23; 1949 c 734 s 12; 1951 c 607 s 1; 1953 c 622 s 1; 1955 c 2 s 1] (2394-36)

290.43 RETURNS, WHERE FILED. The returns required to be made under sections 290.37 to 290.39 and 290.41 shall be filed with the commissioner at his office in St. Paul.

[1933 c 405 s 40; 1955 c 168 s 1] (2394-40)

290.44 PAYMENT OF TAX, WHO MUST PAY. The taxes imposed by this chapter, and interest and penalties imposed with respect thereto, shall be paid by the taxpayer upon whom imposed, except in the following cases:

(1) The tax due from a decedent for that part of the taxable year in which he died during which he was alive shall be paid by his executor or administrator;

(2) The tax due from an infant or other incompetent person shall be paid by his guardian or other person authorized or permitted by law to act for him;

(3) The tax due from the estate of a decedent shall be paid by the executor or administrator thereof;

(4) The tax due from a trust, including those within the definition of corporation, shall be paid by the trustee or trustees;

(5) The tax due from a taxpayer whose business or property is in charge of a receiver, trustee in bankruptcy, assignee, or other conservator, shall be paid by the person in charge of such business or property so far as the tax is due to the income from such business or property.

[1933 c. 405 s. 41] (2394-41)

290.45 PAYMENT OF TAX, TIME FOR. Subdivision 1. **Date due, installments.** The tax imposed by this chapter shall be paid at the time fixed for filing the return on which the tax is based, except that at the election of the taxpayer the tax may be paid in two equal installments, as follows:

(a) as to individuals, estates and trusts, the first shall be paid at the time fixed for filing the return, and the second on or before six months thereafter.

(b) as to corporations, the first shall be paid at the time fixed for filing the return and the second on or before three months thereafter. If any installment is not paid on or before the date fixed for its payment the whole amount of the tax unpaid shall become due and payable. They shall be paid to the commissioner or to the local officers designated by the commissioner with whom the return is filed as hereinbefore provided.

NOTE: The provisions of this subdivision as amended by Laws Ex1957, chapter 1, article VI, are applicable to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1955.

Subd. 2. **Time extensions.** At the request of the taxpayer, and for good cause shown, the commissioner may extend the time for payment of the amount determined as the tax by the taxpayer, or any installment thereof, or any amount determined as a deficiency, for a period not to exceed six months from the date prescribed for the payment of the tax or an installment thereof. In such case the amount in respect of which the extension is granted shall be paid on or before the date of the expiration of the period of the extension.

Subd. 3. **Payment before date due.** A tax imposed by Laws 1949, Chapter 734, or any installment thereof, may be paid, at the election of the taxpayer, prior to the date prescribed for its payment.

[1933 c 405 s 42; 1941 c 335 s 1; 1941 c 550 s 15; 1949 c 734 s 15; 1951 c 607 s 2; Ex1957 c 1 art VI s 1] (2394-42)

290.46 RETURNS AND RECORDS, EXAMINATION; ADDITIONAL ASSESSMENTS; REFUNDS. The commissioner shall, as soon as practicable after the return is filed, examine the same and make any investigation or examination of the taxpayer's records and accounts that he may deem necessary for determining the correctness of the return. The tax computed by him on the basis of such examination and investigation shall be the tax to be paid by such taxpayer. If the

tax found due shall be greater than the amount reported as due on the taxpayer's return, the commissioner shall assess a tax in the amount of such excess and the whole amount of such excess shall be paid to the commissioner within 30 days after notice of the amount and demand for its payment shall have been mailed to the taxpayer by the commissioner. If the understatement of the tax on the return was false and fraudulent with intent to evade the tax, the installments of the tax shown by the taxpayer on his return which have not yet been paid shall be paid to the commissioner within 30 days after notice of the amount thereof and demand for payment shall have been mailed to the taxpayer by the commissioner. If the amount of the tax found due by the commissioner shall be less than that reported as due on the taxpayer's return, the excess shall be refunded to the taxpayer in the manner provided by section 290.50 (except that no demand therefor shall be necessary), if he has already paid the whole of such tax, or credited against any unpaid installment thereof; provided, that no refundment shall be made except as provided in section 290.50, after the expiration of three and one-half years after the filing of the return; except with respect to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1942, and ending before December 31, 1946, in which cases no refundment shall be made except as provided in section 290.50 after the expiration of four years and six months after the filing of the return.

The notices and demands provided for by sections 290.46 to 290.48 shall contain a brief statement of the computation of the tax and shall be sent by certified mail to the taxpayer at the address given in his return, if any, and if no such address is given, then to his last known address.

NOTE: The provisions of this section as amended by Laws 1957, chapter 764, section 1, are applicable to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956.

[1933 c 405 s 43; 1939 c 446 s 21; 1947 c 635 s 13; 1957 c 764 s 1] (2394-43)

290.47 ASSESSMENT; FAILURE TO FILE RETURN, FALSE OR FRAUDULENT RETURN FILED. If any person or corporation required by this chapter to file any return shall fail to do so within the time prescribed by this chapter or by regulations under the authority thereof, or shall make, wilfully or otherwise, an incorrect, false, or fraudulent return, he shall, on the written demand of the commissioner, file such return, or corrected return, within 30 days after the mailing of such written demand and at the same time pay the whole tax, or additional tax, due on the basis thereof. If such taxpayer shall fail within that time to file such return, or corrected return, the commissioner shall make for him a return, or corrected return, from his own knowledge and from such information as he can obtain through testimony, or otherwise, and assess a tax on the basis thereof, which tax (less any payments theretofore made on account of the tax for the taxable year covered by such return) shall be paid within ten days after the commissioner has mailed to such taxpayer a written notice of the amount thereof and demand for its payment. Any such return or assessment made by the commissioner on account of the failure of the taxpayer to make a return, or a corrected return, shall be prima facie correct and valid, and the taxpayer shall have the burden of establishing its incorrectness or invalidity in any action or proceeding in respect thereto.

[1933 c 405 s 44; Ex 1937 c 49 s 30; 1941 c 550 s 16] (2394-44)

154 c 369
59 c 304

290.48 DELINQUENT TAXES, COLLECTION. Subdivision 1. **Legal action.** If a tax imposed by this chapter, including penalties therein, or any portion of such tax, is not paid within 30 days after it is required to be paid thereunder, the commissioner shall, unless he proceeds under the provisions of subdivision 2, bring against the person liable for payment thereof an action at law, in the name of the state, for the recovery of the tax and interest and penalties due in respect thereof under this chapter. Such action shall be brought in the district court of the judicial district in which lies the county of the residence or principal place of business within this state of the taxpayer, or, in the case of an estate or trust, of the place of its principal administration, and for this purpose the place named as such in the return, if any, made by the taxpayer shall be conclusive against the taxpayer in this matter. If no such place is named in the return such action may be commenced in Ramsey county. Such action shall be commenced by filing with the clerk of such court a statement showing the name and address of the taxpayer, if known, an itemized summary of the taxable net income on the basis of which the tax has been computed, the tax due and unpaid thereon and the interest and penalties due with respect thereto under the provisions of this chapter, and shall contain a prayer that the court adjudge the taxpayer to be indebted on account of such taxes, interest, and

penalties in the amount thereof specified in the statement; a copy of such statement shall be furnished to the clerk therewith. The clerk shall mail a copy of the statement by registered mail to the taxpayer at the address given in the return, if any; and, if no such address is given, then at his last known address, within five days after the same is filed, except that, if the taxpayer's address is not known, notice to him shall be made by posting copy of the statement for ten days in the place in the court-house where public notices are regularly posted. The taxpayer shall, if he desires to litigate the claim, or any part thereof, file a verified answer with the clerk setting forth his objections to the claim, or any part thereof; the answer shall be filed on or before the lapse of the twentieth day after the date of mailing the statement; or, if notice has been given by posting, on or before the twentieth day after the expiration of the period during which the notice was required to be posted. If no answer is filed within the specified time, the clerk, upon the filing of an affidavit of default, shall enter judgment for the state in the amount prayed for, plus costs of \$10. If an answer be filed, the issues raised shall stand for trial as soon as possible after the filing of the answer, and the court shall determine the issues and direct judgment accordingly; and, if the taxes, interest, or penalties are sustained to any extent over the amount rendered by the taxpayer, shall assess \$10 costs against the taxpayer. The court shall disregard all technicalities and matters of form not affecting the substantial merits. The commissioner may call upon the county attorney or the attorney general to conduct such proceedings on behalf of the state. Execution shall be issued upon the judgment at the request of the commissioner, and such execution shall, in all other respects, be governed by the laws applicable to executions issued on judgments. Only the homestead and household goods of the judgment debtor shall be exempt from seizure and sale upon such execution.

596 2 / Subd. 2. **Warrant issued to sheriff.** If a tax imposed by this chapter, or any portion of such tax, is not paid within 30 days after it is required to be paid thereunder, and if, for want of power in the State of Minnesota to impose a personal liability for such tax, interest, or penalties upon the taxpayer or to obtain jurisdiction of his person for purposes of rendering against him a personal judgment for the amount of any such tax, interest, or penalties, or for any other reason the proceedings authorized by subdivision 1 shall be impossible, then the commissioner shall issue his warrant to the sheriff of any county of the state commanding him to levy upon and sell the real and personal property of the taxpayer within the county, and to return such warrant to the commissioner and pay to him the money collected by virtue thereof by a time to be therein specified, not less than 60 days from the date of the warrant. The sheriff shall proceed thereunder to levy upon and seize any property of the taxpayer within his county, except the homestead and household goods of the taxpayer, and shall sell so much thereof as is required to satisfy such taxes, interest, and penalties, together with his costs; but such sales shall, as to their manner, be governed by the laws applicable to sales of like property on execution issued against property upon a judgment of a court of record. The proceeds of such sales, less the sheriff's costs, shall be turned over to the commissioner, who shall retain such part thereof as is required to satisfy the tax, interest, penalties, and costs, and pay over any balance to the taxpayer. The commissioner shall not proceed under this subdivision until the expiration of 30 days after mailing to the taxpayer, at his last known address, a written notice of the amount of taxes, interest, and penalties due from the taxpayer and demand for their payment.

Subd. 3. **Collection jeopardized by delay.** The commissioner may also proceed under the provisions of subdivision 2 when he has reasonable grounds for believing that the collection of any taxes, interest, or penalties due under this chapter will be jeopardized by delays incident to other methods of collection; and, in such cases, no preliminary notice and demand shall be required.

Subd. 4. **Taxpayer about to remove from state.** If the commissioner has reasonable grounds for believing that a taxpayer is about to remove himself or his property from this state with the purpose of evading the tax imposed by this chapter, he may immediately declare the taxpayer's taxable year at an end and assess a tax on the basis of his own knowledge or information available to him, mail the taxpayer written notice of the amount thereof, at his last known address,

demand its immediate payment; and, if payment is not immediately made, collect the tax by the method prescribed in subdivision 2, except that it need not await the expiration of the periods of time therein specified.

Subd. 5. **Ordinary action at law or in equity.** In addition to all other methods authorized for the collection of the tax, it may be collected in an ordinary action at law or in equity by the state against the taxpayer. In any action commenced pursuant to this subdivision, upon the filing of an affidavit of default, the clerk of the district court wherein the action was commenced shall enter judgment for the state for the amount demanded in the complaint together with costs and disbursements.

159 C369 205 Subd. 6. **Appeal to supreme court.** Either party to an action for the recovery of any taxes, interest, or penalties under subdivision 1 or subdivision 5 may remove the judgment to the supreme court by appeal, as provided for appeals in civil cases.

Subd. 7. **Injunction forbidden.** No suit shall lie to enjoin the assessment or collection of any taxes imposed by this chapter, or the interest and penalties imposed thereby.

Subd. 8. **Tax presumed valid.** The tax, as assessed by the commissioner, with any penalties included therein, shall be presumed to be valid and correctly determined and assessed, and the burden shall be upon the taxpayer to show its incorrectness or invalidity. The statement filed by the commissioner with the clerk of court, as provided herein, or any other certificate by the commissioner of the amount of the tax and penalties as determined or assessed by him, shall be admissible in evidence and shall establish prima facie the facts set forth therein.

[1933 c 405 s 45; 1957 c 763 s 1, 2] (2394-45)

290.49 TIME LIMIT ON ASSESSMENT, COLLECTION. Subdivision 1. **Assessment, generally.** Except as otherwise provided in this chapter the amount of taxes assessable with respect to all taxable years ending after January 1, 1937, shall be assessed within three and one-half years after the return is filed. Such taxes shall be deemed to have been assessed within the meaning of this section whenever the commissioner shall have determined the taxable net income of the taxpayer and computed and recorded the amount of tax with respect thereto, and if the amount is found to be in excess of that originally declared on the return, whenever the commissioner shall have prepared a notice of tax assessment and mailed the same to the taxpayer. The notice of tax assessment shall be sent by registered mail to the post office address given in the return, and the record of such mailing shall be presumptive evidence of the giving of such notice, and such records shall be preserved by the commissioner.

Subd. 2. **Assessment, court proceedings; income in respect of decedent, income to trustee, fiduciary, corporation.** In the case of income received during the lifetime of a decedent, or by his estate during the period of administration, or by a trustee of a terminating trust or other fiduciary who, because of custody of assets, would be liable for the payment of tax under section 290.54, or by a corporation, the tax shall be assessed within 18 months, and any proceeding in court for the collection of such tax shall be begun within two years after written request for such assessment (filed after the return is made) by the executor, administrator, or other fiduciary representing the estate of such decedent, or by the trustee of a terminating trust or other fiduciary who, because of custody of assets, would be liable for the payment of tax under section 290.54, or by the corporation, but except as provided in subdivision 8, no assessment shall be made after the expiration of three and one half years after the return was filed, and no action shall be brought after the expiration of four years after the return was filed.

This subdivision shall not apply in the case of a corporation unless

- (1) such written request notifies the commissioner that the corporation contemplates dissolution at or before the expiration of such 18-months period; and
- (2) the dissolution is in good faith begun before the expiration of such 18-months period; and
- (3) the dissolution is completed.

Subd. 3. **Omission in excess of 25%.** If the taxpayer omits from gross income an amount properly includible therein which is in excess of 25 percent of the amount of gross income stated in the return, the tax may be assessed, or a proceeding in court for the collection of such tax may be begun at any time within six and one-half years after the return was filed.

Subd. 4. **Omission of corporate liquidation proceeds.** If the taxpayer omits from gross income an amount properly includible therein under section 290.01,

subdivision 21, as an amount distributed in liquidation of a corporation, the tax may be assessed, or a proceeding in court for the collection of such tax may be begun at any time within four years after the return was filed.

Subd. 5. **Computation of time.** For the purposes of this section and of section 290.50, a return filed before the last day prescribed by law for filing thereof shall be considered as filed on such last day.

Subd. 6. **No return, or false or fraudulent return filed.** In the case of a false or fraudulent return with intent to evade tax or of failure to file a return the tax may be assessed, or a proceeding in court for the collection of such tax may be begun at any time.

Subd. 7. **Court proceedings.** Where the assessment of any tax is hereafter made within the period of limitation properly applicable thereto, such tax may be collected by a proceeding in court, but only if begun

(1) within nine months after the expiration of the period for the assessment of the tax, or

(2) within nine months after the expiration of the period agreed upon by the commissioner and the taxpayer, pursuant to the provisions of subdivision 8, or

(3) within nine months after final disposition of any appeal from the order of assessment.

Subd. 8. **Consent to extend time.** Where before the expiration of the time prescribed in subdivisions (1) and (2) for the assessment of the tax, the commissioner and the taxpayer consent in writing to an extension of time for the assessment of the tax, the tax may be assessed at any time prior to the expiration of the period agreed upon. The period so agreed upon may be extended by subsequent agreements in writing made before the expiration of the period previously agreed upon.

Subd. 9. **Certain taxable years.** For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1942, and ending before December 31, 1946, except as to the 18 months limitation provided for in subdivision 2, the limitations of time provided in subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7 (1) shall be extended for an additional year.

[1933 c 405 s 46; Ex1936 c 87 s 1; Ex1937 c 49 s 24; 1939 c 59 s 2; 1939 c 446 s 14; 1941 c 550 s 1; 1943 c 656 s 15; 1945 c 604 s 12; 1947 c 635 s 14; 1949 c 734 s 13; 1951 c 269 s 1; 1951 c 649 s 1-4; 1955 c 125 s 1; 1955 c 128 s 1] (2394-46)

290.50 **290.50 OVERPAYMENTS, CLAIMS FOR REFUND.** Subdivision 1. **Procedure, time limit.** A taxpayer who has paid, voluntarily or otherwise, or from whom there has been collected (other than by the methods provided for in section 290.48, subdivisions 1 and 5, an amount of tax for any year in excess of the amount legally due for that year, may file with the commissioner a claim for a refund of such excess. Except as provided in subdivision 4 no such claim shall be entertained unless filed within two years after such tax was paid or collected, or within three and one-half years from the filing of the return, whichever period is the longer; except that if the claim relates to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1942, and ending before December 31, 1946, such claim will not be entertained unless filed within two years after such tax was paid or collected or within four and one-half years from the filing of the return whichever period is the longer. If the claim relates to an overpayment on account of failure to deduct a loss due to a bad debt or to a security becoming worthless, the period shall be five years from the date the return was filed, and in such case the refund shall be limited to the amount of such overpayment; but no claim for any year ending prior to January 1, 1939, shall be allowed, unless (1) the deduction was claimed by the taxpayer with respect to a subsequent year, and disallowed by the commissioner of taxation prior to January 1, 1943, and (2) the claim is filed before December 1, 1943. If the claim is not filed within three and one-half years after the return is filed, (four and one-half years if the return covers a taxable period beginning after December 31, 1942, and ending before December 31, 1946), or, to the extent that it refers to bad debts or worthless stock losses, within five years after the return is filed, the refund shall not exceed the amount paid within two years prior to the filing of the claim. Upon the filing of a claim the commissioner shall examine the same and shall make and file written findings thereon denying or allowing the claim in whole or in part and shall mail a notice thereof by registered mail to the taxpayer at the address stated upon the return. If such claim is allowed in whole or in part, the commissioner shall issue his certificate for the refundment of the excess paid by the taxpayer, with interest at the rate of two percent per annum computed from the date of the payment or collection of the tax until the date the refund is paid to the taxpayer, and the

state auditor shall cause such refund to be paid out of the proceeds of the taxes imposed by this act, as other state moneys are expended. So much of the proceeds of such taxes as may be necessary are hereby appropriated for that purpose.

Subd. 2. Denial of claim, court proceedings. If the claim is denied in whole or in part, the taxpayer may commence an action against the commissioner to recover any overpayments of taxes claimed to be refundable but for which the commissioner has issued no certificate of refundment. Such action may be brought in the district court of the district in which lies the county of his residence or principal place of business or if an estate or trust, of the principal place of its administration, or in the district court for Ramsey county. Such action may be commenced after the expiration of six months after the claim is filed if the commissioner has not then taken final action thereon, and shall be commenced within 18 months after the notice of the order denying the claim.

Subd. 3. Denial of claim, appeal. Either party to said action may appeal to the supreme court as in other cases.

Subd. 4. Consent to extend time. If the commissioner and the taxpayer have within the periods prescribed in subdivision 1 consented in writing to any extension of time for the assessment of the tax under the provisions of section 290.49, subdivision 8, the period within which a claim for refund may be filed, or a refund may be made or allowed, if no claim is filed, shall be the period within which the commissioner and the taxpayer have consented to an extension for the assessment of the tax and six months thereafter, provided, however, that the period within which a claim for refund may be filed shall not expire prior to two years after the tax was paid.

[1933 c 405 s 47; 1939 c 446 s 15, 19; 1941 c 550 s 18, 22; 1943 c 656 s 16; 1945 c 604 s 21; 1947 c 635 s 15; 1949 c 734 s 14; 1951 c 649 s 5-7; 1953 c 625 s 1; 1957 c 771 s 1] (2394-47)

290.51 AGREEMENTS. Subdivision 1. **Authority to make.** The commissioner, or any officer or employee of the state income tax department authorized in writing by the commissioner, is authorized to enter into an agreement in writing with any person relating to the liability of such person, or of the person or estate for whom he acts, in respect of any state income and franchise tax for any taxable period ending prior to the date of the agreement.

Subd. 2. Approval. If such agreement is approved by the commissioner within such time as may be stated in the agreement, or later agreed to, such agreement shall be final and conclusive; and, except upon a showing of fraud or malfeasance, or misrepresentation of a material fact, the case shall not be reopened as to the matters agreed upon or the agreement modified, by any officer, employee, or agent of the state; and, in any suit, action, or proceeding, such agreement, or any determination, assessment, collection, payment, abatement, refund, or credit made in accordance therewith, shall not be annulled, modified, set aside, or disregarded.

[1939 c. 446 s. 18] (2394-50a)

290.52 ADMINISTRATION, ENFORCEMENT. The commissioner shall administer and enforce the assessment and collection of the taxes imposed by this chapter. He may, from time to time, make, publish, and distribute rules and regulations in enforcing its provisions. In his discretion he may make a charge for copies distributed upon request. He shall cause to be prepared blank forms for the returns required by this chapter. The commissioner shall distribute the same throughout this state and furnish them on application, but failure to receive or secure them shall not relieve any person or corporation from the obligation of making any return required of him or it under this chapter. The commissioner may prescribe rules and regulations governing the recognition of agents, attorneys, or other persons representing claimants before the commissioner, and may require of such persons, agents, and attorneys, before being recognized as representatives of claimants, that they shall show that they are of good character and in good repute, possessed of the necessary qualifications to enable them to render such claimants valuable services, and otherwise competent to advise and assist such claimants in the presentation of their case. Such commissioner may, after due notice and opportunity for hearing, suspend and disbar from further practice before him, any such person, agent, or attorney, shown to be incompetent, disreputable, or who refuses to comply with the said rules and regulations, or who shall with intent to defraud, in any manner wilfully and knowingly deceive, mislead, or threaten any claimant

or prospective claimant, by words, circular, letter, or by advertisement. This shall in no way curtail the rights of individuals to appear in their own behalf or partners or corporations' officers to appear in behalf of their respective partnerships or corporations.

[1933 c 405 s 50; Ex1937 c 49 s 27; 1939 c 446 s 17; 1943 c 656 s 18; 1955 c 126 s 1] (2394-50)

290.53 PENALTIES, INTEREST. Subdivision 1. **Failure to pay tax.** If any tax imposed by this act, or any portion thereof, is not paid within the time herein specified for the payment thereof, or within 30 days after final determination of an appeal to the board of tax appeals relating thereto, there shall be added thereto a specific penalty equal to five percent of the amount so remaining unpaid. Such penalty shall be collected as part of said tax, and the amount of said tax not timely paid, together with said penalty shall bear interest at the rate of four percent per annum from the time such tax should have been paid until paid. Interest accruing upon the tax due as disclosed by the return or upon the amount determined as a deficiency from the date prescribed for the payment of the tax (if the tax is payable in installments, from the date the installment or installments become due and payable under the provisions of section 290.45, subdivision 1) shall be added to the tax and be collected as a part thereof. Where an extension of time for payment has been granted under section 290.45, subdivision 2, interest shall be paid at the rate of four percent per annum from the date when such payment should have been made if no extension had been granted, until such tax is paid. If payment is not made at the expiration of the extended period the penalties provided in this section shall apply.

Subd. 2. **Failure to make and file return, not due to wilful neglect.** In case of any failure to make and file a return as required by this chapter within the time prescribed by law or prescribed by the commissioner in pursuance of law, unless it is shown that such failure is not due to wilful neglect, there shall be added to the tax in lieu of the five percent specific penalty provided in subdivision 1: five percent if the failure is for not more than 30 days with an additional five percent for each additional 30 days or fraction thereof during which such failure continues, not exceeding 25 percent in the aggregate. The amount so added to any tax shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner and as a part of the tax unless the tax has been paid before the discovery of the neglect, in which case the amount so added shall be collected in the same manner as the tax.

Subd. 3. **Failure to file, filing false or fraudulent return; intent to evade tax; 50 percent penalty.** If any person, with intent to evade the tax imposed by this act, shall fail to file any return required by this act, or shall with such intent file a false or fraudulent return, there shall also be imposed on him as a penalty an amount equal to 50 percent of any tax (less any amounts paid by him on the basis of such false or fraudulent return) found due from him for the period to which such return related. The penalty imposed by this subdivision shall be collected as part of the tax, and shall be in addition to any other penalties, civil and criminal, provided by this section.

Subd. 4. **Failure to file, filing false or fraudulent return; intent to evade tax; criminal provisions.** In addition to the penalties hereinbefore prescribed, (a) Any person required by this act to make a return, who knowingly fails to make such a return at the time required by law, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; (b) Any person who wilfully makes and subscribes any return, statement, or other document, which contains or is verified by a written declaration that it is made under the penalties of perjury, and which he knows to be false and untrue as to any material matter, shall be guilty of a felony. Notwithstanding the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, sections 628.26 and 628.30, or any other provision of the criminal laws of this state, an indictment may be found and filed, or an information filed, upon any criminal offense specified in this subdivision, in the proper court within six years and six months after the commission of the offense. The term "person" as used in this subdivision includes any officer or employee of a corporation or a member or employee of a partnership who as such officer, member or employee is under a duty to perform the act in respect to which the violation occurs.

Subd. 5. **Allocation of payments.** All payments received shall be credited first to penalties, next to interest, and then to the tax due.

Subd. 6. **Abatement.** The commissioner shall have power to abate penalties when in his opinion their enforcement would be unjust and inequitable. The exercise of this power shall be subject to the approval of the attorney general.

[1933 c 405 s 49; Ex1937 c 49 s 25; 1941 c 550 s 19; 1943 c 656 s 17; 1945 c 604 s 20; 1947 c 635 s 16; 1951 c 606 s 1; 1953 c 634 s 1; 1955 c 766 s 1; 1957 c 890 s 1] (2394-49)

290.54 TAX A PERSONAL DEBT. The tax imposed by this chapter, and interest and penalties imposed with respect thereto, shall become a personal debt of the taxpayer from the time the liability therefor arises, irrespective of when the time for discharging such liability by payment occurs. The debt shall, in the case of the executor or administrator of the estate of a decedent and in the case of any fiduciary, be that of such person in his official or fiduciary capacity only unless he shall have voluntarily distributed the assets held in such capacity without reserving sufficient assets to pay such tax, interest, and penalties, in which event he shall be personally liable for any deficiency. This provision shall apply only to cases in which this state is legally competent to impose such personal liability.

The tax imposed by this chapter, and interest and penalties imposed with respect thereto, shall become a lien upon all of the real property of the taxpayer within this state, except his homestead, from and after the filing by the commissioner of a notice of such lien in the office of the register of deeds of the county in which such real property is situated.

[1933 c. 405 s. 48] (2394-48)

290.55 [Unnecessary]

290.56 EXAMINATION OF TAXPAYER'S RECORDS; CHANGE IN FEDERAL RETURN. (A) For the purpose of determining the correctness of any return or of determining whether or not any person should have made a return or paid taxes hereunder, the commissioner shall have power to examine, or cause to be examined, any books, papers, records, or memoranda relevant to making such determinations, including the taxpayer's retained copy of his return of income to the United States government for any year, whether such books, papers, records, or memoranda are the property of or in the possession of the taxpayer or any other person or corporation. He shall further have power to require the attendance of any taxpayer or other person having knowledge or information in the premises to compel the production of books, papers, records, or memoranda by persons so required to attend, to take testimony on matters material to such determination, and to administer oaths or affirmations.

(B) If the amount of net income for any year of any taxpayer as returned to the United States Treasury Department is changed or corrected by the commissioner of internal revenue or other office of the United States or other competent authority, or where a renegotiation of a contract or subcontract with the United States results in a change in net income, such taxpayer shall report such changed or corrected income, or the results of such renegotiation, within 90 days after the final determination of such change or correction or renegotiation, or as required by the commissioner of taxation and shall concede the accuracy of such determination or state wherein it is erroneous. Any taxpayer filing an amended return with such department shall also file within 90 days thereafter a copy of such amended return with the commissioner of taxation.

(C) Failure to report such changed or corrected federal net income or to file a copy of such amended federal return as set forth above and within the time stated shall suspend the running of the period of limitation until such report or copy has been furnished to the commissioner of taxation.

NOTE: The provisions of this section as amended by Laws 1957, chapter 767, section 1, are applicable to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1956.

[1933 c 405 s 51; 1957 c 767 s 1] (2394-51)

290.57 EXAMINERS, APPOINTMENT OF. For the purpose of making such examinations and determinations, the commissioner may appoint such officers, to be known as income tax examiners, as he may deem necessary. If the commissioner deems it advisable, he may request the public examiner, for such period of time as he may direct, to audit such returns and conduct such examinations, and report thereon to the commissioner. Upon such request being made, the public examiner shall appoint such income tax examiners as he may deem necessary.

[1933 c. 405 s. 52] (2394-52)

290.58 EXAMINERS, POWERS OF. Such income tax examiners, whether appointed by the commissioner or by the public examiner, shall have all the rights

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and powers with reference to the examining of books, records, papers, or memoranda, and with reference to the subpoenaing of witnesses, administering of oaths and affirmations, and taking of testimony conferred upon the commissioner by this chapter. The clerk of any court of record, or any justice of the peace, upon demand of any such examiner, shall issue a subpoena for the attendance of any witness or the production of any books, papers, records, or memoranda before such examiner. The commissioner may also issue subpoenas for the appearance of witnesses before him or before such examiners. The commissioner may appoint such referees as he deems necessary to review, singly or as a board of review, the reports of the income tax examiners and petitions or complaints of taxpayers, and report thereon to the commissioner. Disobedience of subpoenas issued under this chapter shall be punished by the district court of the district in which the subpoena is issued as for a contempt of the district court.

[1933 c. 405 s. 53] (2394-53)

290.59 ADDITIONAL HELP. The commissioner, and the public examiner if requested to conduct examinations as hereinbefore provided, may appoint and employ such additional help, or purchase such supplies or materials or incur such other expenditures in the enforcement of this chapter as they may deem necessary. The salaries of all officers and employees provided for in this chapter shall be fixed by the commissioner, where appointed by him, and by the public examiner, where appointed by him, subject to the approval of the commissioner of administration.

[1933 c. 405 s. 54] (2394-54)

290.60 EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION. All the expenses of the administration of this chapter shall be paid out of the receipts therefrom as other moneys of the state are expended by the departments incurring the same, and there is hereby appropriated out of such receipts so much thereof as may be necessary therefor.

Expenses of the administration of this chapter as provided for herein shall include fees and expenses incurred by the Attorney General in litigation for the collection of the taxes provided for in this chapter. None of said departments may expend any money for any of the purposes of this chapter after February 15, 1935, unless the same shall be appropriated by the Legislature.

[1933 c. 405 s. 55; 1943 c. 115 s. 1] (2394-55)

290.61 PUBLICITY OF RETURNS, INFORMATION. It shall be unlawful for the commission or any other public official or employee to divulge or otherwise make known in any manner any particulars set forth or disclosed in any report or return required by this chapter, or any information concerning, the taxpayer's affairs acquired from his or its records, officers, or employees while examining or auditing any taxpayer's liability for taxes imposed hereunder, except in connection with a proceeding involving taxes due under this chapter from the taxpayer making such return and except as provided in section 290.361. The commissioner may furnish a copy of any taxpayer's return to any official of the United States or of any state having duties to perform in respect to the assessment or collection of any law imposed upon or measured by income, if such taxpayer is required by the laws of the United States or of such state to make a return therein and if the laws of the United States or of such state provide substantially for the same secrecy in respect to the information revealed thereby as is provided by our laws. The commissioner and all other public officials and employees shall keep and maintain the same secrecy in respect to any information furnished by any department, commission, or official of the United States or of any other state in respect to the income of any person as is required by this section in respect to information concerning the affairs of taxpayers under this chapter. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the commissioner from publishing statistics so classified as not to disclose the identity of particular returns or reports and the items thereof.

Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

[1933 c. 405 s. 56; Ex. 1937 c. 49 s. 31; 1941 c. 18 s. 5] (2394-56)

290.62 DISTRIBUTION, INCOME TAX SCHOOL FUND. The revenues derived from the taxes, interest, penalties and charges under this chapter shall be paid into the state treasury and credited to a special fund to be known as income tax school fund, and be distributed as follows:

3901 58.021
X 670.12.1/1

(1) There shall be paid from this income tax school fund all refunds of taxes erroneously collected from taxpayers under this chapter as provided herein;

(2) There shall be transferred each year from this fund to the general revenue fund the amount expended from the latter fund for expenses of administering this chapter;

(3) Of the income tax receipts (exclusive of veterans adjusted compensation taxes) received from corporate taxpayers during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1957, and ending June 30, 1958, there shall be transferred from the income tax school fund to the general revenue fund 11.2 percent thereof.

(4) Out of the balance in this income tax school fund, after meeting the requirements of clauses (1) and (2), there shall be distributed as income tax school aid to each school district of the state, including municipalities operating their own school, an amount equal to \$10 per child between the ages of six and 16 years, both years inclusive, residing in such district without being subject to any conditions; provided, that a child in his sixteenth year shall be included only if in actual attendance in school;

(5) The balance thereof shall be credited to the special state aid fund to be distributed as in this act provided.

[1933 c 405 s 57; 1935 c 252; 1937 c 122; 1937 c 397; Ex1937 c 49 s 28; 1939 c 438 s 1; 1941 c 445; 1943 c 630 s 1; 1943 c 656 s 29; 1947 c 633 s 18; 1955 c 127 s 1; Ex1957 c 1 art VII s 1] (2394-57)

290.623 [Repealed, 1947 c 633 s 22]

290.65 MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES, EXEMPTIONS. Subdivision 1. **Gross income, exclusion.** The first \$3,000 received by any individual as compensation for personal services in the Armed Forces of the United States or the United Nations, shall be excluded from gross income in computing income taxes under the provisions of sections 290.01 to 290.63, as amended. This subdivision shall apply to the taxable year 1942 and all subsequent taxable years.

Subd. 2. **Time limits extended.** The limitations of time provided by sections 290.01 to 290.63, as amended, relating to income taxes, and sections 271.01 to 271.20, as amended, relating to the board of tax appeals, for (a) filing returns, (b) paying taxes, (c) claiming refunds, (d) commencing action thereon, (e) appealing to the board of tax appeals from orders relating to income taxes, and (f) appealing to the supreme court of Minnesota from decisions of the board of tax appeals relating to income taxes, are hereby extended, with respect to each individual, for the period during which such individual is, or has been for any period commencing after December 7, 1941, continuously and for more than 90 days outside the United States, and for a further period of six months after his return to the United States.

Subd. 3. **Interest, penalties.** No interest upon any income tax shall be assessed or collected from any individual with respect to whom, and for the period during which, the limitations of time are extended as provided in subdivision 2; provided, that interest shall accrue, notwithstanding such extension, for such part of said period as the individual is not serving in the Armed Forces of the United States or the United Nations. No penalty shall be assessed against or collected from any individual by reason of failure, during the extension of the periods of time as provided in subdivision 2, to perform any act required by the laws prescribed in said subdivision. No interest shall be paid upon any income tax refund to any individual with respect to whom, and for the period during which, the limitations of time are extended as provided in subdivision 2.

Subd. 4. **Time limit for assessment extended.** The limitations of time for the assessment of any tax, penalty or interest, as provided by the laws described in subdivision 2 are hereby extended, with respect to the same individuals, and for the same period, as provided in said subdivision, and for a further period of six months; and the limitations of time for the commencement of action to collect any tax, penalty or interest from such individuals are hereby extended for a period ending six months after the expiration of the time for assessment as herein provided.

For the purpose of this subdivision the period of six months after return to the United States, as provided in subdivision 2, shall not begin to run until written notice of such return is filed with the Commissioner of Taxation.

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Subd. 5. **Time period for acts unaffected.** Nothing in this section shall be construed as reducing any period of time provided by the laws set forth in subdivision 2, within which any act is required or permitted to be done.

Subd. 6. **"United States."** The term "United States" as used in this section does not include Alaska, Hawaii, Canal Zone or the Caribbean Islands.

Subd. 7. **Time for acts; effect of appointment of executor, administrator, guardian.** The provisions of subdivision 2 shall not extend the time for performing any of the acts therein set forth beyond the expiration of three months after the appointment of an executor, administrator, or guardian, in this state, for any individual described therein except as provided in subdivision 15.

Subd. 8. **Periods of limitations, applicability of section.** This section shall apply to all periods of limitation which expire after the passage of this act. If any such period has expired prior to the passage of this act, and subsequent to December 7, 1941, and the right of any individual described in subdivision 2 is barred thereby, the said period of limitation is hereby revived and extended as provided in this section, and any taxes, penalty or interest assessed contrary to the provisions of subdivision 3 shall be abated.

Subd. 9. **Time limits, additional extension in certain cases.** The limitations of time provided by sections 290.01 to 290.63, as amended, relating to income taxes, and sections 271.01 to 271.20, as amended relating to the board of tax appeals, for (a) filing returns, (b) paying taxes, (c) claiming refunds, (d) commencing action thereon, (e) appealing to the board of tax appeals from orders relating to income taxes, and (f) appealing to the supreme court from decisions of the board of tax appeals relating to income taxes, are hereby extended, with respect to each individual, for the period during which such individual is or has been continuously for any period beginning after December 7, 1941, serving in the Armed Forces of the United States, or the United Nations, and for a further period of six months after the termination of such service, provided, that the ability of such individual to file the return, pay the tax or any part thereof, or any interest or penalty thereon, or to perform any other act described in this subdivision is materially impaired by reason of such service, but if an extension of time is granted, the fact that such individual's ability to pay was not impaired, shall not prevent the operation of the extensions of time herein provided. The commissioner may by regulation require the filing of a statement or affidavit or other proof, at the time the return or tax is due or other act is required to be done, stating the fact of inability to comply with the requirements of law because of service in the Armed Forces of the United States or the United Nations.

Subd. 10. **Interest, penalties; additional extension.** No interest upon any income tax shall be assessed or collected from any individual, and no interest shall be paid upon any income tax refund to any individual, with respect to whom, and for the period during which, the limitations of time are extended as provided in subdivision 9. No penalty shall be assessed or collected from any such individual by reason of failure during such period to perform any act required by the laws described in subdivision 9.

Subd. 11. **Time limit for assessment, additional extension.** The limitations of time provided for the assessment of any tax, penalty or interest, as provided by the laws described in subdivision 9, are hereby extended, with respect to the same individuals, and for the same period, as provided in said subdivision, and for a further period of six months; and the limitations of time for the commencement of action to collect any tax, penalty or interest from such individuals are hereby extended for a period ending six months after the expiration of the time for assessment as herein provided. For the purpose of this subdivision the period of six months after termination of service in the Armed Forces, as provided in subdivision 9, shall not begin to run until written notice of such termination is filed with the commissioner of taxation.

Subd. 12. **Time limit for acts unaffected by additional extension.** Nothing in this section shall be construed as reducing any period of time provided by the laws set forth in subdivision 9, within which any act is required or permitted to be done.

Subd. 13. Time for acts; effect of appointment of executor, administrator, guardian; additional extension. The provisions of subdivision 9 shall not extend the time for performing any of the acts therein set forth beyond the expiration of three months after the appointment of an executor, administrator, or guardian, in this state, for any individual described therein except as provided in subdivision 15.

Subd. 14. Period of limitations, additional extension; applicability of section. This section shall apply to all periods of limitation which expire after the passage of this act. If any such period has expired prior to the passage of this act, and subsequent to December 7, 1941, and the right of any individual described in subdivision 9 is barred thereby, the said period of limitation is hereby revived and extended as provided in this section, and any taxes, penalty or interest assessed contrary to the provisions of subdivision 10 shall be abated.

Subd. 15. Death during World War II. In the case of any individual who dies on or after December 7, 1941, while in active service as a member of the military or naval forces of the United States or of any of the United Nations prior to the termination of hostilities as proclaimed by Congress or by the President of the United States, any income tax imposed under the provisions of sections 290.01 to 290.63, shall not be imposed with respect to the taxable year in which falls the date of his death, and such tax imposed for any prior taxable years which is unpaid at the date of his death (including additions to the tax, interest and penalties) shall not be assessed, and if assessed, the assessment shall be abated. In addition, upon the filing of a claim for refund within seven years after the termination of hostilities as set forth above, the tax paid or collected with respect to any taxable year beginning after December 31, 1940, during which such decedent was in active service shall be refunded.

Subd. 16. Death on or after December 31, 1949. In the case of any individual who dies on or after December 31, 1949, while in active service as a member of the military or naval forces of the United States or of any of the United Nations, any income tax imposed under the provisions of sections 290.01 to 290.63, shall not be imposed with respect to the taxable year in which falls the date of his death, and such tax imposed for any prior taxable year which is unpaid at the date of his death (including additions to the tax, interest and penalties) shall not be assessed, and if assessed, the assessment shall be abated. In addition, upon the filing of a claim for refund within seven years from the date the return was filed, the tax paid or collected with respect to any taxable year beginning after December 31, 1949, during which such decedent was in active service shall be refunded.

Subd. 17. Abatement. The commissioner of taxation shall have power, with respect to individuals referred to in this section, to abate penalties and interest when in his opinion their enforcement would be unjust and inequitable. The exercise of this power shall be subject to the approval of the attorney general.

[1943 c 107 s 1; 1945 c 604 s 15; 1947 c 635 s 17; 1951 c 648 s 1-3]

290.66 EFFECTIVE DATES. The provisions of Laws 1945, Chapter 604, shall apply to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1944, except as otherwise provided therein and except as follows: the amendments by Laws 1945, Chapter 604, Section 15, to Laws 1943, Chapter 107, (Sec. 290.65) shall take effect as if contained in the original enactment thereof; Laws 1945, Chapter 604, Sections 4, 5, and 17, (Sec. 290.07, Subds. 4 and 5, and 290.077) shall apply in the case of all individuals dying on or after January 1, 1945, and at the election of an executor or administrator of an estate or if there be no estate the principal recipient of the rights described in Laws 1945, Chapter 604, Section 17, (Sec. 290.077) they shall apply in the case of individuals who died on or after January 1, 1943, and prior to January 1, 1945; Laws 1945, Chapter 604, Section 6, (Sec. 290.075) shall apply to all claims filed after the passage of Laws 1945, Chapter 604; Laws 1945, Chapter 604, Section 9, (Sec. 290.12, Subd. 2) shall apply to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1942; Laws 1945, Chapter 604, Section 12, (Sec. 290.49) shall apply to all existing liabilities; Laws 1945, Chapter 604, Section 20, (Sec. 290.53) shall apply to all assessments hereafter made; Laws 1945, Chapter 604, Section 21, (Sec. 290.50) shall apply to all refunds hereafter made; the provisions of Laws 1945, Chapter 604, Section 22, (Sec. 290.361) Subdivision 2, Clause (c), shall apply to all taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1944; and the provisions of Laws 1945, Chapter 604, Section 22, (Sec. 290.361) Subdivision 2, Clause (d), shall apply to all taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1940.

[1945 c. 604 s. 31]

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290.67 EFFECTIVE DATES. The provisions of Laws 1945, Chapter 596, (Sec. 290.16, Subd. 2) shall apply to all taxable years beginning after December 31, 1944.
[1945 c. 596 s. 4]

290.68 EFFECTIVE DATES. The effective date of Laws 1945, Chapter 410, (Sec. 290.03) is April 20, 1945.
[1945 c. 410 s. 1]

290.69 EFFECTIVE DATE, CERTAIN SECTIONS. The amendment by Laws 1951, Chapter 649, Section 4, shall take effect upon passage but shall not apply to any agreement for extension of time for the assessment of the tax made before the passage of this act, or to any subsequent extensions thereof.

The amendments by Laws 1951, Chapter 649, Sections 6 and 7, shall take effect upon passage but shall not apply to any claims filed prior to the passage of Laws 1951, Chapter 649.

[1951 c. 649 s. 8]

290.91 DESTRUCTION OF RETURNS. The commissioner of taxation is hereby authorized to destroy all income tax returns, including audit reports, orders and correspondence relating thereto, which have been on file in his office for a period of five years or more. The commissioner may, in his discretion, before destruction, make copies thereof by microfilm, photostat or other similar means. Such copies, when certified to by the commissioner, shall be admissible in evidence in the same manner and be given the same effect as the original documents destroyed.

[1945 c. 604 s. 27; 1947 c. 92 s. 1]