

Income and Estate Taxes

CHAPTER 290

INCOME AND EXCISE TAXES

- 290.01 Definitions.
- 290.013 Items not to be taken into account repeatedly.
- 290.02 Excise tax on corporations; imposition, measurement.
- 290.03 Income tax; imposition, classes of taxpayers.
- 290.032 Lump sum distribution tax.
- 290.04 Liability for tax.
- 290.05 Exempt individuals, organizations, estates, trusts.
- 290.06 Rates of tax; credits against tax.
- 290.067 *Dependent care credit.*
- 290.068 Credit for research and experimental expenditures.
- 290.069 Small business investment credits.
- 290.07 Net income; computation, accounting period.
- 290.071 Income from United States bonds and recovery amounts.
- 290.073 Gross income, commodity credit loans.
- 290.075 Renegotiated war contracts.
- 290.077 Income in respect of decedents.
- 290.079 Interest on certain deferred payments.
- 290.08 Exemptions from gross income.
- 290.081 Income of nonresidents, reciprocity.
- 290.082 Credit for occupation tax on the mining or production of copper-nickel ores.
- 290.085 Gross income, dividends from state and national banks.
- 290.088 Deduction for federal income taxes; election.
- 290.089 Deductions from gross income; individuals.
- 290.09 Deductions from gross income.
- 290.091 Alternative minimum tax on preference items.
- 290.095 Operating loss deduction.
- 290.10 Nondeductible items.
- 290.11 Determination of income, inventories.
- 290.12 Gain or loss on disposition of property, computation.
- 290.13 Gain or loss on disposition of property, recognition.
- 290.131 Distributions by corporations; effects on recipients.
- 290.132 Distributions by corporations; effects on corporation.
- 290.133 Definitions, constructive ownership of stock.
- 290.134 Corporate liquidations; effects on recipients.
- 290.135 Corporate liquidations; effects on corporation.
- 290.136 Corporate organizations and reorganizations.
- 290.138 Carryovers.
- 290.139 Basis and adjustments for certain years.
- 290.14 Gain or loss on disposition of property, basis.
- 290.15 Gain or loss on disposition of property, basis of property acquired before January 1, 1933.
- 290.16 Depreciation, basis; gain or loss on disposition of property, how taken into account in computing net income.
- 290.165 Interest on reverse mortgage loans; how taken into account in computing net income.
- 290.17 Gross income, allocation to state.
- 290.171 Enactment of multistate tax compact.
- 290.172 Commissioner of revenue.
- 290.173 Multistate compact advisory committee.
- 290.174 Interstate audits.
- 290.175 Optional apportionment.
- 290.18 Taxable net income, adjusted gross income; computation.
- 290.19 Net income; allocation to state, methods.
- 290.20 Net income; allocation to state, petition for other methods.
- 290.21 Deductions allowed to corporations.
- 290.22 Estates and trusts, imposition of tax.
- 290.23 Estates and trusts; computation of net income, credits; deductions.
- 290.25 Trusts; grantor treated as substantial owner.
- 290.26 Employees' trust, annuity plans.
- 290.281 Common trust fund.
- 290.29 Transferees, fiduciaries; liability, time limit, notice.
- 290.30 Fiduciaries, duty to pay tax.
- 290.31 Partnerships; individual liability of partners.
- 290.311 Partnership gross income.
- 290.32 Taxes for part of year, computation.
- 290.33 Taxable year extending into calendar years affected by different laws.
- 290.34 Corporations, special provisions.
- 290.35 Insurance companies; report of net income; computation of amount of income allocable to state.
- 290.36 Investment companies; report of net income; computation of amount of income allocable to state.
- 290.361 National and state banks; imposition of excise tax, computation.
- 290.37 Filing requirements.
- 290.38 Returns of married persons.
- 290.39 Return; form and filing.
- 290.391 Amended returns.
- 290.40 Annual return, exceptions.
- 290.41 Information returns.
- 290.42 Filing returns, date.
- 290.43 Returns, where filed.
- 290.431 Nongame wildlife checkoff.
- 290.44 Payment of tax, who must pay.
- 290.45 Payment of tax, time for.
- 290.46 Examination of returns; assessments, refunds.
- 290.47 Assessment; failure to file return, false or fraudulent return filed.
- 290.48 Delinquent taxes, collection.
- 290.49 Time limit on assessment, collection.
- 290.491 Tax on gain; discharge in bankruptcy.
- 290.50 Overpayments, claims for refund or credits.
- 290.52 Administration, enforcement.
- 290.521 Action to enjoin income tax return preparers.
- 290.522 Action to enjoin promoters of abusive tax shelters.
- 290.523 Understatement of taxpayer's liability by income tax return preparer.
- 290.53 Penalties, interest.
- 290.531 Payment of tax pending appeal.
- 290.54 Tax a personal debt.

290.56	Examination of taxpayer's records; federal returns; extensions.	290.931	Declarations of estimated income tax by corporations.
290.57	Examiners, appointment of.	290.932	Time for filing declarations of estimated income tax by corporations.
290.58	Examiners, powers of.	290.933	Installment payments of estimated income tax by corporations.
290.59	Additional help.	290.934	Failure by corporation to pay estimated income tax.
290.61	Publicity of returns, information.	290.935	Payment on account.
290.611	Disclosure of contents of tax returns prohibited in certain instances; penalty.	290.936	Overpayment of estimated tax.
290.612	Inquiries related to applications for liquor licenses.	290.97	Contracts with state; withholding.
290.62	Distribution of revenues.	290.9725	Election by small business corporation.
290.65	Time limits; penalties.	290.9726	Corporation taxable income taxed to shareholders.
290.91	Destruction of returns.	290.974	Return of S corporation.
290.92	Tax withheld at source upon wages.		
290.93	Declaration of estimated tax.		

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. 1a. **Uniform probate code.** The definitions set forth in section 524.1-201, wherever appropriate to the administration of the provisions of this chapter, are incorporated by reference herein.

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 chapter, a trust or estate or a corporation; and the term "partner" includes a member in 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 the general partner's 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. 7a. **Resident estate.** Resident estate means the estate of a deceased person where (a) the decedent was domiciled in Minnesota at the date of death, or (b) the personal representative or fiduciary was appointed by a Minnesota court in a proceeding other than an ancillary proceeding, or (c) the administration of the estate is carried on in Minnesota in a proceeding other than an ancillary proceeding.

Subd. 7b. **Resident trust.** Resident trust means a trust except a grantor type trust which is administered in this state. The term "grantor type trust" means a trust where the income or gains of the trust are taxable to the grantor or others treated as substantial owners under sections 671 to 678 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

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

Subd. 8a. **Personal representative.** The term "personal representative" includes executor, administrator, successor personal representative, special administrator, and persons who perform substantially the same function under the law governing their status.

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 revenue 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.

Subd. 19. **Net income.** The term "net income" means the gross income, as defined in subdivision 20, less the following deductions to the extent allowed by section 290.18, subdivision 1:

(a) for corporations, the deductions allowed by section 290.09;

(b) for individuals, the deductions allowed in section 290.088, without regard to sections 290.18, subdivision 1 if the taxpayer elects to compute the taxes under sections 290.06, subdivision 2c, paragraph (a) or (c); 290.089; and 290.09; and

(c) for estates and trusts, the deduction allowed by section 290.088, without regard to section 290.18, subdivision 1 if the taxpayer elects to compute the taxes under section 290.06, subdivision 2c, paragraph (c).

Subd. 20. **Gross income.** Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the term "gross income," as applied to corporations 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 dealing in, property; income derived from the transaction of any trade or business; and income derived from any source.

The term "gross income" in its application to individuals, estates, and trusts shall mean the adjusted gross income as defined in the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through the date specified herein for the applicable taxable year, with the modifications specified in this subdivision and in subdivisions 20a to 20f. For estates and trusts the adjusted gross income shall be their federal taxable income as defined in the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through the date specified herein for the applicable taxable year, with the modifications specified in this subdivision and in subdivisions 20a to 20f.

(i) The Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1980, and as amended by sections 302(b) and 501 to 509 of Public Law Number 97-34, shall be in effect for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1980 including the provisions of section 404 (relating to partial exclusions of dividends and interest received by individuals) of the Crude Oil Windfall Profit Tax Act of 1980, Public Law Number 96-223. The provisions of Public Law Number 96-471 (relating to installment sales) sections 122, 123, 126, 201, 202, 203, 204, 211, 213, 214, 251, 261, 264, 265, 311(g)(3), 313, 314(a)(1), 321(a), 501 to 507, 811, and 812 of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, Public Law Number 97-34 and section 113 of Public Law Number 97-119 shall be effective at the same time that they become effective for federal income tax purposes.

(ii) The Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1981, shall be in effect for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1981. The provisions of sections 205(a), 214 to 222, 231, 232, 236, 247, 251, 252, 253, 265, 266, 285, 288, and 335 of the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982, Public Law Number 97-248, section 6(b)(2) and (3) of the Subchapter S Revision Act of 1982, Public Law Number 97-354, section 517 of Public Law Number 97-424, sections 101(c) and (d), 102(a), (aa), (f)(4), (g), (j), (l), 103(c), 104(b)(3), 105, 305(d), 306(a)(9) of Public Law Number 97-448, and sections 101 and 102 of Public Law Number 97-473 shall be effective at the same time that they become effective for federal income tax purposes. The Payment-in-Kind Tax Treatment Act of 1983, Public Law Number 98-4, shall be effective at the same time that it becomes effective for federal income tax purposes.

(iii) The Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through January 15, 1983, shall be in effect for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1982.

(iv) The Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1983, shall be in effect for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1983. The provisions of sections 13, 17, 25(b), 31, 32, 41 to 43, 52, 55, 56, 71 to 74, 77, 81, 82, 91, 92, 94, 101 to 103, 105 to 108, 111 to 113, 147(c), 171, 172, 174, 175, 179(a), 221, 223, 224, 421(b), 432, 481, 491, 512, 522 to 524, 554 to 557, 561, 611(a), 621 to 623, 626 to 628, 711(c), 712(d), 713(b), (e), (g), and (h), 721(a), (b), (d), (g), (i), (o), (p), (r), (t), and (w), 722(e), 1001, 1026, 1061 to 1064, 1066, 1076, 1078, and 2638(b) of the Deficit Reduction Act of 1984, Public Law Number 98-369, and section 1 of Public Law Number 98-611 shall be effective at the same time that they become effective for federal income tax purposes.

(v) The Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through May 25, 1985, shall be in effect for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1984. The provisions of sections 101, 102, 103, 201, and 202 of Public Law Number 99-121 shall be effective at the same time that they become effective for federal income tax purposes.

(vi) The Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, shall be in effect for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1985.

References to the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 in subdivisions 20a, 20b, 20e, and 20f mean the code in effect for the purpose of defining gross income for the applicable taxable year.

Subd. 20a. **Modifications increasing federal adjusted gross income.** There shall be added to federal adjusted gross income:

(1) interest income on obligations of any state other than Minnesota or a political subdivision of any other state exempt from federal income taxes under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954;

(2) income taxes imposed by this state or any other taxing jurisdiction, to the extent deductible in determining federal adjusted gross income and not credited against federal income tax;

(3) interest income from qualified scholarship funding bonds as defined in section 103(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, if the nonprofit corporation is domiciled outside of Minnesota;

(4) exempt-interest dividends, as defined in section 852(b)(5)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, not included in federal adjusted gross income pursuant to section 852(b)(5)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, except for that portion of exempt-interest dividends derived from interest income on 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;

(5) for an estate or trust, the amount of any loss from a source outside of Minnesota which is not allowed under section 290.17 including any capital loss or net operating loss carryforwards or carrybacks resulting from the loss;

(6) to the extent deducted in computing the estate or trust's federal taxable income, interest, taxes and other expenses which are not allowed under section 290.10, clause (9) or (10); and

(7) losses from the business of mining as defined in section 290.05, subdivision 1, clause (a) which is not subject to the Minnesota income tax.

Subd. 20b. **Modifications reducing federal adjusted gross income.** There shall be subtracted from federal adjusted gross income:

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

(2) the portion of any gain, from the sale or other disposition of property having a higher adjusted basis for Minnesota income tax purposes than for federal income tax purposes, that does not exceed such difference in basis; but if such gain is considered a long-term capital gain for federal income tax purposes, the modification shall be limited to 40 per centum of the portion of the gain;

(3) losses, not otherwise reducing federal adjusted gross income assignable to Minnesota, arising from events or transactions which are assignable to Minnesota under the provisions of sections 290.17 to 290.20, including any capital loss or net operating loss carryforwards or carrybacks or out of state loss carryforwards resulting from the losses, and including any farm loss carryforwards or carrybacks;

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

(5) the amount of any distribution from a qualified pension or profit-sharing plan included in federal adjusted gross income in the year of receipt to the extent of any contribution not previously allowed as a deduction by reason of a change in federal law which was not adopted by Minnesota law for a taxable year beginning in 1974 or later;

(6) pension income as provided by section 290.08, subdivision 26;

(7) the first \$3,000 of compensation for personal services in the armed forces of the United States or the United Nations, and the next \$2,000 of compensation for personal services in the armed forces of the United States or the United Nations wholly performed outside the state of Minnesota. This modification does not apply to compensation defined in clause (6);

(8) unemployment compensation to the extent includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes under section 85 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954;

(9) for an estate or trust, the amount of any income or gain which is not assignable to Minnesota under the provisions of section 290.17;

(10)(a) income from the business of mining as defined in section 290.05, subdivision 1, clause (a) which is not subject to the Minnesota income tax; (b) to the extent included in computing federal adjusted gross income, expenses and other items allocable to the business of mining or producing iron ore, the mining or production of which is subject to the occupation tax imposed by section 298.01, subdivision 1, shall be allowed as a subtraction to the extent that the expenses or other items are included in computing the modifications provided in subdivision 20a, clause (7) or paragraph (a) of this clause and to the extent that the expenses or other items are not deductible, capitalizable, retainable in basis, or taken into account by allowance or otherwise in computing the occupation tax. Occupation taxes imposed under chapter 298, royalty taxes imposed under chapter 299, and depletion expenses may not be subtracted under this paragraph;

(11) to the extent included in federal adjusted gross income, distributions from a qualified governmental pension plan which represent a return of designated employee contributions to the plan and which contributions were included in gross income pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1984, section 290.01, subdivision 20a, clause (18). The provisions of this clause shall apply before the provisions of clause (6) apply and an amount subtracted under this clause may not be subtracted under clause (6); and

(12) to the extent included in federal adjusted gross income, distributions from an individual retirement account which represent a return of contributions if the contributions were included in gross income pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1984, section 290.01, subdivision 20a, clause (17). The distribution shall be allocated first to return of contributions included in gross income until the amount of the contributions has been exhausted;

(13) to the extent included in federal adjusted gross income, income related to disposition of property used in a family farm business as provided by section 290.08, subdivision 27.

Subd. 20c. [Repealed, 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 59]

Subd. 20d. **Modification for amounts transferred to surplus.** Amounts transferred from a reserve or other account, if in effect transfers to surplus, shall, for corporate taxpayers, to the extent that the 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 the amounts resulted in a reduction of the tax imposed by this chapter and 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 chapter.

Subd. 20e. **Modification in computing taxable income of the estate of a decedent.** Amounts allowable under section 2053 or 2054 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 in computing federal estate tax liability shall not be allowed as a deduction (or as an offset against the sales price of property in determining gain or loss) in computing the taxable income of the estate or any person unless an election is made for federal income tax purposes under section 642(g) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The election made for federal tax purposes under section 642(g) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 is binding for Minnesota tax purposes.

Subd. 20f. **Modification for accelerated cost recovery system.** A modification shall be made for the allowable deduction under the accelerated cost recovery system. The allowable deduction for the accelerated cost recovery system as provided in section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 shall be the same amount as provided in that section for individuals, estates, and trusts with the following modifications:

(1) For property placed in service after December 31, 1980, and for taxable years beginning before January 1, 1982, 15 percent of the allowance provided in section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 shall not be allowed.

(2)(a) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1981, and before January 1, 1983, for 15-year real property as defined in section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, 40 percent of the allowance provided in section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 shall not be allowed and for all other property, 17 percent of the allowance shall not be allowed.

(b) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1982, and before January 1, 1985, and with respect to property placed in service in taxable years beginning before January 1, 1983, for 15-year real property as defined in section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, 40 percent of the allowance provided in section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 shall not be allowed and for all other property 20 percent of the allowance shall not be allowed.

(3) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1984, the allowable deduction shall be the amount provided by section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

(4) For property placed in service after December 31, 1980, for which the taxpayer elects to use the straight line method provided in section 168(b)(3) or a method provided in section 168(e)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, the modifications provided in clauses (1) and (2) do not apply.

(5) For property subject to the modifications contained in clause (1) or (2) above, the following modification shall be made after the entire amount of the allowable deduction for that property under the provision of section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 has been obtained. The remaining depreciable basis in those assets for Minnesota purposes shall be a depreciation allowance computed by using the straight line method over the following number of years:

- (a) 3 year property - 1 year.
- (b) 5 year property - 2 years.
- (c) 10 year property - 5 years.
- (d) All 15 year property - 7 years.

(6) The basis of property to which section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 applies shall be its basis as provided in this chapter and including the modifications provided in this subdivision. The recapture tax provisions provided in sections 1245 and 1250 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 shall apply but shall be calculated using the basis provided in the preceding sentence. When an asset is exchanged for another asset including an involuntary conversion and under the provision of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 gain is not recognized in whole or in part on the exchange of the first asset, the basis of the second asset shall be the same as its federal basis provided that the difference in basis due to clause (1) or (2) can be written off as provided in clause (5).

(7) The first taxable year after the entire amount of the allowable deduction for that property under the provisions of section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 has been obtained, or where the straight line method provided in section 168(b)(3) is used, the last taxable year in which an amount of allowable depreciation for that property under section 168 is obtained, the remaining depreciable basis in those assets for Minnesota purposes that is attributable to the basis reduction made for federal purposes under section 48(q) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to reflect the investment tax credit shall be allowed as a deduction. No amount shall be allowed as a deduction under section 196 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

Subd. 21. Dividends. Amounts distributed by a regulated investment company, as that term is defined and limited by section 851 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, 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, as amended through December 31, 1985, shall be treated by the shareholders of such a company as gains from the sale or exchange of long-term capital assets as defined in section 290.16, subdivision 3.

Subd. 22. **Taxable net income.** The term "taxable net income" means the net income assignable to this state pursuant to sections 290.17 to 290.20. For corporations, taxable net income is then reduced by the deductions contained in section 290.21.

Subd. 23. [Repealed, 1983 c 342 art 1 s 44]

Subd. 24. **Certain unit investment trusts.** (a) A unit investment trust (as defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940)

(1) which is registered under such act and issues periodic payment plan certificates, as defined in such act, in one or more series,

(2) substantially all of the assets of which, as to all such series, consist of (i) securities issued by a single management company, as defined in such act and securities acquired pursuant to clause (a) (3), or (ii) securities issued by a single other corporation, and

(3) which has no power to invest in any other securities except securities issued by a single other management company, when permitted by such act or the rules and regulations of the securities and exchange commission,

shall not be treated as a person, corporation, partnership, trust or investment company.

(b) In the case of a unit investment trust described in clause (a)

(1) each holder of an interest in such trust shall, to the extent of such interest, be treated as owning a proportionate share of the assets of such trust,

(2) the basis of the assets of such trust which are treated under clause (b) (1) as being owned by a holder of an interest in such trust shall be the same as the basis of the holder's interest in such trust, and

(3) in determining the period for which the holder of an interest in such trust has held the assets of the trust which are treated under clause (b) (1) as being owned by the holder, there shall be included the period for which such holder has held interest in such trust.

This subdivision shall not apply in the case of a unit investment trust which is a segregated asset account under the insurance laws or regulations of a state.

Subd. 25. [Repealed, 1983 c 15 s 33]

Subd. 26. [Repealed, 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 59]

Subd. 27. [Repealed, 1983 c 342 art 1 s 44]

Subd. 28. [Repealed, 1983 c 207 s 44; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 44]

History: (2394-1, 2394-10, 2394-21, 2394-22) 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; Ex1959 c 83 s 1; 1961 c 213 art 4 s 1; Ex1961 c 51 s 1; 1963 c 355 s 1; 1967 c 579 s 1; 1969 c 575 s 1; 1971 c 206 s 1; 1971 c 769 s 1,2; 1971 c 771 s 1; 1973 c 232 s 1; 1973 c 582 s 3; 1973 c 711 s 1,3; 1973 c 737 s 1; 1974 c 157 s 2; 1974 c 201 s 1; 1975 c 47 s 1; 1975 c 226 s 2; 1975 c 349 s 1-6,29; 1976 c 2 s 101; 1976 c 210 s 12; 1977 c 298 s 1; 1977 c 376 s 1,13; 1977 c 423 art 1 s 1; 1977 c 429 s 63; 1978 c 674 s 30; 1978 c 721 art 6 s 1; 1978 c 763 s 2; 1978 c 767 s 14,15; 1979 c 50 s 38; 1979 c 303 art 1 s 1; 1980 c 419 s 1; 1980 c 439 s 1; 1980 c 512 s 8; 1980 c 607 art 1 s 1,2,32; 1981 c 49 s 1; 1981 c 60 s 1,27; 1981 c 178 s 1-9; 1981 c 254 s 2; 1981 c 261 s 20; 1981 c 344 s 1; 1Sp1981 c 1 art 9 s 5; 3Sp1981 c 2 art 3 s 2; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 1,2; art 7 s 1; art 40 s 1,2,14; 3Sp1982 c 1 art 5 s 1,2; 1983 c 207 s 2-5,43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 1-5,43; 1984 c 502 art 2 s 3; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 1,2,8; art 2 s 3-7; 1984 c 655 art 1 s 47; 1985 c 2 s 1; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 7-12; art 13 s 1; art 21 s 1,2,49; 1Sp1985 c 16 art 2 s 27; 1986 c 398 art 21 s 1; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 1,9

290.011 [Repealed, 1984 c 514 art 2 s 36]

290.012 [Repealed, 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 59]

290.013 ITEMS NOT TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT REPEATEDLY.

Except as distinctly expressed or manifestly intended, the same item, whether of income, deduction, credit, or otherwise, shall not be taken into account in a taxable year if previously taken into account in a prior taxable year where the reason for the subsequent consideration is solely based on updating a reference to the Internal Revenue Code to take account of an amendment in a later year.

History: 1977 c 376 s 3

290.02 EXCISE TAX ON CORPORATIONS; IMPOSITION, MEASUREMENT.

An annual excise tax is hereby imposed upon every domestic corporation for the privilege of existing as a corporation during any part of its taxable year, and upon every foreign corporation doing business within this state, except those included within section 290.03, including but not limited to railroad companies 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.

History: (2394-2) 1933 c 405 s 2; Ex1937 c 49 s 2; 1947 c 635 s 2; 1974 c 556 s 18; 1975 c 349 s 7; 1976 c 2 s 102; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 4

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) 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 nonresident individuals;

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

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

History: (2394-3) 1933 c 405 s 3; Ex1937 c 49 s 3; 1941 c 550 s 1; 1945 c 410 s 1; Ex1957 c 1 art 3; 1963 c 587 s 1; 1967 c 577 s 1; 1971 c 769 s 2; 1973 c 711 s 3; 1975 c 349 s 29; 1977 c 376 s 13; 1980 c 419 s 2; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 5

290.031 [Repealed, 1978 c 721 art 5 s 1]**290.032 LUMP SUM DISTRIBUTION TAX.**

Subdivision 1. There is hereby imposed as an addition to the annual income tax for a taxable year of a taxpayer in the classes described in section 290.03 a tax with respect to any distribution received by such taxpayer that is treated as a lump sum distribution under section 402(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, and that is subject to tax for such taxable year under section 402(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

Subd. 2. The amount of tax imposed by subdivision 1 shall be computed in the same way as the tax imposed under section 402(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, except that the initial separate tax shall be an amount equal to ten times the tax which would be imposed by section 290.06,

subdivision 2c, if the recipient was an unmarried individual electing to deduct federal income taxes, and the taxable net income, excluding the credits allowed in section 290.06, subdivision 3f, was an amount equal to one-tenth of the excess of

- (i) the total taxable amount of the lump sum distribution for the year, over
- (ii) the minimum distribution allowance, and except that references in section 402(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, to paragraph (1)(A) thereof shall instead be references to subdivision 1 of this section.

The amount of any distribution from a qualified pension or profit-sharing plan which is received as a lump sum distribution shall be reduced to the extent of any contribution:

- (1) not previously allowed as a deduction by reason of a change in federal law which was not adopted by Minnesota for a taxable year beginning in 1974 or thereafter; or
- (2) designated as an employee contribution but which the employing unit picks up and which is treated as an employer contribution and which was taxed on the Minnesota return but not the federal return in the year the contribution was made.

Subd. 3. The tax imposed by this section shall not be applicable to a nonresident individual.

Subd. 4. [Repealed, 1981 c 343 s 42]

Subd. 5. [Repealed, 1983 c 342 art 1 s 44]

History: 1975 c 349 s 28; 1977 c 376 s 2,13; 1979 c 303 art 1 s 3,4; 1980 c 607 art 1 s 32; 1981 c 60 s 27; 1981 c 178 s 11; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 69; art 40 s 14; 1983 c 15 s 3; 1983 c 207 s 43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 43; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; art 4 s 1; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 13; art 21 s 3,49; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 9

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 the taxpayer's 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 the taxpayer's 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.

History: (2394-4) 1933 c 405 s 4; Ex1937 c 49 s 4; 1986 c 444

290.05 EXEMPT INDIVIDUALS, ORGANIZATIONS, ESTATES, TRUSTS.

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

- (a) corporations, individuals, estates, and trusts engaged in the business of mining or producing iron ore and other ores the mining or production of which is subject to the occupation tax imposed by section 298.01; but if any such corporation, individual,

estate, or trust engages in any other business or activity or has income from any property not used in such business it shall be subject to this tax computed on the net income from such property or such other business or activity. Royalty (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;

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

(c) mutual insurance companies or associations, including interinsurers and reciprocal underwriters, that are exempt as provided in the Revenue Act of 1936.

Subd. 2. Except as provided in subdivisions 1 and 3, organizations are exempted from taxation under this chapter if they are exempt from income taxation pursuant to Subchapter F of the Internal Revenue Code.

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

(i) Section 527 (dealing with political organizations) and (ii) section 528 (dealing with certain homeowners associations) but

notwithstanding this subdivision, shall be considered an organization exempt from income tax for the purposes of any law which refers to organizations exempt from income taxes.

(b) The tax shall be imposed on the taxable income of political organizations or homeowner associations. The tax shall be at the corporate rates. The tax shall only be imposed on income and deductions assignable to this state under sections 290.17 to 290.20. To the extent deducted in computing federal taxable income, the deductions contained in sections 290.09 and 290.21 shall not be allowed in computing Minnesota taxable net income.

Subd. 4. (a) Corporations, individuals, estates, trusts or organizations claiming exemption under the provisions of subdivision 2 shall furnish information as to their exempt status under the Internal Revenue Code.

(b) Such corporations, individuals, estates, trusts, and organizations shall file with the commissioner of revenue a copy of any annual report that is required to be filed with the Internal Revenue Service, no later than ten days after filing the same with the Internal Revenue Service. Any annual report required of a pension plan under sections 6057 to 6059 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, does not need to be filed with the commissioner.

Any person required to file a copy of a federal return pursuant to the preceding paragraph who willfully fails to file such return shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(c) In the event that the Internal Revenue Service revokes, cancels or suspends, in whole or part, the exempt status of any corporation, individual, estate, trust or organization referred to in clause (a), or if the amount of gross income, deductions, credits, items of tax preference or taxable income is changed or corrected by either the taxpayer or the Internal Revenue Service, or if the taxpayer consents to any extension of time for assessment of federal income taxes such corporation, individual, estate, trust or organization shall notify the commissioner in writing of such action within 90 days thereafter.

(d) The periods of limitations contained in section 290.56 shall apply whenever there has been any action referred to in clause (c), notwithstanding any period of limitations to the contrary.

Subd. 5. In the case of any failure to furnish annual report information at the time and in the manner prescribed by subdivision 4, clause (b), unless it is shown that such failure is due to reasonable cause, there shall be paid to the commissioner by the exempt organization a penalty of \$100 for each such failure. The penalty shall be immediately due and payable upon notice and demand by the commissioner and may be collected in the same manner as any delinquent income tax.

Subd. 6. The Internal Revenue Code referred to in any of the subdivisions of this section means the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

Subd. 7. Notwithstanding section 290.61, any information required to be furnished to the commissioner of revenue pursuant to subdivisions 1 and 4 shall be open to public inspection at such times and in such places as the commissioner may prescribe. The commissioner is also authorized to publish a list of organizations exempt from taxation pursuant to this section. Nothing in this subdivision shall authorize the commissioner to disclose the name or address of any contributor to any organization which is or was so exempt, or which has applied for tax exempt status, or any other information which could not be disclosed under section 6104 of the Internal Revenue Code.

History: (2394-5) 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; 1965 c 596 s 1; 1967 c 671 s 1; 1971 c 769 s 2; 1971 c 802 s 1; 1973 c 123 art 2 s 1 subd 2; 1973 c 123 art 5 s 7; 1973 c 582 s 3; 1973 c 711 s 3; 1975 c 349 s 29; 1977 c 376 s 13; 1980 c 607 art 1 s 32; 1981 c 343 s 2; 1Sp1981 c 4 art 1 s 133; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 6,7; art 40 s 14; 1983 c 207 s 7,43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 43; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; art 2 s 8; 1985 c 229 s 1; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 14; art 21 s 49; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 9

290.06 RATES OF TAX; CREDITS AGAINST TAX.

Subdivision 1. **Computation, corporations.** The privilege and income taxes imposed by this chapter upon corporations shall be computed by applying to their taxable net income in excess of the applicable deductions allowed under section 290.21 the following rates:

(1) On the first \$25,000, for the first taxable year beginning after December 31, 1981 and before January 1, 1983 nine percent and, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1982, six percent; provided that, in the case of a corporation having taxable net income allocated to this state pursuant to the provisions of section 290.19, 290.20, 290.35, or 290.36, the amount of income subject to this rate shall be that proportion of \$25,000 which its income allocable to this state bears to its total taxable net income; and

(2) On the remainder, 12 percent.

Subd. 2. [Repealed, Ex1971 c 31 art 18 s 6]

Subd. 2a. [Repealed, Ex1967 c 32 art 14 s 12]

Subd. 2b. [Repealed, 1980 c 419 s 46]

Subd. 2c. **Schedules of rates for individuals, estates, and trusts.** (a) The income taxes imposed by this chapter upon married individuals filing joint returns who elect to deduct federal income taxes under section 290.088 must be computed by applying to their taxable net income the following schedule of rates:

If taxable net income is:	The tax is:
not over \$875	1.5 percent
over \$875 but not over \$1,750	\$13 plus 2.0 percent of the excess over \$875
over \$1,750 but not over \$3,500	\$31 plus 2.9 percent of the excess over \$1,750
over \$3,500 but not over \$5,375	\$81 plus 4.8 percent of the excess over \$3,500
over \$5,375 but not over \$7,000	\$171 plus 5.9 percent of the excess over \$5,375
over \$7,000 but not over \$7,125	\$267 plus 6.1 percent of the excess over \$7,000

MINNESOTA STATUTES 1986

5679

INCOME AND EXCISE TAXES 290.06

over \$7,125 but not over \$8,875	\$275 plus 7.2 percent of the excess over \$7,125
over \$8,875 but not over \$12,375	\$401 plus 8.3 percent of the excess over \$8,875
over \$12,375 but not over \$14,000	\$691 plus 9.3 percent of the excess over \$12,375
over \$14,000 but not over \$16,000	\$842 plus 10 percent of the excess over \$14,000
over \$16,000 but not over \$21,500	\$1,042 plus 11 percent of the excess over \$16,000
over \$21,500 but not over \$22,125	\$1,647 plus 11.3 percent of the excess over \$21,500
over \$22,125 but not over \$25,500	\$1,718 plus 12.3 percent of the excess over \$22,125
over \$25,500 but not over \$28,500	\$2,133 plus 12.6 percent of the excess over \$25,500
over \$28,500 but not over \$31,750	\$2,511 plus 13.7 percent of the excess over \$28,500
over \$31,750	\$2,957 plus 14.0 percent of the excess over \$31,750

(b) The income taxes imposed by this chapter upon all other married individuals filing joint returns must be computed by applying to their taxable net income the following schedule of rates:

If taxable net income is: not over \$1,200	The tax is: 1.7 percent
over \$1,200 but not over \$1,700	\$20 plus 2.1 percent of the excess over \$1,200
over \$1,700 but not over \$2,700	\$31 plus 2.3 percent of the excess over \$1,700
over \$2,700 but not over \$5,600	\$54 plus 3.3 percent of the excess over \$2,700
over \$5,600 but not over \$9,100	\$150 plus 5.3 percent of the excess over \$5,600
over \$9,100 but not over \$12,600	\$335 plus 6.8 percent of the excess over \$9,100
over \$12,600 but not over \$17,800	\$573 plus 8.5 percent of the excess over \$12,600
over \$17,800 but not over \$30,800	\$1,015 plus 9.3 percent of the excess over \$17,800
over \$30,800	\$2,224 plus 9.9 percent of the excess over \$30,800

(c) The income taxes imposed by this chapter upon unmarried individuals, married individuals filing separate returns, estates, and trusts that elect to deduct federal income taxes under section 290.088 must be computed by applying to taxable net income the following schedule of rates:

If taxable net income is: not over \$700	The tax is: 1.3 percent
over \$700 but not over \$1,400	\$9 plus 1.9 percent of the excess over \$700
over \$1,400 but not over \$2,800	\$22 plus 3.2 percent of the excess over \$1,400
over \$2,800 but not over \$4,300	\$67 plus 5.4 percent of the excess over \$2,800

over \$4,300 but not over \$5,700	\$148 plus 6.9 percent of the excess over \$4,300
over \$5,700 but not over \$7,100	\$245 plus 8.4 percent of the excess over \$5,700
over \$7,100 but not over \$9,900	\$362 plus 9.8 percent of the excess over \$7,100
over \$9,900 but not over \$12,800	\$637 plus 11.1 percent of the excess over \$9,900
over \$12,800 but not over \$15,400	\$959 plus 12.4 percent of the excess over \$12,800
over \$15,400 but not over \$19,400	\$1,281 plus 13.6 percent of the excess over \$15,400
over \$19,400	\$1,825 plus 14 percent of the excess over \$19,400

(d) The income taxes imposed by this chapter upon all other unmarried individuals, married individuals filing separate returns, estates, and trusts must be computed by applying to taxable net income the following schedule of rates:

If taxable net income is:	The tax is:
not over \$300	1 percent
over \$300 but not over \$600	\$3 plus 1.3 percent of the excess over \$300
over \$600 but not over \$900	\$7 plus 1.6 percent of the excess over \$600
over \$900 but not over \$1,300	\$12 plus 2.1 percent of the excess over \$900
over \$1,300 but not over \$2,000	\$20 plus 2.7 percent of the excess over \$1,300
over \$2,000 but not over \$2,800	\$39 plus 3.7 percent of the excess over \$2,000
over \$2,800 but not over \$4,300	\$69 plus 4.5 percent of the excess over \$2,800
over \$4,300 but not over \$6,400	\$136 plus 6.1 percent of the excess over \$4,300
over \$6,400 but not over \$9,400	\$264 plus 7.5 percent of the excess over \$6,400
over \$9,400 but not over \$16,200	\$489 plus 9.3 percent of the excess over \$9,400
over \$16,200	\$1,122 plus 9.9 percent of the excess over \$16,200

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

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

(1) The numerator is the individual's Minnesota sourced federal adjusted gross income, computed as if the provisions of section 290.081, clause (a), 290.17, subdivision 2, or 290.171 applied; and

(2) the denominator is the individual's federal adjusted gross income.

Subd. 2d. Inflation adjustment of brackets. For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1985, the minimum and maximum dollar amounts for each rate bracket for which a tax is imposed in subdivision 2c shall be adjusted for inflation. For the purpose of making the adjustment as provided in this subdivision all of the rate brackets provided in subdivision 2c shall be the rate brackets as they existed for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1984 and before January 1, 1986. The rate applicable to any rate bracket must not be changed. The dollar amounts setting forth the tax shall be adjusted to reflect the changes in the rate brackets. The rate brackets as adjusted must be rounded to the nearest \$10 amount. If the rate bracket ends in \$5, it must be rounded up to the nearest \$10 amount.

The commissioner shall adjust the rate brackets by the percentage determined under section 1(f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, except that in section 1(f)(3)(B) the word "1984" shall be substituted for the word "1983." The commissioner shall then determine the percent change from the 12 months ending on September 30, 1984, to, for 1986, the 12 months ending on September 30, 1985, and in each subsequent year, from the 12 months ending on September 30, 1984, to the 12 months ending on September 30 of the preceding year. The determination of the commissioner pursuant to this subdivision shall not be considered a "rule" and shall not be subject to the administrative procedure act contained in chapter 14.

No later than December 15 of each year, the commissioner shall announce the specific percentage that will be used to adjust the tax rate brackets, the maximum standard deduction amount, and the personal credit amounts.

Subd. 2e. [Repealed, 1984 c 502 art 2 s 17]

Subd. 2f. [Repealed, 1Sp1986 c 1 art 8 s 19]

Subd. 3. [Repealed, Ex1967 c 32 art 14 s 12]

Subd. 3a. [Repealed, 1980 c 419 s 46]

Subd. 3b. [Repealed, 1980 c 419 s 46]

Subd. 3c. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

Subd. 3d. [Repealed, 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 59]

Subd. 3e. [Repealed, 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 59]

Subd. 3f. Credits against tax. Subject to the provisions of subdivision 3g the taxes due under the computation in accordance with this section shall be credited with the following amounts:

(1) In the case of an unmarried individual or a married individual filing separately, \$70;

(2) In the case of married individuals filing a joint return, \$140;

(3) In the case of an individual, \$70 for each person who was claimed by the individual as a dependent on the individual's federal income tax return as provided in sections 151(e) and 152 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

(4)(a) In the case of an unmarried individual or a married individual filing separately who has attained the age of 65 before the close of the individual's taxable year, an additional \$70;

(b) In the case of an unmarried individual or a married individual filing separately who is blind at the close of the taxable year, an additional \$70;

(c) In the case of married individuals filing a joint return, an additional \$70 for each spouse who has attained the age of 65 before the close of the individual's taxable year, and an additional \$70 for each spouse who is blind at the close of the individual's taxable year;

(d) In the case of an individual, another \$70 for each person who is blind and was claimed as a dependent of the individual under clause (3);

(e) For the purposes of subparagraphs (b), (c) and (d) of paragraph (4), an individual is blind if central visual acuity does not exceed 20/200 in the better eye with correcting lenses, or if 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.

(f) In the case of an unmarried individual or married individual filing separately who is deaf at the close of the taxable year, an additional \$70.

(g) In the case of married individuals filing a joint return, an additional \$70 for each spouse who is deaf at the close of the taxable year.

(h) In the case of an individual, an additional \$70 for each person who is deaf and was claimed as a dependent of the individual under clause (3).

(i) For the purposes of subparagraphs (f), (g) and (h) of paragraph (4), an individual is deaf if the average loss in the speech frequencies (500-2000 Hertz) in the better ear, unaided, is 92 decibels, American National Standards Institute, or worse.

(5) (a) In the case of an unmarried individual or a married individual filing separately who is a quadriplegic at the close of the taxable year, an additional \$70;

(b) In the case of married individuals filing a joint return, an additional \$70 for each spouse who is a quadriplegic at the close of the taxable year;

(c) In the case of an individual, another \$70 for each person who is quadriplegic and was claimed as a dependent of the individual under clause (3); and

(d) For the purposes of subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 5, "quadriplegic" means an individual who has a congenital or traumatic partial or total loss of all four limbs or who has a disability that substantially impairs the functioning of all four limbs.

(6) 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 chapter is imposed by virtue of any law of this state, other than the surcharge on premiums imposed by sections 69.54 to 69.56.

Subd. 3g. Inflation adjustment of credits. For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1985, the credits provided for individuals in subdivision 3f shall be adjusted for inflation. The dollar amount of each credit for the prior year in subdivision 3f shall be increased by the same percentage provided in subdivision 2d for the expansion of the tax rate brackets. The resulting amount must be rounded to the nearest whole dollar amount.

Subd. 4. [Repealed, Ex1971 c 31 art 6 s 2]

Subd. 5. [Expired]

Subd. 6. [Repealed, Ex1971 c 31 art 6 s 2]

Subd. 7. [Expired]

Subd. 8. [Repealed, Ex1967 c 32 art 2 s 1]

Subd. 9. [Repealed, 1983 c 342 art 1 s 44]

Subd. 9a. [Repealed, 1983 c 342 art 1 s 44]

Subd. 10. Computation of tax. In computing the dollar amount of items on the income tax return and accompanying schedules, such money items may be rounded off to the nearest whole dollar amount, disregarding amounts less than 50 cents and increasing amounts of 50 cents to 99 cents to the next highest dollar.

Subd. 11. Contributions to political parties and candidates. A taxpayer may take a credit against the tax due under this chapter of 50 percent of the taxpayer's contributions to candidates for elective state or federal public office and to any political party. The maximum credit for an individual shall not exceed \$50 and, for a married couple filing jointly, shall not exceed \$100. No credit shall be allowed under this subdivision for a contribution to any candidate, other than a candidate for elective judicial office or federal office, who has not signed an agreement to limit campaign expenditures as provided in section 10A.32, subdivision 3b. For purposes of this subdivision, a

political party means a major political party as defined in section 200.02, subdivision 7, or a minor political party qualifying for inclusion on the income tax or property tax refund form under section 10A.31, subdivision 3a. A major or minor party includes the aggregate of the party organization within each house of the legislature, the state party organization, and the party organization within congressional districts, counties, legislative districts, municipalities, and precincts. A "federal office" means the office of the president or vice president of the United States or the office of United States senator or member of the United States House of Representatives from Minnesota.

This credit shall be allowed only if the contribution is verified in the manner the commissioner of revenue shall prescribe.

Subd. 12. [Repealed, 1979 c 303 art 1 s 23]

Subd. 13. [Repealed, 1984 c 502 art 14 s 20]

Subd. 14. [Repealed, 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 59]

Subd. 15. [Repealed, 1Sp1986 c 1 art 3 s 21]

Subd. 16. [Repealed, 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 59]

Subd. 17. [Repealed, 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 59]

Subd. 18. [Repealed, 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 59]

Subd. 19. [Repealed, 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 59]

History: (2394-6) 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 1 s 1; art 2 s 1; art 7 s 2; Ex1959 c 70 art 3 s 1-5; Ex1961 c 91 art 1 s 1,2; art 5 s 1,3,4; art 6 s 1; 1963 c 835 s 1; 1963 c 886 s 1-4; 1965 c 884 art 1 s 1-4; Ex1967 c 32 art 12 s 1; art 14 s 1-5; 1969 c 399 s 25,26; 1969 c 881 s 2-5; 1969 c 1000 s 1; 1971 c 35 s 1; 1971 c 794 s 1,2; Ex1971 c 2 s 1,2; Ex1971 c 31 art 6 s 1; art 18 s 1-4; 1973 c 22 s 1; 1973 c 582 s 3; 1973 c 650 art 22 s 1; 1974 c 470 s 35; 1974 c 556 s 3; 1975 c 349 s 8,9; 1975 c 355 s 1; 1975 c 437 art 9 s 2; 1976 c 2 s 103; 1977 c 250 s 1; 1977 c 386 s 2; 1977 c 423 art 1 s 4,5; 1978 c 463 s 106; 1978 c 721 art 2 s 1; art 3 s 1; art 4 s 1; art 7 s 1; art 8 s 1; art 9 s 1; 1979 c 59 s 7; 1979 c 303 art 1 s 5-10; art 4 s 1-3; art 5 s 1-3; art 10 s 6; 1980 c 509 s 113,114; 1980 c 607 art 1 s 3-7,32; art 9 s 1; 1981 c 29 art 7 s 30; 1981 c 60 s 2; 1981 c 178 s 12-16; 1981 c 343 s 3; 1981 c 356 s 192; 1Sp1981 c 1 art 1 s 1,2; 3Sp1981 c 2 art 3 s 3,4; 1982 c 424 s 130; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 8,9; art 10 s 1; art 29 s 1; art 40 s 14; 3Sp1982 c 1 art 5 s 3; 1983 c 15 s 4-7; 1983 c 207 s 43; 1983 c 216 art 2 s 6; 1983 c 289 s 115 subd 1; 1983 c 301 s 178; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 6,7,11,43; 1984 c 502 art 2 s 5,6; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; art 2 s 9-12,14; 1984 c 640 s 32; 1984 c 644 s 52-54; 1985 c 210 art 2 s 1; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 15-20; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 9; art 3 s 2

290.0601 [Repealed, 1977 c 423 art 2 s 20]

290.0602 [Repealed, 1977 c 423 art 2 s 20]

290.0603 [Repealed, 1977 c 423 art 2 s 20]

290.0604 [Repealed, 1977 c 423 art 2 s 20]

290.0605 [Repealed, 1977 c 423 art 2 s 20]

290.0606 [Repealed, 1977 c 423 art 2 s 20]

290.0607 [Repealed, 1973 c 650 art 16 s 4]

290.0608 [Repealed, 1977 c 423 art 2 s 20]

290.0609 [Repealed, 1977 c 423 art 2 s 20]

290.061 MS 1953 [Repealed, Ex1957 c 1 art 1 s 2]

290.061 MS 1976 [Repealed, 1977 c 423 art 2 s 20]

290.0611 [Repealed, 1977 c 423 art 2 s 20]

290.0612 [Repealed, 1977 c 423 art 2 s 20]

290.0613 [Repealed, Ex1971 c 31 art 8 s 8]

290.0614 [Repealed, 1977 c 423 art 2 s 20]

- 290.0615 [Repealed, 1977 c 423 art 2 s 20]
- 290.0616 [Repealed, 1977 c 423 art 2 s 20]
- 290.0617 [Repealed, 1973 c 650 art 16 s 4]
- 290.0618 [Repealed, 1977 c 423 art 2 s 20]
- 290.062 [Expired]
- 290.063 [Expired]
- 290.064 [Expired]
- 290.065 [Repealed, 1969 c 399 s 51]
- 290.066 [Repealed, 1977 c 423 art 2 s 20]

290.067 DEPENDENT CARE CREDIT.

Subdivision 1. **Amount of credit.** A taxpayer may take as a credit against the tax due from the taxpayer and a spouse, if any, under this chapter an amount equal to the dependent care credit for which the taxpayer is eligible pursuant to the provisions of section 21 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, subject to the limitations provided in subdivision 2.

Subd. 2. **Limitations.** The credit for expenses incurred for the care of each dependent shall not exceed \$720 in any taxable year, and the total credit for all dependents of a claimant shall not exceed \$1,440 in a taxable year. The total credit shall be reduced according to the amount of the combined federal adjusted gross income, plus the ordinary income portion of any lump sum distribution under section 402(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, of the claimant and a spouse, if any, as follows:

income up to \$10,000, \$720 maximum for one dependent, \$1,440 for all dependents;

income of \$10,001 to \$11,000, \$660 maximum for one dependent, \$1,320 for all dependents;

income over \$11,000, the maximum credit for one dependent shall be reduced by \$10 for every \$200 of additional income, \$20 for all dependents;

\$24,001 and over, no credit.

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

Subd. 3. **Credit to be refundable.** If the amount of credit which a claimant would be eligible to receive pursuant to this subdivision exceeds the claimant's tax liability under chapter 290, the excess amount of the credit shall be refunded to the claimant by the commissioner of revenue.

Subd. 4. **Right to file claim.** The right to file a claim under this section shall be personal to the claimant and shall not survive death, but such right may be exercised on behalf of a claimant by the claimant's legal guardian or attorney-in-fact. When a claimant dies after having filed a timely claim the amount thereof shall be disbursed to another member of the household as determined by the commissioner of revenue. If the claimant was the only member of a household, the claim may be paid to the claimant's personal representative, but if neither is appointed and qualified within two years of the filing of the claim, the amount of the claim shall escheat to the state.

Subd. 5. **Appropriation.** A sum sufficient to pay the claims for credit to be given pursuant to subdivisions 1 to 4 shall be appropriated annually to the commissioner of revenue from the general fund in the state treasury.

History: 1977 c 423 art 7 s 1,2; 1979 c 303 art 1 s 11; 1980 c 607 art 1 s 11,12; 1981 c 343 s 4; 1Sp1981 c 2 s 22; 1982 c 523 art 40 s 3,14; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 12,13; 1984 c 514 art 2 s 15,16; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 21 s 4,49; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 9; art 3 s 3

290.068 CREDIT FOR RESEARCH AND EXPERIMENTAL EXPENDITURES.

Subdivision 1. **Credit allowed.** In addition to the deduction provided in section 290.09, a corporation, other than a corporation with a valid election in effect under section 290.9725, is allowed a credit against the tax imposed by this chapter for the taxable year equal to

- (a) 12.5 percent of the first \$2 million of the excess (if any) of
 - (1) the qualified research expenses for the taxable year, over
 - (2) the base period research expenses; and
- (b) 6.25 percent on all of such excess expenses over \$2 million.

Subd. 2. **Definitions.** For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given.

(a) "Qualified research expenses" means (i) qualified research expenses as defined in section 30(b) and (c) of the Internal Revenue Code, except it shall not include expenses incurred for basic research conducted outside the state of Minnesota pursuant to section 30(e); or (ii) contributions to a nonprofit corporation established and operated pursuant to the provisions of chapter 317 for the purpose of promoting the establishment and expansion of business in this state, provided the contributions are invested by the nonprofit corporation for the purpose of providing funds for small, technologically innovative enterprises in Minnesota during the early stages of their development.

(b) "Qualified research" means qualified research as defined in section 30(d) of the Internal Revenue Code, except that the term shall not include qualified research conducted outside the state of Minnesota.

(c) "Base period research expenses" means base period research expenses as defined in section 30(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, except that "December 31, 1981" shall be substituted for "June 30, 1981" in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2) and the definitions contained in clauses (a) and (b) shall apply.

(d) "Internal Revenue Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1984.

Subd. 3. **Limitation; carryback and carryover.** (a)(1) The credit for the taxable year shall not exceed the liability for tax. "Liability for tax" for purposes of this section means the tax imposed under this chapter for the taxable year reduced by the sum of the nonrefundable credits allowed under this chapter.

(2) In the case of a corporation which is a partner in a partnership, the credit allowed for the taxable year shall not exceed the lesser of the amount determined under clause (1) for the taxable year or an amount (separately computed with respect to the corporation's interest in the trade or business or entity) equal to the amount of tax attributable to that portion of taxable income which is allocable or apportionable to the corporation's interest in the trade or business or entity.

(b) If the amount of the credit determined under this section for any taxable year exceeds the limitation under clause (a), the excess shall be a research credit carryback to each of the three preceding taxable years and a research credit carryover to each of the 15 succeeding taxable years. The entire amount of the excess unused credit for the taxable year shall be carried first to the earliest of the taxable years to which the credit may be carried and then to each successive year to which the credit may be carried. The amount of the unused credit which may be added under this clause shall not exceed the taxpayer's liability for tax less the research credit for the taxable year.

For the purposes of sections 290.46 and 290.50, if the claim for refund relates to an overpayment attributable to a research and experimental expenditure credit carryback under this subdivision, in lieu of the period of limitation prescribed in sections 290.46 and 290.50, the period of limitation shall be that period which ends with the expiration of the 15th day of the 45th month following the end of the taxable year in which the research and experimental expenditure credit arises which results in the carryback, plus any extension of time granted for filing the return, but only if the return

was filed within the extended time. With respect to any portion of a credit carryback from a taxable year attributable to a loss carryback from a subsequent taxable year, the period of limitations shall be that period which ends with the expiration of the 15th day of the 45th month following the end of the subsequent taxable year, plus any extension of time granted for filing the return, but only if the return was filed within the extended time. In any case in which a taxpayer is entitled to a refund in a carryback year due to the carryback of a research and experimental expenditure credit, interest shall be computed only from the end of the taxable year in which the credit arises. With respect to any portion of a credit carryback from a taxable year attributable to a loss carryback from a subsequent taxable year, interest shall be computed from the end of the subsequent taxable year.

Subd. 4. Partnerships. In the case of partnerships the credit shall be allocated in the same manner provided by section 30(f)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Subd. 5. Adjustments; acquisitions and dispositions. If a taxpayer acquires or disposes of the major portion of a trade or business or the major portion of a separate unit of a trade or business in a transaction with another taxpayer, the taxpayer's qualified research expenses and base period shall be adjusted in the same manner provided by section 30(f)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, except that "December 31, 1980" shall be substituted for "June 30, 1980."

Subd. 6. Additional credit. (a) In addition to the credit allowed by subdivision 1, a credit shall be allowed against the tax imposed by this chapter for the taxable year equal to 12.5 percent of the amount of qualified research expenses paid or incurred for qualified research performed by a Minnesota-domiciled corporation for or on behalf of one or more of its wholly-owned subsidiary corporations which has in effect during the taxable year a valid election under section 936 of the Internal Revenue Code, including any expenses paid or incurred that are attributable to a wholly-owned subsidiary corporation by reason of paragraph (h) of section 936 for purposes of determining each corporation's combined taxable income.

(b) The maximum credit allowed by clause (a) for the taxable year shall be the excess of

(1) the total amount of tax imposed by this chapter on all members of the unitary group for the taxable year, over

(2) the sum of (A) the total amount of tax which would be imposed on the unitary group, if the corporation or corporations with valid elections under section 936 of the Internal Revenue Code were excluded from the unitary group, plus (B) the tax, if any, which would be imposed on the corporation or corporations with valid elections under section 936 of the Internal Revenue Code without regard to the other members of the unitary group.

(c)(1) If the amount of the credit determined under clause (a) for any taxable year exceeds the limitation provided in clause (b), the excess shall be a research credit carryover to each of the 15 succeeding taxable years. The entire amount of the excess unused credit for the taxable year shall be carried first to the earliest of the taxable years to which the credit may be carried and then to each successive year to which the credit may be carried.

(2) The amount of the unused credit which may be added under subparagraph (1) for any preceding taxable year shall not exceed the amount by which the limitation provided by clause (b) for the taxable year exceeds the sum of

(i) the credit allowable under this subdivision for the taxable year, and

(ii) the amounts, which, by reason of subparagraph (1), are added to the amount allowable for the taxable year and which are attributable to taxable years preceding the taxable year in which an excess credit arises.

History: 3Sp1981 c 2 art 3 s 6; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 70; art 9 s 1; 1983 c 15 s 8; 1983 c 207 s 8,9,43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 43; art 8 s 12; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 21-23; art 21 s 5-7; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 3 s 4

290.069 SMALL BUSINESS INVESTMENT CREDITS.

Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** (a) "Small business assistance office" means a nonprofit corporation which is formed under chapter 317, is an exempt organization under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, and satisfies the following conditions:

(1) The primary purpose of the corporation is to aid in the formation of new businesses which create jobs in the state by training or providing other direct assistance to entrepreneurs, managers, inventors, and other individuals in the development, financing, and operation of qualified small businesses.

(2) The corporation provides audited financial statements to all contributors and the commissioner of energy and economic development within 90 days following the close of the corporation's fiscal year.

(3) The corporation employs, at least, two full-time professional employees or the equivalent. This clause is satisfied if the corporation employs one full-time professional employee and shares a professional employee with another organization engaged in related activities, including but not limited to providing development financing or other services to businesses.

(4) The corporation is not engaged in providing financing or primarily engaged in arranging financing for businesses.

(5) The commissioner of energy and economic development certifies that the corporation satisfies the requirements of this paragraph for the calendar year.

(b) "Technology" means a proprietary process, formula, pattern, device, or compilation of scientific or technical information unless it

(1) is in the public domain; or

(2) cannot be accurately valued.

(c) "Controlled group of corporations" means the controlled group of corporations as defined in section 1563 of the Internal Revenue Code, and if the corporation is part of a unitary business, includes the corporations or entities constituting the unitary business which are not in the controlled group of corporations as defined in section 1563.

(d) An "innovation center public corporation" is a nonprofit public corporation located at a state university in Minnesota that has the purpose of assisting, encouraging, developing, and advancing the high technology small business prosperity and economic welfare of the state.

(e) The "Internal Revenue Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

(f) "Qualified small business" means an entity, whether organized as a corporation, partnership, or proprietorship, organized for profit that satisfies the following conditions.

(1) The entity had 20 or fewer employees and had less than \$1,000,000 in gross annual receipts in each of its three previous taxable years. The number of employees for purposes of this clause and clause (2) shall be determined on an annualized full-time equivalent basis.

(2) The entity is not a subsidiary or an affiliate of an entity which employs more than 20 employees or which had total gross receipts for the previous year of more than \$1,000,000, computed by aggregating all of the employees and gross receipts of the business entities affiliated with the business.

(3) The entity has its commercial domicile in this state.

(4) The entity did not derive more than 20 percent of its gross receipts from royalties, rents, dividends, interest, annuities, and sales or exchanges of stock or securities in one or more of the three previous taxable years. Gross receipts from the sale of stock or securities shall be taken into account only to the extent of gains realized. If the business was not in operation for an entire year at the time of application for certification, this clause is not satisfied if the entity engages in or intends to engage in

a trade or business producing or is likely to derive more than 20 percent of its gross receipts from rents, royalties, dividends, interest, annuities, and sales or exchanges of stock or securities. This clause does not apply to the first taxable year of the entity if the total amount of passive income for the year is less than \$3,000 or to a sole proprietor.

(5) The entity is not engaged in a trade or business, the primary purpose of which is described in section 103(b)(6)(O) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

(6) The commissioner of energy and economic development certifies that the entity satisfies the requirements of clauses (1) to (5). An income tax return filed with the commissioner of energy and economic development in order to obtain a certification is nonpublic data or private data on individuals, whichever is applicable, as defined in section 13.02.

A qualified small business does not include an entity engaged primarily in providing licensed professional services.

Subd. 2. Technology transfer credit. A credit may be claimed against the taxes imposed by this chapter in an amount equal to 30 percent of the net value of the technology transferred to a qualified small business if the following conditions are satisfied:

(a) The commissioner certifies that the technology has the value claimed by the transferor taxpayer.

(b) The transferor taxpayer is the exclusive and undisputed owner of the technology at the time the transfer is made.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (h), the transferor retains no proprietary or financial interest in the technology subsequent to its transfer to the qualified small business and no credit is claimed for the transfer of the technology in a prior or subsequent taxable year, except pursuant to the carryover provisions of subdivision 5.

(d) The credit shall apply only to the first \$1,000,000 of the net value of the technology transferred during the taxable year. The value of the technology shall not exceed the total qualified research expenses, as defined in section 290.068, subdivision 2, expended by the transferor to create or develop the technology. For purposes of this paragraph, "net value" means the total value of the technology less any payments received from the transferee and less the value of any equity interest in the transferee received by the transferor in exchange for the technology. For purposes of determining the value of the equity interest, the total value of the transferee shall be deemed to be not less than the value of the technology transferred, less any cash payment made to the transferor.

(e) The taxpayer has not deducted the value of the transferred property from income under any other provisions of this chapter, except that the costs of developing the technology may have been deducted as a business expense or depreciated or included in the computation of the research and experimental expenditure credit pursuant to section 290.068.

(f) The transferee business entity may not be a subsidiary or affiliate of the transferor taxpayer. The principal place of business of the transferee business entity is located in the technology corridor project area as authorized by Laws 1984, chapter 654, article 2, section 15, clause (k).

(g) The transferee makes a substantial investment in acquiring or developing the technology. The requirements of this clause are satisfied if over a two-year period beginning not later than the date of the transfer (1) the transferee pays the transferor an amount equal to 20 percent of the value of the technology in return for acquisition of the rights to the technology, or if (2) the transferee expends an equivalent amount for equipment, materials, wages, or other direct costs to develop, produce, or otherwise use the technology. The requirements of this paragraph may not be satisfied by granting the transferor an equity interest as provided by paragraph (h).

(h) The transferor may receive in exchange for the transfer of the technology an

equity interest in the transferee, but this interest may not exceed 25 percent of the capital interest, if the transferee is a partnership, or 25 percent in value of the outstanding stock, if the transferee is a corporation. The transferor's basis in the equity interest shall be reduced by the amount of the credits received pursuant to this subdivision. The transferor may not deduct any loss realized on the sale or exchange of the equity interest.

(i) The maximum credit which is allowed for technology transferred during the taxable year is \$300,000. The maximum credit which is allowable for technology transferred during all taxable years to an entity or a related person to the transferee entity is \$300,000. A person is a related person to the entity if (i) the relationship would result in disallowance of losses under section 267 or 707(b) of the Internal Revenue Code or (ii) the person and the entity are members of the same controlled group or corporation.

The commissioner may require that the taxpayer obtain an appraisal of the value of the transferred technology by a reliable, expert third party. The disclosure to a third party appraiser of information necessary to make an appraisal shall not be subject to the provisions of section 290.61. The commissioner may promulgate administrative rules for appraising the value of transferred technology.

Subd. 2a. Recapture; technology transfer credit. (a) A corporation which receives a tax reduction pursuant to subdivision 2 shall repay to the commissioner an amount of the tax reduction as specified in paragraph (b) if any of the following conditions occur within a three-year period after the date of transfer of the technology.

- (1) The transferee ceases operations in the technology corridor project area.
- (2) The transferee becomes a subsidiary or affiliate of the transferor.
- (3) The transferee sells, transfers, or otherwise disposes of the rights to technology.
- (4) The transferee fails to make the necessary payments or expenditures required by subdivision 2, paragraph (g).
- (5) The transferee grants an interest to the transferor in violation of subdivision 2, paragraph (h).

(b) The amount of the repayment is determined pursuant to the following schedule:

Occurrence of event causing recapture	Repayment portion
Less than six months	100 percent
Six months or more but less than 12 months	83-1/3 percent
12 months or more but less than 18 months	66-2/3 percent
18 months or more but less than 24 months	50 percent
24 months or more but less than 30 months	33-1/3 percent
30 months or more but less than 36 months	16-2/3 percent

Subd. 3. Contribution credit. A credit shall be allowed against the taxes imposed by this chapter in an amount equal to 50 percent of the first \$50,000 of contributions made during the taxable year to a small business assistance office or to an innovation center public corporation. No credit shall be allowed for any contributions deducted pursuant to any other provision of this chapter.

Subd. 4. [Repealed, 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 59]

Subd. 4a. Recapture; equity investment credit. (a) A taxpayer who receives a tax reduction pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1984, section 290.069, subdivision 4 shall repay to the commissioner an amount of the tax reduction as specified in paragraph (b) if any of the following conditions occur within a four-year period after the date of the investment:

- (1) The taxpayer transfers, sells, or otherwise disposes of the stock other than transfer by the estate of a taxpayer who died after acquiring the stock.
- (2) The taxpayer or a related person acquires an interest in the qualified small business in excess of that permitted by subdivision 4, clause (b)(2).

MINNESOTA STATUTES 1986

(3) The transferee ceases operations in Minnesota.

(b) The amount of the repayment is determined pursuant to the following schedule:

Occurrence of event causing recapture	Repayment portion
Less than six months	100 percent
Six months or more but less than 12 months	87-1/2 percent
12 months or more but less than 18 months 75 percent	
18 months or more but less than 24 months	62-1/2 percent
24 months or more but less than 30 months 50 percent	
30 months or more but less than 36 months	37-1/2 percent
36 months or more but less than 42 months 25 percent	
42 months or more but less than 48 months	12-1/2 percent

(c) If a credit was allowed for a qualified small business whose principal place of business was located in an enterprise zone and the business ceases operations in the zone within three years after the investment is made, the taxpayer shall file an amended return claiming the credit without regard to Minnesota Statutes 1984, section 290.069, subdivision 4, paragraph (c).

Subd. 4b. Multistate businesses. If a qualified small business is engaged in a business partly within and partly without the state, the credit allowable pursuant to subdivision 2 for technology transferred to the business must be apportioned. The credit determined pursuant to subdivision 2 must be multiplied by the arithmetical average of the qualified small business' property and payrolls, determined as provided by section 290.19, subdivision 1, clauses (2)(a)(2) and (2)(a)(3), using data from the most recently available year. After the technology is transferred, the qualified small business shall certify to the transferor taxpayer its factors under section 290.19, subdivision 1, clauses (2)(a)(2) and (2)(a)(3) for each of the succeeding two tax years. If the factors for either of these years would result in at least a 25 percent change in the allowable credit, the taxpayer shall file an amended return repaying or claiming the difference in the credit. The preceding sentence does not apply if the qualified small business ceases operations in Minnesota and the recapture provisions of subdivision 2a or 4a apply.

Subd. 5. Carryover; other conditions. If the amount of the allowable credit pursuant to subdivision 2 or 3 for the taxable year exceeds the taxpayer's tax liability, the unused credit for the taxable year is a carryover to each of the succeeding five taxable years. The entire amount of the unused credit must be carried to the earliest of the taxable years to which it may be carried. "Tax liability" means the tax imposed by this chapter reduced by the sum of the nonrefundable credits allowed under this chapter except any nonrefundable credits which may be carried back to a prior tax year. The credits allowed by subdivisions 2 and 3 shall only be available to corporations and banks whose tax is computed pursuant to section 290.06, subdivision 1.

The maximum limitations on the amount of credits pursuant to subdivision 2 or 3 shall be determined by aggregating the credits of all the corporations in the controlled group of corporations with the taxpayer. In order to facilitate compliance with and enforcement of this provision the commissioner may require the taxpayer to claim the credit on a combined report of the unitary business or to file a copy of the consolidated federal return with the state return or both.

Subd. 6. Repealer. This section is repealed effective for contributions made to a small business office or to an innovation center public corporation as provided in subdivision 3 and for technology transferred as described in subdivision 2 in taxable years beginning after December 31, 1988.

Subd. 7. Commissioner's power to disallow credit. The commissioner may disallow a credit under subdivision 2 on determining that the transaction giving rise to the credit was entered into by the parties primarily to reduce taxes and not primarily for an independent business or commercial purpose other than the reduction of taxes.

History: 1983 c 207 s 43; 1983 c 289 s 115 subd 1; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 43; art 8 s 13;

1984 c 502 art 5 s 5-12; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; 1985 c 210 art 2 s 2; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 24-30; art 21 s 49; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 9

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 Internal Revenue Code. The commissioner shall provide by rule for the determination of the accounting period for taxpayers who file a combined report under section 290.34, subdivision 2, when members of the group use different accounting periods for federal income tax purposes. Unless the taxpayer changes its accounting period for federal purposes, the due date of the return is not changed.

A taxpayer may change accounting periods only with the consent of the commissioner. In case of any such change, the taxpayer shall pay a tax for the period not included in either the taxpayer's 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 for regularly computing the taxpayer's income in keeping books shall, before computing 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 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 this chapter) 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 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 rules 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 rules.

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 the taxpayer's 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 7701(a)(33) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as amended through December 31, 1985 without regard to the limitation contained in the last two sentences 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. Income from installment sales shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of sections 453, 453A, and 453B of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

Subd. 5a. [Repealed, 1983 c 15 s 33]

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 includable 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.

The provisions of sections 461 to 468A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, shall determine the taxable year for which a deduction or credit may be taken.

History: (2394-9) 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; 1961 c 507 s 1; 1965 c 488 s 1; 1965 c 489 s 1; 1971 c 761 s 1; 1971 c 769 s 2; 1973 c 711 s 3; 1975 c 349 s 29; 1977 c 376 s 13; 1980 c 419 s 3; 1980 c 607 art 1 s 32; 1981 c 60 s 3,27; 1981 c 178 s 17; 1982 c 523 art 40 s 14; 1983 c 207 s 43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 14,43; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; 1985 c 248 s 70; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 21 s 8,9,49; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 9

290.071 INCOME FROM UNITED STATES BONDS AND RECOVERY AMOUNTS.

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, notwithstanding the fact that such taxpayer files its returns on the cash basis.

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1983 c 15 s 33]

Subd. 3. [Repealed, 1983 c 15 s 33]

Subd. 4. [Repealed, 1983 c 15 s 33]

Subd. 5. Recovery amounts. Income attributable to the recovery during the year of an amount, 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.

Subd. 6. [Repealed, 1983 c 15 s 33]

History: 1943 c 656 s 3; 1945 c 413 s 1,2; 1955 c 30 s 1; 1961 c 260 s 1; 1980 c 419 s 4; 1981 c 178 s 18,19; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 21 s 10

290.072 [Repealed, 1975 c 349 s 31]

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.

History: 1943 c 656 s 22; 1980 c 419 s 5

290.074 [Repealed, 1947 c 635 s 21]

290.075 RENEGOTIATED WAR CONTRACTS.

Any corporate 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

MINNESOTA STATUTES 1986

the taxpayer's subcontractor, shall be required to adjust the taxpayer's 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 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, 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. 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.

History: 1943 c 656 s 26; 1945 c 604 s 6; 1951 c 578 s 1; 1981 c 178 s 20; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 10; 1986 c 444

290.076 [Repealed, 1981 c 178 s 119]

290.077 INCOME IN RESPECT OF DECEDENTS.

Subdivision 1. **Inclusion in gross income.** Income in respect of a decedent shall be included in gross income in accordance with the method set forth in section 691(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1983 c 342 art 1 s 44]

Subd. 3. **Transfers to nonresidents.** If a right described in subdivision 1 to receive an amount is transferred to a nonresident by the personal representative 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 personal representative shall be relieved of any further liability with respect to such right if the nonresident: (A) includes the fair market value of such right (as of the date the right is received) in the nonresident's 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 the nonresident's 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 revenue 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.

Subd. 4. [Repealed, 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 59]

History: 1945 c 604 s 17; 1957 c 761 s 1; 1961 c 478 s 1; 1971 c 769 s 2; 1973 c 582 s 3; 1973 c 711 s 3; 1975 c 349 s 29,30; 1977 c 376 s 13; 1980 c 419 s 6; 1980 c 439 s 2; 1980 c 607 art 1 s 32; 1981 c 60 s 4,27; 1981 c 178 s 21,22; 1982 c 424 s 111; 1982 c 523 art 40 s 14; 1983 c 15 s 2,10; 1983 c 207 s 43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 43; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; art 4 s 2; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 21 s 49; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 9

290.078 [Repealed, 1965 c 677 s 2]

290.0781 [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

290.079 INTEREST ON CERTAIN DEFERRED PAYMENTS.

Subdivision 1. **Amount constituting interest.** For purposes of this chapter, in the case of any contract for the sale or exchange of property there shall be treated as interest that part of a payment to which section 483 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, applies. The treatment of loans with below-market interest rates shall be the same as is provided in section 7872 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

Subd. 3. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

Subd. 4. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

Subd. 5. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

Subd. 6. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

History: 1965 c 645 s 1; 1981 c 178 s 23; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 11; 1983 c 207 s 43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 43; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 21 s 11; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 2

290.08 EXEMPTIONS FROM GROSS INCOME.

Subdivision 1. **In general.** The following items shall not be included in gross income, provided that any item which was excluded in arriving at gross income under the provisions of section 290.01, subdivisions 20 to 20f, shall not be again excluded under this section.

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.** The exclusion of certain death benefits shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of section 101 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as amended through December 31, 1985.

Subd. 4. [Repealed, 1980 c 419 s 46]

Subd. 5. [Repealed, 1980 c 419 s 46]

Subd. 6. [Repealed, 1978 c 721 art 6 s 2]

Subd. 7. [Repealed, 1981 c 60 s 28; 1981 c 178 s 119]

Subd. 8. **Interest from United States or state of Minnesota.** (a) Interest upon obligations of the United States, its possessions, its agencies, or its instrumentalities, so far as immune from state taxation under federal law; and 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. This paragraph does not apply to corporations taxable under section 290.02 or 290.361 or to individuals, estates, or trusts.

(b) The interest on any bond issued under the provisions of any local or special law enacted prior to January 1, 1985, is subject to tax as provided in this chapter, notwithstanding the provisions of the local or special law.

Subd. 9. [Repealed, 1975 c 349 s 31]

Subd. 10. [Repealed, 1975 c 349 s 31]

Subd. 11. [Repealed, 1975 c 349 s 31]

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. [Repealed, 1981 c 60 s 28; 1981 c 178 s 119]

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. [Repealed, 1975 c 349 s 31]

Subd. 16. [Repealed, 1975 c 349 s 31]

Subd. 17. [Repealed, 1975 c 349 s 31]

Subd. 18. [Repealed, 1975 c 349 s 31]

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.** The exclusion of income from discharge of indebtedness and the determination of the basis of any property shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of sections 108 and 1017 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

Subd. 21. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

Subd. 22. [Repealed, 1975 c 349 s 31]

Subd. 23. [Repealed, 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 59]

Subd. 24. [Repealed, 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 59]

Subd. 25. [Repealed, 1983 c 342 art 1 s 44]

Subd. 26. **Pension income.** (a) **Exclusion.** Gross income shall not include the pension income of a qualified recipient and spouse if the spouse is a qualified recipient. The maximum amount of this exclusion is the following amount:

(1) \$11,000 reduced by the amount of the qualified recipient's and spouse's combined federal adjusted gross income in excess of \$17,000.

(2) Notwithstanding clause (1), in the case of an involuntary lump sum distribution of pension or retirement benefits to volunteer firefighters, the maximum amount of the exclusion is \$11,000. This amount is not subject to reduction for other income and applies without regard to the limitation in paragraph (b), clause (4).

(3) Notwithstanding clause (1), to the extent included in federal adjusted gross income, all railroad retirement benefits of a qualified recipient are excludable without limitation as to level of benefits received, maximum amount, or income offset.

(4) In the case of pension income received from the correctional employees retirement program established pursuant to chapter 352; the state patrol fund retirement fund established pursuant to chapter 352B; the public employees police and fire fund established pursuant to chapter 353; the retirement funds enumerated in section 69.77, subdivision 1a; or similar retirement plans established by another state or a political subdivision of another state, an individual is a qualified recipient without regard to age.

(b) **Definitions.** For purposes of this subdivision the following terms have the meanings given:

(1) "Internal Revenue Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 in effect for the purpose of defining gross income for the applicable taxable year as provided in section 290.01, subdivision 20.

(2) "Federal adjusted gross income" is the federal adjusted gross income referred to in section 290.01, subdivision 20, for the current taxable year, and includes the ordinary income portion of a lump sum distribution as defined in section 402(e) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(3) "Pension income" means to the extent included in the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income the amount received by the taxpayer

(A) from the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, the Federal Reserve Bank or from the state of Minnesota or any of its political or governmental subdivisions or from any other state or its political or governmental subdivisions, or a Minnesota volunteer firefighter's relief association, by way of payment as a pension, public employee retirement benefit, or any combination thereof, or

(B) as a retirement or survivor's benefit made from a plan qualifying under section 401, 403, 404, 408, or 409, of the Internal Revenue Code.

(4) "Qualified recipient" means an individual who, at the end of the taxable year, is aged 65 or older or is disabled as defined in section 290A.03, subdivision 9.

Subd. 27. Farm property disposition income. For a person, a family farm corporation, or an authorized farm corporation, gross income does not include any gain realized upon termination of a contract for deed, foreclosure of a mortgage, or deed in lieu of foreclosure if a foreclosure proceeding has been initiated or threatened in writing on real or personal property used in a farm business that was owned and operated by the taxpayer as the taxpayer's principal business. For the purposes of this subdivision, real property includes any dwellings located on the property. This modification does not apply to any net cash proceeds distributed to the taxpayer after discharge of the debt. For purposes of this subdivision "family farm corporation" and "authorized farm corporation" are as defined in section 500.24, subdivision 2, except that the term "farming" as used in those definitions includes the production of livestock, dairy animals or dairy products, poultry or poultry products, fur-bearing animals, horticultural and nursery stock that is covered by sections 18.44 to 18.61, fruit, vegetables, forage, grain, and bees and apiary products.

History: (2394-12) 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; Ex1959 c 70 art 3 s 6; 1961 c 213 art 4 s 2; 1961 c 463 s 1; 1961 c 501 s 2,14; 1965 c 51 s 58; 1967 c 900 s 1; 1967 c 901 s 1; 1969 c 575 s 2; 1971 c 24 s 27,28; 1971 c 769 s 2; 1973 c 459 s 1; 1973 c 711 s 3; 1974 c 145 s 1; 1975 c 349 s 29; 1975 c 359 s 23; 1976 c 233 s 11; 1977 c 376 s 13; 1977 c 423 art 1 s 6; 1977 c 429 s 63; 1978 c 763 s 3; 1978 c 772 s 62; 1980 c 419 s 7-9; 1980 c 607 art 1 s 8; 1981 c 60 s 5,6,27; 1981 c 178 s 24; 1981 c 261 s 21; 1981 c 365 s 9; 1Sp1981 c 1 art 9 s 6; 1982 c 523 art 40 s 14; 1983 c 207 s 43; 1983 c 311 s 11; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 43; 1984 c 502 art 2 s 7; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; 1984 c 655 art 2 s 22 subd 1; 1985 c 210 art 1 s 8; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 31; art 21 s 49; 1986 c 398 art 21 s 2; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 9

290.0801 [Repealed, 1975 c 349 s 31]

290.081 INCOME OF NONRESIDENTS, RECIPROCITY.

(a) The compensation received for the performance of personal or professional services within this state by an individual whose residence, place of abode, and place customarily returned to at least once a month is 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 residence; provided that such state allows a similar exclusion of compensation received by residents of Minnesota for services performed therein, or

(b) If any taxpayer who is a resident of this state, or a domestic corporation or corporation commercially domiciled therein, has become liable for taxes on or measured by net income to another state or a province or territory of Canada upon, if the taxpayer is an individual, or if the taxpayer is an athletic team and all of the team's income is apportioned to Minnesota, any income, or if it is a corporation, estate, or trust, upon income derived from the performance of personal or professional services within such other state or province or territory of Canada and subject to taxation under this chapter the taxpayer shall be entitled to a credit against the amount of taxes payable under this chapter, of such proportion thereof, as such gross income subject to taxation in such state or province or territory of Canada bears to the taxpayer's entire gross income subject to taxation under this chapter; provided (1) that such credit shall in no event exceed the amount of tax so paid to such other state or province or territory of Canada on the gross income earned within such other state or province or territory of Canada and subject to taxation under this chapter, and (2) the allowance of such credit shall not operate to reduce the taxes payable under this chapter to an amount less than would have been payable if the gross income earned in such other state or province or territory of Canada had been excluded in computing net income under this chapter.

(c) The commissioner shall by rule determine with respect to gross income earned in any other state the applicable clause of this section. When it is deemed to be in the best interests of the people of this state, the commissioner may determine that the

provisions of clause (a) shall not apply. As long as the provisions of clause (a) apply between Minnesota and Wisconsin, the provisions of clause (a) shall apply to any individual who is domiciled in Wisconsin.

(d) "Tax So Paid" as used in this section means taxes on or measured by net income payable to another state or province or territory of Canada on income earned within the taxable year for which the credit is claimed, provided that such tax is actually paid in that taxable year, or subsequent taxable years.

For purposes of clause (b), where a Minnesota resident reported an item of income to Minnesota and is assessed tax in another state or a province or territory of Canada on that same item of income after the Minnesota statute of limitations has expired, the taxpayer shall be allowed to receive a credit for that year based on clause (b), notwithstanding the provisions of sections 290.49, 290.50, and 290.56. For purposes of the preceding sentence, the burden of proof shall be on the taxpayer to show entitlement to a credit.

(e) For the purposes of clause (a), whenever the Wisconsin tax on Minnesota residents which would have been paid Wisconsin without clause (a) exceeds the Minnesota tax on Wisconsin residents which would have been paid Minnesota without clause (a), or vice versa, then the state with the net revenue loss resulting from clause (a) shall receive from the other state the amount of such loss. This provision shall be effective for all years beginning after December 31, 1972. The data used for computing the loss to either state shall be determined on or before September 30 of the year following the close of the previous calendar year.

Interest shall be payable on all delinquent balances relating to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1977. The commissioner of revenue is authorized to enter into agreements with the state of Wisconsin specifying the reciprocity payment due date, conditions constituting delinquency, interest rates, and a method for computing interest due on any delinquent amounts.

If an agreement cannot be reached as to the amount of the loss, the commissioner of revenue and the taxing official of the state of Wisconsin shall each appoint a member of a board of arbitration and these members shall appoint the third member of the board. The board shall select one of its members as chair. Such board may administer oaths, take testimony, subpoena witnesses, and require their attendance, require the production of books, papers and documents, and hold hearings at such places as are deemed necessary. The board shall then make a determination as to the amount to be paid the other state which determination shall be final and conclusive.

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 290.61, the commissioner may furnish copies of returns, reports, or other information to the taxing official of the state of Wisconsin, a member of the board of arbitration, or a consultant under joint contract with the states of Minnesota and Wisconsin for the purpose of making a determination as to the amount to be paid the other state under the provisions of this section. Prior to the release of any information under the provisions of this section, the person to whom the information is to be released shall sign an agreement which provides that the person will protect the confidentiality of the returns and information revealed thereby to the extent that it is protected under the laws of the state of Minnesota.

History: 1941 c 429; 1943 c 656 s 19; 1959 c 10 s 1; 1961 c 213 art 3 s 1; 1967 c 42 s 1; 1973 c 582 s 3; 1973 c 650 art 6 s 1; 1977 c 387 s 1; 1977 c 423 art 1 s 7; 1979 c 303 art 1 s 13; 1980 c 607 art 1 s 9; 1981 c 178 s 25; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 12; art 28 s 1; 1983 c 15 s 11; 1985 c 248 s 70; 1986 c 444

290.082 CREDIT FOR OCCUPATION TAX ON THE MINING OR PRODUCTION OF COPPER-NICKEL ORES.

The amount of occupation tax paid or accrued during the taxable year by any taxpayer in respect of mining or producing of copper-nickel ores in this state shall be a credit against the amount of taxes payable under this chapter in respect of such taxable year, provided that in any year in which such tax exceeds the amount of taxes

under this chapter, the amount of such excess may be applied as credit against the tax imposed under this chapter during any succeeding taxable years, not exceeding three, until used.

History: 1967 c 671 s 2

290.085 GROSS INCOME, DIVIDENDS FROM STATE AND NATIONAL BANKS.

Every taxpayer taxable under this chapter must include in gross income dividends received from national banks and dividends from state banks in the same manner and to the same extent as other dividend income is includable in gross income for the purpose of computing the taxpayer's taxable net income.

History: 1941 c 18 s 2; 1981 c 178 s 26; 1986 c 444

290.086 [Repealed, 1980 c 419 s 46]

290.087 [Repealed, 1980 c 419 s 46]

290.088 DEDUCTION FOR FEDERAL INCOME TAXES; ELECTION.

(a) In determining net income, individuals, estates, and trusts may elect to deduct federal income taxes from gross income after allowing the deductions under section 290.089. If the election is made, the amount of the deduction is determined under section 290.18, subdivision 2, and the taxpayer must compute the tax according to the schedule contained in section 290.06, subdivision 2c, paragraph (a) or (c), whichever applies.

(b) Individuals, estates, and trusts who elect not to deduct federal income taxes in determining net income, must compute the tax according to the schedule contained in section 290.06, subdivision 2c, paragraph (b) or (d), whichever applies.

History: 1983 c 342 art 1 s 15; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 32

290.089 DEDUCTIONS FROM GROSS INCOME; INDIVIDUALS.

Subdivision 1. **Amount allowed.** In computing the net income of individuals, an amount determined pursuant to subdivision 2 or 3 is allowed as a deduction.

Subd. 2. **Itemized deductions.** An amount equal to the amount determined pursuant to section 63(f) of the Internal Revenue Code is allowed with the following adjustments:

(a) add the amount paid to others not to exceed \$650 for each dependent in grades K to 6 and \$1,000 for each dependent in grades 7 to 12, for tuition, textbooks, and transportation of each dependent in attending an elementary or secondary school situated in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, or Wisconsin, wherein a resident of this state may legally fulfill the state's compulsory attendance laws, which is not operated for profit, and which adheres to the provisions of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and chapter 363. As used in this clause, "textbooks" includes books and other instructional materials and equipment used in elementary and secondary schools in teaching only those subjects legally and commonly taught in public elementary and secondary schools in this state. "Textbooks" does not include instructional books and materials used in the teaching of religious tenets, doctrines, or worship, the purpose of which is to instill such tenets, doctrines, or worship, nor does it include books or materials for, or transportation to, extracurricular activities including sporting events, musical or dramatic events, speech activities, driver's education, or similar programs;

(b) subtract income taxes paid or accrued within the taxable year under this chapter;

(c) subtract income taxes paid to any other state or to any province or territory of Canada; and

(d) if the deduction computed under section 164 of the Internal Revenue Code is not reduced by the amount of the credit or refund allowed under chapter 290A, subtract that amount.

Subd. 3. **Standard deduction.** In lieu of the deductions provided in subdivision 2, an individual may claim or be allowed a standard deduction as follows:

(a) Subject to modification pursuant to clause (b), the standard deduction shall be an amount equal to ten percent of the gross income of the taxpayer or the joint gross income of a married couple filing a joint return, up to a maximum deduction of \$2,400.

In the case of a married individual filing a separate return, the standard deduction is ten percent of the gross income of the taxpayer, up to a maximum of \$1,200, except that 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.

(b) For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1985, the maximum amount of the standard deduction shall be adjusted for inflation by the same percentage as provided in section 290.06, subdivision 2d, for the expansion of the rate brackets. The commissioner shall then round the maximum amount of the standard deduction to the nearest hundred dollar amount. When adjusting the maximum amount of standard deduction for inflation, the commissioner shall use the actual dollar amount of the maximum amount of the standard deduction prior to rounding the dollar amounts.

(c) The commissioner of revenue may establish a tax table incorporating the rates set forth in section 290.06, subdivision 2c, the standard deduction, and the personal credits. The tax of any individual taxpayer whose gross income is less than an amount determined by the commissioner shall, if an election is made not to itemize nonbusiness deductions, be computed in accordance with tables prepared and issued by the commissioner of revenue.

Subd. 4. [Repealed, 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 59]

Subd. 5. **Computation of Minnesota deductions.** An individual who does not itemize deductions for federal purposes but does itemize deductions for Minnesota purposes shall compute that person's deductions for Minnesota as if that person had itemized their deductions for federal purposes under the provisions of subdivision 2. The individual shall be allowed as an itemized deduction for Minnesota the charitable contributions claimed as a deduction for federal purposes under the provisions of section 170(i) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Subd. 6. [Repealed, 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 59]

Subd. 7. **Internal Revenue Code.** The Internal Revenue Code referred to in any of the subdivisions of this section means the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

History: 1983 c 207 s 43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 16,43; 1984 c 502 art 2 s 8; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; art 2 s 17,18; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 33,34; art 21 s 12; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 9; art 3 s 5

290.09 DEDUCTIONS FROM GROSS INCOME.

Subdivision 1. **Limitations.** Except as provided in this subdivision, the deductions provided in this section from gross income shall only be allowed to corporations in computing net income. The provisions of subdivisions 2, clause (c), and 28 also apply to individuals and trusts to the extent provided in those subdivisions.

Subd. 2. **Trade or business expenses.** (a) **In general.** There shall be allowed as a deduction all the ordinary and necessary expenses paid or incurred during the taxable year in carrying on any trade or business, including

(1) A reasonable allowance for salaries or other compensation for personal services actually rendered;

(2) Traveling expenses (including amounts expended for meals and lodging other than amounts which are lavish or extravagant under the circumstances) while away from home in the pursuit of a trade or business; and

(3) Rentals or other payments required to be made as a condition to the continued use or possession, for purposes of the trade or business, of property to which the taxpayer has not taken or is not taking title or in which the taxpayer has no equity.

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

(c) All expense money paid by the legislature to legislators;

(d) Entertainment, amusement, or recreation expenses shall be allowed under this subdivision only to the extent that they qualify as a deduction under section 274 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

(e) No deduction shall be allowed under this subdivision for illegal bribes, kick-backs, and other payments, fines, and penalties, or treble damage payments under the antitrust laws except as provided in section 162 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

Subd. 3. Interest. (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 described in section 264(a)(2) and (3), (b) and (c) (relating to life insurance) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985 shall not be allowed as a deduction.

(c) If personal property or educational services are purchased under a contract the provisions of section 163(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985 shall apply.

(d) Interest and carrying costs in the case of straddles shall be treated as provided in section 263(g) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985. The deduction of original issue discount shall be allowed as provided in section 163(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

(e) No deduction shall be allowed for interest on any registration-required obligation unless the obligation is in registered form as provided in section 163(f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

Subd. 4. Taxes. Taxes paid or accrued within the taxable year, except (a) income, excise, or franchise taxes imposed by this chapter and income, excise, or franchise taxes paid to any other state or to any province or territory of Canada for which a credit is allowed under section 290.081; (b) taxes assessed against local benefits of a kind deemed in law to increase the value of the property assessed; (c) federal income taxes (including the windfall profit tax on domestic crude oil), by corporations, national and state banks; (d) income, excise, or franchise taxes based on net income paid by a corporation to another state, to a political subdivision of another state, or to the District of Columbia; and (e) tax paid by any corporation or national or state bank to any foreign country or possession of the United States to the extent that a credit against federal income taxes is allowed under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985. If the taxpayer's foreign tax credit consists of both foreign taxes deemed paid and foreign taxes actually paid or withheld, it will be conclusively presumed that foreign taxes deemed paid were first used by the taxpayer in its foreign tax credit. Minnesota gross income shall include the amount of foreign tax paid which had been allowed as a deduction in a previous year, provided such foreign tax is later allowed as a credit against federal income tax.

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.

Property taxes shall be allowed as a deduction to the same taxpayer and in the same manner as provided in section 164 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, notwithstanding the provisions of section 272.31.

Subd. 5. Losses. (a) **General rule.** There shall be allowed as a deduction any loss sustained during the taxable year and not compensated for by insurance or otherwise.

(b) **Amount of deduction.** For purposes of paragraph (a), the basis for determining the amount of the deduction for any loss shall be the adjusted basis provided in this chapter for determining the loss from the sale or other disposition of property.

(c) **Theft losses.** For purposes of paragraph (a), any loss arising from theft shall be treated as sustained during the taxable year in which the taxpayer discovers such loss.

(d) **Capital losses.** Losses from sales or exchanges of capital assets shall be allowed only to the extent allowed in section 290.16.

(e) **Worthless securities.** If any security which is a capital asset becomes worthless during the taxable year, the loss resulting therefrom shall, for purposes of this chapter, be treated as a loss from the sale or exchange, on the last day of the taxable year, of a capital asset.

The definitions contained in section 165(g) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through January 15, 1983, shall apply. No deduction shall be allowed for any loss sustained on any registration-required obligation as defined in and except as provided in section 165(j) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through January 15, 1983.

(f) **Disaster losses.** Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a), any loss attributable to a disaster occurring in an area subsequently determined by the President of the United States to warrant assistance by the Federal Government under the provisions of the Federal Disaster Relief Act of 1974 shall be deducted for the taxable year immediately preceding the taxable year in which the disaster occurred. This provision shall apply only if an election has been made under the provisions of section 165(i) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through January 15, 1983 for federal income tax purposes. Such deduction allowed in the preceding taxable year shall not exceed the uncompensated amount determined on the basis of the facts existing at the date the taxpayer claims the loss. If an election is made, the casualty resulting in the loss will be deemed to have occurred in the taxable year for which the deduction is claimed.

Subd. 6. **Bad debts.** (a) **General rule.** (1) Wholly worthless debts. There shall be allowed as a deduction any debt which becomes worthless within the taxable year.

(2) **Partially worthless debts.** When satisfied that a debt is recoverable only in part, the commissioner may allow such a debt, in an amount not in excess of the part charged off within the taxable year, as a deduction.

(b) **Amount of Deduction.** For purposes of paragraph (a), the basis for determining the amount of the deduction for any bad debt shall be the adjusted basis provided in this chapter for determining the loss from the sale or other disposition of property.

(c) **Reserve for Bad Debts.** In lieu of any deduction under paragraph (a), there shall be allowed (in the discretion of the commissioner) a deduction for a reasonable addition to a reserve for bad debts. Provided that banks taxable under the provisions of section 290.361, which have heretofore in any taxable year taken such deductions by the reserve method for federal income tax purposes pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985 and regulations adopted pursuant thereto may take such deductions by the same method; and provided further that each savings, building and loan association and mutual savings or cooperative bank may take as a reasonable addition to reserve for bad debts such sums as are permitted to such organizations for federal income tax purposes, for the taxable year, under section 593 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, but the deductions for any such organization for any one year shall not exceed the greater of the following:

(1) In the case of savings, building and loan associations not to exceed three-tenths of one percent of the outstanding share capital as of the beginning of the taxable year or ten percent of the net earnings of such year before the deduction of interest or dividends payable to its members, and

(2) In the case of mutual savings or cooperative banks three-tenths of one percent

of the deposits as of the beginning of the taxable year or ten percent of the net earnings of such year before the deduction of interest or payments to its members and/or depositors.

(d) **Worthless Securities.** This section shall not apply to a debt which is evidenced by a security as defined in section 165(g)(2)(C) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

(e) **Reserve for Certain Debt Obligations.** A reserve for certain guaranteed bad debt obligations shall be allowed as provided in section 166(f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

Subd. 7. **Depreciation.** (A) **Cumulative depreciation.** (a) There shall be allowed as a depreciation deduction a reasonable allowance for the exhaustion, wear and tear (including a reasonable allowance for obsolescence):

- (1) of property used in the trade or business, or
- (2) of property held for the production of income.

In the case of recovery property as provided in clause (c), the deduction allowable under clause (c) shall be deemed to constitute the reasonable allowance provided by this subdivision, except for the provisions of Part (B) relating to first year depreciation and except with respect to that portion of the basis of the property to which section 167(k) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, applies.

(b) The term "reasonable allowance" as used in clause (a) shall include (but shall not be limited to) an allowance computed in accordance with rules prescribed by the commissioner, under any of the following methods:

- (1) the straight line method.
- (2) the declining balance method, using a rate not exceeding twice the rate which would have been used had the annual allowance been computed under the method described in paragraph (1).
- (3) the sum of the years-digits method, and

(4) any other consistent method productive of an annual allowance, which, when added to all allowances for the period commencing with the taxpayer's use of the property and including the taxable year, does not, during the first two-thirds of the useful life of the property, exceed the total of such allowances which would have been used had such allowances been computed under the method described in (2). Nothing in this clause shall be construed to limit or reduce an allowance otherwise allowable under clause (a).

(c) For purposes of this subdivision "reasonable allowance" shall be the accelerated cost recovery system provisions of section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, except as provided in this subdivision. In the case of recovery property within the meaning of section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, the term "reasonable allowance" as used in clause (a) shall mean 85 percent of the deduction allowed pursuant to section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 for property placed in service after December 31, 1980 and for taxable years beginning before January 1, 1982.

For taxable years beginning after December 31, 1981 the term reasonable allowance as used in clause (a) shall mean the following percent of the deduction allowed pursuant to section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985:

(1) For three, five and ten year property and for 15 year public utility property the allowable percentage is 83 percent and 80 percent for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1982.

(2) For 15, 18, or 19 year real property the allowable percentage is 60 percent.

For property placed in service after December 31, 1980 the term "reasonable allowance" as used in clause (a) shall mean 100 percent of the deduction allowed

pursuant to section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 where the taxpayer uses for federal income tax purposes the straight line method provided in section 168(b)(3), (f)(12), or (j)(1) or a method provided in section 168(e)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985. For property placed in service after December 31, 1980 and for which the full amount of the deduction allowed under section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985 has been allowed, the remaining depreciable basis in those assets for Minnesota purposes shall be a depreciation allowance computed by using the straight line method over the following number of years:

- (1) 3 year property - 1 year.
- (2) 5 year property - 2 years.
- (3) 10 year property - 5 years.
- (4) All 15, 18, and 19 year property - 7 years.

When an asset is exchanged for another asset including an involuntary conversion and under the provision of the Internal Revenue Code gain is not recognized in whole or in part on the exchange of the first asset, the basis of the second asset shall be the same as its federal basis provided that the difference in basis due to the limitations provided in this clause can be written off as provided in the preceding sentence.

After the full amount of the allowable deduction for that property under the provision of section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, has been obtained, the remaining depreciable basis in those assets for Minnesota purposes that shall be allowed as a depreciation allowance as provided above shall include the amount of any basis reduction made for federal purposes under section 48(q) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended through December 31, 1985, to reflect the investment tax credit. No amount shall be allowed as a deduction under section 196 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

The provisions of section 168(i)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985 shall apply to restrict research credit carrybacks and net operating loss carrybacks which are allocable to elected qualified leased property, notwithstanding section 290.068, subdivision 3, or 290.095, subdivision 3.

The provisions of section 280F of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, shall apply to limit the depreciation deductions, (including the first year depreciation deduction provided in paragraph (B)), for luxury automobiles and other property as provided in that section, and provided that if that section applies, the taxpayer shall be allowed to deduct the same amount of depreciation as was deducted for federal income tax purposes.

(d) Paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) of clause (b) shall apply only in the case of property (other than intangible property) described in clause (a) with a useful life of three years or more.

(1) the construction, reconstruction, or erection of which is completed after December 31, 1958, and then only to that portion of the basis which is properly attributable to such construction, reconstruction, or erection after December 31, 1958, or

(2) acquired after December 31, 1958, if the original use of such property commenced with the taxpayer and commences after such date.

(e) Where, under rules prescribed by the commissioner, the taxpayer and the commissioner have, after June 30, 1959, entered into an agreement in writing specifically dealing with the useful life and rate of depreciation of any property, the rate so agreed upon shall be binding on both the taxpayer and the commissioner in the absence of facts or circumstances not taken into consideration in the adoption of such agreement. The responsibility of establishing the existence of such facts and circumstances shall rest with the party initiating the modification. Any change in the agreed rate and useful life specified in the agreement shall not be effective for taxable years before the taxable year in which notice in writing by certified mail is served by the party to the agreement initiating such change. This clause shall not apply with respect to recovery property as defined in clause (c).

(f) In the absence of an agreement under clause (e) containing a provision to the contrary, a taxpayer may at any time elect in accordance with rules prescribed by the commissioner to change from the method of depreciation prescribed in clause (b)(2) to the method described in clause (b)(1).

(g) The basis on which exhaustion, wear and tear, and obsolescence are to be allowed in respect of any property shall be the adjusted basis provided in this chapter for the purpose of determining the gain on the sale or other disposition of such property.

(B) First year depreciation. The term "reasonable allowance" as used in this subdivision may, at the election of the taxpayer, include an amount as provided under section 179 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

Subd. 8. Depletion. (a) In the case of mines, oil and gas wells, other natural deposits, and timber, a reasonable allowance for depletion. In the cases 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.

(b) In the case of copper, nickel, copper-nickel listed in subsection (b) of section 613 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985 the allowance for depletion shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of sections 613 and 614 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

Subd. 9. Limitation and application of section. (a) The amount of the deduction under subdivisions 7 and 8 shall be computed on the basis specified in section 290.16;

(b) 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;

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

Subd. 10. [Repealed, 1983 c 342 art 1 s 44]

Subd. 11. [Repealed, 1980 c 419 s 46]

Subd. 12. [Repealed, 1981 c 60 s 28]

Subd. 13. Amortization of bond premiums. An allowance for amortization of bond premiums in accordance with the provisions of section 171 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985 adapted to the provisions of this chapter under rules issued by the commissioner, but only to the extent that such deduction has not been allowed under any other section of this chapter.

Subd. 14. [Repealed, 1978 c 766 s 19]

Subd. 15. [Repealed, 1983 c 342 art 1 s 44]

Subd. 16. Circulation expenditures. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 290.10(2), circulation expenditures shall be treated in the same manner as the taxpayer has elected under the provisions of section 173 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

Subd. 17. Taxes and interest paid to cooperative apartment corporation. In the case of a tenant-stockholder, there shall be allowed as a deduction amounts allowed under the provisions of section 216 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

Subd. 17a. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

Subd. 18. **Research and experimental expenditures.** A taxpayer may treat research or experimental expenditures in the same manner as provided in section 174 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

Subd. 19. **Organizational expenditures.** The organizational and start up expenditures of a corporation may, at the election of the corporation be deducted in accordance with the provisions of sections 248 and 195 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

Subd. 20. [Repealed, 1980 c 419 s 46]

Subd. 21. **Soil and water conservation expenditures.** 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 shall be treated in the same manner as provided in section 175 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

Subd. 22. [Repealed, 1983 c 342 art 1 s 44]

Subd. 23. [See 1963 c 236 s 1; 1965 c 341 s 2]

Subd. 24. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

Subd. 25. **Exploration and development expenditures.** (a) Expenditures paid or incurred during the taxable year for the purposes of ascertaining the existence, location, extent, or quality of any deposit of copper, nickel or copper-nickel ore or other mineral, and paid or incurred before the beginning of the development stage of the mine or deposit shall be allowed as a deduction in computing taxable income in accordance with and to the extent provided in section 617 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

(b) Expenditures paid or incurred during the taxable year for the development of a copper, nickel or copper-nickel mine or other natural deposit (other than an oil or gas well) if paid or incurred after the existence of ores or minerals in commercially marketable quantities has been disclosed shall be allowed as a deduction in computing taxable income in accordance with and to the extent provided in section 616 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985. This section shall not apply to expenditures for the acquisition or improvement of property of a character which is subject to the allowance for depreciation provided in section 290.09, subdivision 7, but allowances for depreciation shall be considered, for purposes of this section, as expenditures.

Subd. 26. [Repealed, 1977 c 423 art 7 s 3]

Subd. 27. [Repealed, 1983 c 342 art 1 s 44]

Subd. 28. **Real estate investment trusts; deductible dividends.** A "real estate investment trust," as defined in section 856 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, and to which sections 856 to 860 of the Code apply for the taxable year, may deduct its dividends paid to the extent permitted by section 857(b) (2) (B) of the Code. Such a trust and its shareholders and beneficiaries shall be subject to all of the provisions of sections 857 and 858 of the Code which are applicable under this chapter, in determining their respective taxable net incomes, provided that the amount determined and available for the alternative tax under section 857(b) (3) (A) (ii) of the Code shall be included in gross income subject to the deduction provided by section 290.16, subdivision 4.

Subd. 29. [Repealed, 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 59]

Subd. 30. [Repealed, 1Sp1981 c 1 art 9 s 8]

Subd. 31. **Construction period interest and taxes.** No deduction shall be allowed for real property construction period interest and taxes except as provided in section 189 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, notwithstanding any other provision of this section to the contrary.

History: (2394-13) 1933 c 405 s 13; Ex1937 c 49 s 8,9; 1941 c 550 s 7; 1943 c 656 s 6-8,24,25; 1945 c 604 s 7; 1949 c 734 s 7; 1951 c 421 s 1; 1951 c 679 s 1; 1953 c 667

MINNESOTA STATUTES 1986

5707

INCOME AND EXCISE TAXES 290.091

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; Ex1959 c 70 art 3 s 7; art 11 s 1; 1961 c 213 art 4 s 3; 1961 c 501 s 3; 1961 c 502 s 1; 1963 c 355 s 2,4; 1963 c 880 s 1; 1965 c 341 s 1; 1965 c 365 s 1; 1965 c 802 s 1; 1967 c 671 s 3,4; 1967 c 899 s 1; 1967 c 901 s 2; Ex1967 c 32 art 6 s 18; 1969 c 84 s 1; 1969 c 343 s 1; 1969 c 575 s 3; 1971 c 769 s 2; Ex1971 c 31 art 6 s 6; art 11 s 1; 1973 c 446 s 1; 1973 c 711 s 2,3; 1973 c 737 s 2; 1975 c 284 s 47; 1975 c 349 s 14,15,29; 1975 c 437 art 5 s 1; 1976 c 2 s 105; 1976 c 37 s 1; 1977 c 247 s 4; 1977 c 376 s 4,5,13; 1977 c 386 s 3,4; 1977 c 423 art 1 s 8-10; 1978 c 674 s 31,60; 1978 c 766 s 3; 1978 c 772 s 62; 1979 c 265 s 3; 1979 c 303 art 1 s 12,14; 1980 c 419 s 10-12; 1980 c 512 s 5,7; 1980 c 562 s 3,4; 1980 c 607 art 1 s 10-14,32; 1981 c 60 s 7-10,27; 1981 c 178 s 27-37; 1981 c 343 s 5; 1Sp1981 c 1 art 1 s 3; 1Sp1981 c 2 s 23; 1Sp1981 c 3 s 13; 3Sp1981 c 2 art 3 s 7,8; 1982 c 424 s 112,123; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 13-16,71; art 5 s 2; art 7 s 2; art 40 s 4,5,14; 3Sp1982 c 1 art 7 s 1-3; 1983 c 2 s 1; 1983 c 15 s 12-14; 1983 c 207 s 10-12,43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 17-22,43; art 8 s 14; 1984 c 502 art 2 s 9; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; art 2 s 19; art 4 s 3; 1984 c 655 art 1 s 48; 1985 c 210 art 1 s 9; 1985 c 248 s 70; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 35,36; art 21 s 13-15,49; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 3,9

290.091 ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX ON PREFERENCE ITEMS.

Subdivision 1. Imposition of tax. In addition to all other taxes imposed by this chapter a tax is imposed on individuals, estates, and trusts equal to the excess (if any) of

- (a) an amount equal to four percent of alternative minimum taxable income after subtracting the exemption amount, over
- (b) the regular tax for the taxable year.

Subd. 2. Definitions. For purposes of the tax imposed by this section, the following terms have the meanings given:

(a) "Alternative minimum taxable income" means the sum of the following for the taxable year:

(1) the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income as defined in the Internal Revenue Code;

(2) the taxpayer's federal tax preference items;

(3) the amount of interest income as provided by section 290.01, subdivision 20a, clauses (1), (3), and (4); less the sum of

(i) interest income as defined in section 290.01, subdivision 20b, clause (1);

(ii) an overpayment of state income tax as provided by section 290.01, subdivision 20b, clause (4);

(iii) the amount of interest paid or accrued within the taxable year on indebtedness to the extent that the amount does not exceed qualified net investment income, as defined in section 55(e)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code. Interest does not include amounts deducted in computing federal adjusted gross income; and

(iv) to the extent included in the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income, gain excluded from gross income under section 290.01, subdivision 20b, clause (13).

In the case of an estate or trust, adjusted gross income must be modified as provided in section 55(c)(6)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code and reduced by the deductions allowed under sections 642(c), 651(a), and 661(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(b) "Federal tax preference items" means items as defined in sections 57, 58, and 443(d) of the Internal Revenue Code, modified as follows:

(1) The capital gain preference item shall be reduced

(i) where the gain would be modified because some or all of the assets have a higher basis for Minnesota purposes than for federal purposes; and

(ii) to the extent it includes gain excluded from gross income under section 290.01, subdivision 20b, clause (13).

(2) In the case of a nonresident individual, or an estate or trust, with a net operating loss that is a larger amount for Minnesota than for federal, the capital gain preference item shall be reduced to the extent it was reduced in the allowance of the net operating loss.

(3) Federal preference items from the business of mining or producing iron ore and other ores which are subject to the occupation tax and exempt from taxation under section 290.05, subdivision 1, shall not be a preference item for Minnesota.

(4) Other federal preference items to the extent not allowed in the computation of Minnesota gross income, as determined by the commissioner, are not preference items for Minnesota.

(c) "Internal Revenue Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

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

Subd. 3. **Exemption amount.** For purposes of computing the alternative minimum tax, the exemption amount is:

(a) \$40,000 in the case of a married couple filing a joint return;

(b) \$30,000 in the case of an individual who is not married, as defined in section 143 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(c) \$20,000 in the case of

(1) an estate or trust or

(2) a married individual who files a separate tax return.

Subd. 4. **Part year residents; estates and trusts.** (a) An individual who is not a Minnesota resident for the entire year must compute alternative minimum tax liability using a regular tax liability determined under section 290.06, subdivision 2c, paragraph (f), without regard to the provision for allocation to Minnesota. The resulting alternative minimum tax liability must be multiplied by the fraction defined in section 290.06, subdivision 2c, paragraph (f).

(b) In the case of an estate or trust, the alternative minimum tax liability must be computed by multiplying alternative minimum taxable income and the exemption amount by a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount of the taxpayer's alternative minimum taxable income allocated to this state pursuant to the provisions of sections 290.17 to 290.20, and the denominator of which is the taxpayer's total alternative minimum taxable income.

Subd. 5. **Tax benefit rule.** The tax benefit rule contained in section 58(h) of the Internal Revenue Code applies to the computation of the tax under this section only to the extent that it determines if there is an item of tax preference for purposes of subdivision 2, clause (a)(2).

History: 1977 c 423 art 1 s 14; 1978 c 767 s 17; 1979 c 303 art 1 s 15; 1980 c 607 art 1 s 15; 1981 c 60 s 11; 3Sp1981 c 2 art 3 s 9; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 17; art 40 s 6, 14; 1983 c 207 s 13; 1984 c 514 art 2 s 20; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 37; 1Sp1985 c 16 art 2 s 28; 1986 c 398 art 21 s 3; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 4; art 3 s 6

290.095 OPERATING LOSS DEDUCTION.

Subdivision 1. **Allowance of deduction.** (a) There shall be allowed as a deduction for the taxable year the amount of any net operating loss deduction as defined in subdivision 2, clause (b); provided, however, that the modifications specified in subdivision 4 shall be made in computing the taxable net income for the taxable year before the net operating loss deduction shall be allowed.

(b) A net operating loss deduction shall be available under this section only to corporate taxpayers except as provided in subdivisions 7, 9 and 11 hereof.

Subd. 2. **Defined and limited.** (a) 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 22, over the gross income used in computing such taxable net income, with the modifications specified in subdivision 4. The deductions provided in section 290.21 cannot be used in the determination of a net operating loss.

(b) The term "net operating loss deduction" as used in this section means the aggregate of the net operating loss carrybacks and carryovers to the taxable year, computed in accordance with subdivision 3.

Subd. 3. Carryover and carryback. (a) Except as provided in clause (d) or subdivision 8, a net operating loss for any taxable year shall be:

(1) A net operating loss carryback to each of the three 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.

(b) The entire amount of the net operating loss for any taxable year shall be carried to the earliest of the taxable years to which, by reason of subdivision 3, clause (a) or (d), such loss may be carried. The portion of such loss which shall be carried to each of the other taxable years shall be the excess, if any, of the amount of such loss over the sum of the taxable net income, adjusted by the modifications specified in subdivision 4, for each of the prior taxable years to which such loss may be carried.

(c) Where a corporation does business both within and without Minnesota, and apportions its income under the provisions of section 290.19, the net operating loss deduction shall be allowed to the extent of the apportionment ratio of the loss year, or the year to which the loss is carried, whichever is smaller.

(d) Where a corporation files a combined report which reflects the entire unitary business as provided in section 290.34, subdivision 2, the corporation shall not be allowed a net operating loss carryback to a year in which it did not file a combined report. The number of taxable years for which a net operating loss carryover is allowed shall be increased by the number of taxable years for which a net operating loss carryback is not allowed under this clause.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Subd. 6. [Repealed, 1980 c 419 s 46]

Subd. 7. Tentative carryback adjustments. (a) Application for adjustment. A taxpayer may file an application for a tentative carryback adjustment of the tax for the prior taxable year affected by a loss or credit carryback from any taxable year. The

application shall be signed and verified as provided in section 290.37, subdivision 1, and shall be filed on or after the date of filing of the return for the taxable year from which the carryback results and within a period of 12 months from the end of such taxable year (or with respect to any portion of a credit carryback from a taxable year attributable to a loss carryback from a subsequent taxable year, the application shall be filed within a period of 12 months from the end of the subsequent taxable year), in the manner and form required by rules prescribed by the commissioner. The application shall set forth in such detail and with such supporting data and explanation as such rules shall require:

- (1) the amount of the loss or credit;
- (2) the amount of the tax previously determined for the prior taxable year affected by such carryback;
- (3) the amount of decrease in such tax, attributable to such carryback, such decrease being determined by applying the carryback in the manner provided by law to the items on the basis of which such tax was determined;
- (4) the unpaid amount of such tax;
- (5) such other information for purposes of carrying out the provisions of this subdivision as may be required by such rules.

An application under this subdivision shall not constitute a claim for refund until 90 days from the date on which the application was filed, at which time it will become a claim for refund under the provisions of section 290.50.

(b) Allowance of adjustments. Within a period of 90 days from the date on which an application for a tentative carryback adjustment is filed under (a), or from the last day of the month in which falls the last date prescribed by law (including any extension of time granted the taxpayer) for filing the return for the taxable year from which such carryback results, whichever is the later, the commissioner shall make, to the extent the commissioner deems practicable in such period a limited examination of the application, to discover omissions and errors of computation therein, and shall determine the amount of the decrease in the tax attributable to such carryback upon the basis of the application and the examination, except that the commissioner may disallow, without further action, any application on finding that it contains errors of computation which the commissioner deems cannot be corrected by the commissioner within such 90-day period or material omissions. Such decrease shall be applied against any unpaid amount of tax decreased and any remainder shall, within such 90-day period, be either credited against any tax or installment thereof then due from the taxpayer, or refunded to the taxpayer.

(c) The provisions of this subdivision shall apply to net operating loss carrybacks as provided in subdivision 3 or 11; capital loss carrybacks as provided in section 290.16, subdivision 6; research credit carrybacks as provided in section 290.068, subdivision 3; and to any other carrybacks which may be provided in this chapter.

Subd. 8. Foreign expropriation loss. (a) For the purpose of this chapter, the term "foreign expropriation loss" means, for any taxable year, the sum of the losses sustained by reason of the expropriation, intervention, seizure or similar taking of property by the government of any foreign country, any political subdivision thereof, or any agency or instrumentality of the foregoing. For the purpose of the preceding sentence, a debt which becomes worthless shall, to the extent of any deduction allowed under section 290.09, subdivision 6, be treated as a loss.

The portion of the net operating loss for any taxable year attributable to a foreign expropriation loss is the amount of the foreign expropriation loss for such year (but not in excess of the net operating loss for such year).

(b) In the case of a taxpayer who has a foreign expropriation loss (as defined in (a)) a portion of the net operating loss shall not be a net operating loss carryback to any taxable year preceding the taxable year of such loss and shall be a net operating loss carryover to each of the ten taxable years following the taxable year of such loss. This paragraph shall apply only if (1) the foreign expropriation loss (as defined in (a)) for the

taxable year equals or exceeds 50 percent of the net operating loss for the taxable year, and (2) in the case of a foreign expropriation loss the taxpayer elects (at such time and in such manner as the commissioner by rule prescribes) to have (a) apply.

(c) In determining the amount of any carryback or carryover of a net operating loss, the amount of the net operating loss deduction for any taxable year shall be determined without regard to that portion of a net operating loss which, under (b) above, may not be carried back to a prior taxable year and if a portion of a net operating loss for the loss year is attributable to a foreign expropriation loss, to which (b) applies, such portion shall be considered as a separate net operating loss for such year to be applied after the other portion of such net operating loss.

Subd. 9. Special period of limitation with respect to net operating loss carrybacks. For the purposes of sections 290.46 and 290.50 if the claim for refund relates to an overpayment attributable to a net operating loss carryback under this section or as the result in the case of an individual of an adjustment of "federal adjusted gross income" because of the carryback under section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, in lieu of the period of limitation prescribed in sections 290.46 and 290.50, the period shall be that period which ends with the expiration of the 15th day of the 46th month (or the 45th month, in the case of a corporation) following the end of the taxable year of the net operating loss which results in such carryback or adjustment of "federal adjusted gross income," plus any extension of time granted for filing the return, but only if the return was filed within the extended time. During this extended period, for taxable years beginning before January 1, 1985, married individuals who elected to file separate returns or a combined return may change their election and file a joint return.

Subd. 10. Product liability loss carryback. In the case of a taxpayer which has a product liability loss, as defined in section 172(j) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as amended through December 31, 1985, for a taxable year (referred to as "loss year"), the product liability loss shall be a net operating loss carryback to each of the ten taxable years preceding the loss year.

Subd. 11. Carryback or carryover adjustments. (a) For individuals the amount of a net operating loss that may be carried back or carried over shall be the same dollar amount allowable in the determination of federal adjusted gross income. For estates and trusts the amount of a net operating loss that may be carried back or carried over shall be the same dollar amount allowable in the determination of federal taxable income.

(b) The following adjustments to the amount of the net operating loss that may be carried back or carried over must be made for:

(1) Nonassignable income or losses for estates and trusts as required by section 290.17, subdivision 2.

(2) Adjustments to the determination of federal adjusted gross income that must be made because of changes in the Internal Revenue Code that have not yet been adopted by the legislature by updating the reference to the Internal Revenue Code contained in section 290.01, subdivision 20.

(3) Gains or losses which result from the sale or other disposition of property having a higher adjusted basis for Minnesota income tax purposes than for federal income tax purposes subject to the limitations contained in section 290.01, subdivision 20b, clauses (2) and (3).

(4) Interest, taxes, and other expenses not allowed under section 290.10, clause (9), for estates and trusts.

(5) The modification for accelerated cost recovery system depreciation as provided in section 290.01, subdivision 20f.

(c)(1) The net operating loss carryback or carryover applied as a deduction in the taxable year to which the net operating loss is carried back or carried over shall be equal to the net operating loss carryback or carryover applied in the taxable year in arriving at federal adjusted gross income (or federal taxable income for trusts and estates) subject to the modifications contained in clause (b) and to the following modifications:

(A) Increase the amount of carryback or carryover applied in the taxable year by the amount of losses and interest, taxes and other expenses not assignable or allowable to Minnesota incurred in the taxable year.

(B) Decrease the amount of carryback or carryover applied in the taxable year by the amount of income not assignable to Minnesota earned in the taxable year.

(C) A taxpayer who is not a resident of Minnesota during any part of the taxable year and who has no income assignable to Minnesota during the taxable year shall apply no net operating loss carryback or carryover in the taxable year.

(2) The provisions of section 172(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as amended through December 31, 1985 (relating to carrybacks and carryovers) shall apply. The net operating loss carryback or carryover to the next consecutive taxable year shall be the net operating loss carryback or carryover as calculated in clause (c)(1) less the amount applied in the earlier taxable year(s). No additional net operating loss carryback or carryover shall be allowed if the entire amount has been used to offset Minnesota income in a year earlier than was possible on the federal return. A net operating loss carryback or carryover that was allowed to offset federal income in a year earlier than was possible on the Minnesota return shall still be allowed to offset Minnesota income but only if the loss was assignable to Minnesota in the year the loss occurred.

(d) A net operating loss shall be allowed to be carried back or carried forward only to the extent that loss was assignable to Minnesota in the year the loss occurred or in the year to which the loss was carried over, whichever would allow more of the loss to be allowed for Minnesota purposes.

History: 1945 c 604 s 28; 1957 c 769 s 2; Ex1957 c 1 art 6 s 2; Ex1959 c 70 art 3 s 8; 1961 c 259 s 1,2; 1963 c 355 s 5-7; 1965 c 402 s 1,2; 1967 c 597 s 1-3; 1971 c 769 s 2; 1973 c 74 s 1-4; 1973 c 711 s 3; 1975 c 349 s 29; 1977 c 376 s 13; 1979 c 303 art 1 s 16; 1980 c 419 s 13,14; 1980 c 607 art 1 s 16,17,32; 1981 c 60 s 27; 1981 c 178 s 38; 1981 c 343 s 6-8; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 18,19; art 29 s 2; art 40 s 7,14; 1983 c 15 s 15; 1983 c 207 s 43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 43; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; art 2 s 21; 1985 c 210 art 2 s 3; 1985 c 248 s 70; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 38-40; art 21 s 49; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 9; art 3 s 7,8

290.10 NONDEDUCTIBLE 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 persons as defined and as provided in section 267 of the Internal Revenue Code;
- (7) in computing net income, no deduction shall be allowed under section 290.09, subdivision 2, relating to expenses incurred or under section 290.09, subdivision 3, relating to interest accrued as provided in section 267 of the Internal Revenue Code;
- (8)(a) contributions by employees under the federal Railroad Retirement Act and the federal Social Security Act; (b) Payments to Minnesota or federal public employee retirement funds; (c) 60 percent of the amount of taxes imposed on self-employment income under section 1401 of the Internal Revenue Code. Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1989, no deduction is allowed for self-employment taxes

where the taxpayer claimed a deduction for those taxes under section 164(f) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(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 chapter, except that for persons engaged in the business of mining or producing iron ore, the mining of which is subject to the occupation tax imposed by section 298.01, subdivision 1, this shall not prevent a subtraction to the extent allowed under section 290.01, subdivision 20b, clause (10)(b), or the deduction by a corporate taxpayer of expenses and other items to the extent that the expenses and other items are allowable under section 290.09 and are not deductible, capitalizable, retainable in basis, or taken into account by allowance or otherwise in computing the occupation tax and do not exceed the amounts taken for federal income tax purposes for that year. Occupation taxes imposed under chapter 298, royalty taxes imposed under chapter 299, or depletion expenses may not be deducted under this clause;

(10) in situations where this chapter provides for a subtraction from gross income of a specific dollar amount of an item of income assignable to this state, and within the measure of the tax imposed by this chapter, that portion of the federal income tax liability assessed upon such income subtracted, and any expenses attributable to earning such income, shall not be deductible in computing net income;

(11) amounts paid or accrued for such taxes and carrying charges as, under rules prescribed by the commissioner, are chargeable to capital account with respect to property, if the taxpayer elects, in accordance with such rules, to treat such taxes or charges as so chargeable;

(12) no deduction or credit shall be allowed for any amount paid or incurred during the taxable year in carrying on any trade or business if the trade or business (or the activities which comprise the trade or business) consists of trafficking in controlled substances (within the meaning of schedule I and II of the federal Controlled Substances Act) which is prohibited by federal law or the law of Minnesota.

For purposes of this section, reference to the Internal Revenue Code means the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

History: (2394-14) 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; 1961 c 504 s 1; 1969 c 610 s 1; 1971 c 432 s 1; 1971 c 769 s 2; 1973 c 279 s 1; 1973 c 711 s 3; 1975 c 349 s 29; 1977 c 376 s 13; 1980 c 607 art 1 s 32; 1981 c 60 s 27; 1981 c 178 s 39; 1Sp1981 c 3 s 3; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 20; art 40 s 14; 1983 c 207 s 14,43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 43; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 3,8; 1984 c 655 art 1 s 49; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 41; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 9; art 3 s 9

290.101 [Repealed, 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 59]

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.

History: (2394-15) 1933 c 405 s 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 this chapter 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 the basis of the property is its adjusted basis for federal income tax purposes, except

as otherwise provided in this chapter. In addition to other adjustments provided in this chapter, the adjusted basis of property for federal income tax purposes shall be increased by the amount of accelerated cost recovery system depreciation which was allowed for federal income tax purposes but not allowed for Minnesota income tax purposes under section 290.01, subdivision 20f or 290.09, subdivision 7, paragraph (A)(c). The basis shall be diminished by the allowance for amortization of bond premium if an election to amortize was made in accordance with section 290.09, subdivision 13, which could, during the period of the taxpayer's 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 chapter, the basis of the property is its adjusted basis for federal income tax purposes, except as otherwise provided in this chapter.

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. Gifts. The disposition of property by gift shall be treated as dispositions from which neither gain nor loss arises for the purposes of this chapter.

History: 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; 1961 c 501 s 4; 1961 c 504 s 2; 1965 c 51 s 59; 1975 c 226 s 3; 1981 c 178 s 41-43; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 71; 1983 c 15 s 16; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 42; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 2 s 1

290.13 GAIN OR LOSS ON DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY, RECOGNITION.

Subdivision 1. Transactions in which no gain or loss is recognized. Gain or loss from transactions described in section 1031, 1032, 1035, 1036, or 1042 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, shall be recognized at the time and in the manner, including the basis computation, provided in those sections.

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

Subd. 3. [Repealed, 1957 c 621 s 16]

Subd. 4. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

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 or into property not similar or related in service or use to the converted property, 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 rules 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 paragraph (2), 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) two years 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 rules 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 rules 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 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.

If the property was acquired, after January 1, 1933, as the result of a compulsory or involuntary conversion described in paragraphs (1) or (2) of Minnesota Statutes 1980, 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. 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 the taxpayer's 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 (2) 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.

(3) For purposes of this subdivision the terms control and disposition of the converted property shall have the same meaning as is contained in section 1033(a)(2)(E) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

(4) Property which qualifies to be treated as an involuntary conversion under section 1033(c) to (g) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985 shall also be treated as qualifying for the purposes of this section.

Subd. 5a. **Gain or loss from sale or exchange to effectuate policies of F.C.C.** If the sale or exchange of property, including stock in a corporation, is certified by the Federal Communications Commission to be necessary or appropriate to effectuate a change in a policy of, or the adoption of a new policy by the commission with respect to the ownership and control of radio broadcasting stations, the sale or exchange shall, if the taxpayer so elects, be treated as an involuntary conversion of the property within the meaning of subdivision 5. For purposes of this subdivision, "radio broadcasting" includes telecasting.

For purposes of subdivision 5 as made applicable by the provisions of this subdivision, stock of a corporation operating a radio broadcasting station located in Minnesota, whether or not representing control of the corporation, shall be treated as property similar or related in service or use to the property so converted. The part of the gain, if any, on the sale or exchange to which subdivision 5 is not applied shall nevertheless not be recognized, if the taxpayer so elects, to the extent that it is applied to reduce the basis for determining gain or loss on sale or exchange of property of a character subject to the allowance for depreciation under section 290.09, subdivision 7, remaining in the hands of the taxpayer immediately after the sale or exchange, or acquired in the same taxable year and with its situs in the state of Minnesota. The manner and amount of the reduction shall be determined under rules prescribed by the commissioner. Any election made by the taxpayer under this subdivision shall be made by a statement to that effect in the taxpayer's return for the taxable year in which the sale or exchange takes place, and the election shall be binding for that taxable year and all subsequent taxable years.

The basis of property acquired on a sale or exchange treated as an involuntary conversion under this subdivision shall be determined pursuant to the provisions of subdivision 5.

Subd. 6. [Repealed, 1957 c 621 s 16]

Subd. 7. [Repealed, 1957 c 621 s 16]

Subd. 8. [Repealed, 1957 c 621 s 16]

Subd. 9. [Repealed, 1977 c 376 s 14]

Subd. 10. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

History: (2394-17) 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 12-14,16; 1961 c 501 s 5; 1971 c 512 s 1; 1980 c 607 art 1 s 18; 1981 c 178 s 44; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 21; art 40 s 14; 1983 c 207 s 43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 43; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; 1985 c 248 s 70; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 21 s 18,49; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 9; art 3 s 10

290.131 DISTRIBUTIONS BY CORPORATIONS; EFFECTS ON RECIPIENTS.

Subdivision 1. **Distributions of property.** The effects on recipients of a distribution by a corporation shall be governed by the provisions of sections 301 to 307 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985. However, in section 301(c)(3)(B) the date January 1, 1933 shall be substituted for March 1, 1913 when determining the amount of a distribution that is not taxable.

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

Subd. 3. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

Subd. 4. [Repealed, 1981 c 178 s 119]

Subd. 5. [Repealed, 1981 c 178 s 119]

Subd. 6. [Repealed, 1981 c 178 s 119]

Subd. 7. [Repealed, 1981 c 178 s 119]

History: 1957 c 621 s 1; 1971 c 769 s 2; 1973 c 711 s 3; 1975 c 349 s 29; 1976 c 134 s 78; 1977 c 307 s 29; 1977 c 376 s 13; 1980 c 419 s 15; 1980 c 607 art 1 s 32; 1981 c 60 s 12; 1981 c 178 s 45,46; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 22; 3Sp1982 c 1 art 7 s 4; 1983 c 207 s 43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 43; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 21 s 19; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 9

290.132 DISTRIBUTIONS BY CORPORATIONS; EFFECTS ON CORPORATION.

Subdivision 1. Taxability of corporation on distribution. No gain or loss shall be recognized to a corporation on the distribution, with respect to its stock as provided in section 311 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

The effect on earnings and profits shall be determined according to the provisions of section 312 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985. However, when determining earnings and profits in section 312(f) and (g), the date December 31, 1932 shall be substituted for February 28, 1913, and January 1, 1933 shall be substituted for March 1, 1913.

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

History: 1957 c 621 s 2; 1981 c 60 s 13; 1981 c 178 s 47; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 23; 3Sp1982 c 1 art 7 s 5; 1983 c 207 s 43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 43; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 21 s 20; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 5

290.133 DEFINITIONS, CONSTRUCTIVE OWNERSHIP OF STOCK.

Subdivision 1. Dividend defined. For purposes of this chapter, the definitions provided in sections 316 to 318 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, shall apply. However, in section 316 (a)(1), "December 31, 1932" shall be substituted for "February 28, 1913" when determining dividends.

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

Subd. 3. [Repealed, 1981 c 178 s 119]

History: 1957 c 621 s 3; 1978 c 772 s 62; 1981 c 178 s 48; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 24; 1983 c 207 s 43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 43; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 21 s 21; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 9

290.134 CORPORATE LIQUIDATIONS; EFFECTS ON RECIPIENTS.

Subdivision 1. Gain or loss to shareholders in corporate liquidations. The effects on recipients of corporate liquidations shall be governed by the provisions of sections 331 to 334 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985. However, in section 333(f)(2), the date December 31, 1932 shall be substituted for February 28, 1913 when determining accumulated earnings and profits.

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1981 c 178 s 119]

Subd. 3. [Repealed, 1981 c 178 s 119]

Subd. 4. [Repealed, 1981 c 178 s 119]

History: 1957 c 621 s 4; 1981 c 178 s 49; 1982 c 523 art 40 s 14; 3Sp1982 c 1 art 7 s 6; 1983 c 207 s 43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 43; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 21 s 49; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 9

290.135 CORPORATE LIQUIDATIONS; EFFECTS ON CORPORATION.

Subdivision 1. General rule. Gain or loss shall be recognized to a corporation on the distribution of property in complete liquidation or on any distribution of an interest in a partnership as provided in sections 336 to 346 and 386 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1981 c 178 s 119]

Subd. 3. [Repealed, 1981 c 178 s 119]

Subd. 4. [Repealed, 1981 c 178 s 119]

History: 1957 c 621 s 5; 1961 c 501 s 6,7; 1971 c 769 s 2; 1973 c 711 s 3; 1975 c 349 s 29; 1977 c 376 s 13; 1980 c 607 art 1 s 32; 1981 c 178 s 50; 1982 c 523 art 40 s 14; 3Sp1982 c 1 art 7 s 7; 1983 c 207 s 15,43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 43; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 21 s 22; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 9

290.136 CORPORATE ORGANIZATIONS AND REORGANIZATIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Transfer to corporation controlled by transferor.** The provisions of sections 351 to 368 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985 shall apply to corporate organizations and reorganizations. However, in section 362, the phrase "acquired in a taxable year beginning after December 31, 1956" shall be substituted for "acquired on or after June 22, 1954" when determining the property to which this section applies.

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1981 c 60 s 28]

Subd. 3. [Repealed, 1981 c 60 s 28]

Subd. 4. [Repealed, 1981 c 60 s 28]

Subd. 5. [Repealed, 1981 c 60 s 28]

Subd. 6. [Repealed, 1981 c 60 s 28]

Subd. 7. [Repealed, 1981 c 60 s 28]

Subd. 8. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

Subd. 9. [Repealed, 1981 c 60 s 28]

History: 1957 c 621 s 6; 1961 c 501 s 8; 1965 c 404 s 1; 1969 c 1052 s 1-3; 1981 c 60 s 15; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 25; art 40 s 14; 3Sp1982 c 1 art 7 s 8; 1983 c 207 s 43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 43; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 21 s 23; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 9

290.137 [Repealed, 1981 c 60 s 29]

290.138 CARRYOVERS.

Subdivision 1. [Repealed, 1981 c 60 s 28]

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1981 c 60 s 28]

Subd. 3. **Carryovers in certain corporate acquisitions.** The provisions of sections 381 and 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, shall apply to carryovers in certain corporate acquisitions and special limitations on net operating loss carryovers.

History: 1957 c 621 s 8; 1971 c 24 s 29; 1981 c 60 s 16; 1982 c 523 art 40 s 14; 1983 c 207 s 43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 43; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 21 s 49; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 9

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.

History: 1957 c 621 s 17

290.14 GAIN OR LOSS ON DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY, BASIS.

Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, 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 its adjusted basis for federal income tax purposes, with the following exceptions:

(1) Corporations, partnerships, or individuals subject to the occupation tax under chapter 298, shall use the occupation tax basis;

(2) The basis of property subject to the provisions of section 1034 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985 (relating to the rollover of gain on sale of principal residence) shall be increased by the amount of gain realized on the sale of a principal residence outside of Minnesota, while a nonresident of this state, which gain was not recognized because of the provisions of section 1034.

History: (2394-18) 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; 1979 c 303 art 1 s 17; 1980 c 439 s 3; 1980 c 607

art 1 s 19; 1981 c 60 s 27; 1981 c 178 s 51; 1981 c 343 s 9; 1Sp1981 c 4 art 1 s 134; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 26; art 40 s 14; 1983 c 207 s 43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 23,43; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 43; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 3 s 11

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.

History: (2394-19) 1933 c 405 s 19; Ex1937 c 49 s 14; 1941 c 550 s 9; 1943 c 656 s 9

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 this chapter for the purpose of determining the loss or gain on the sale or other disposition thereof.

Subd. 1a. Inapplicable to individuals, trusts, estates. With respect to individuals, trusts and estates, the provisions of this section shall not be applicable and gains and losses shall be reported as provided in section 290.01, subdivisions 20 to 20f.

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1957 c 769 s 8]

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 the taxpayer's 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 the taxpayer's 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, subdivision 7, 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 short-term capital asset, 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 short-term capital asset, 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 long-term capital asset, 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

long-term capital asset, 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 the gains from the sales or exchanges of capital assets over the losses from such sales or exchanges.

(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.

(12) The term "short-term capital asset" means a capital asset held for not more than six months, or, if the asset is acquired after December 31, 1987, one year.

(13) The term "long-term capital asset" means a capital asset held for more than six months, or, if the asset is acquired after December 31, 1987, one year.

Subd. 4. Deductions for capital gains. If for any taxable year the net long-term capital gain exceeds the net short-term capital loss, 60 percent of the amount of such excess shall be a deduction from gross income.

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.

Subd. 6. Capital loss carrybacks and carryovers. (a) In General. If a corporation has a net capital loss for any taxable year (hereafter in this paragraph referred to as the "loss year"), the amount thereof shall be

(1) a capital loss carryback to each of the three taxable years preceding the loss year, but only to the extent

(i) such loss is not attributable to a foreign expropriation capital loss, as defined in section 1212(a) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985 and

(ii) the carryback of such loss does not increase or produce a net operating loss, as defined in section 290.095, for the taxable year to which it is being carried back; and

(2) a capital loss carryover to each of the five taxable years (ten taxable years to the extent such loss is attributable to a foreign expropriation capital loss) succeeding the loss year,

and shall be treated as a short term capital loss in each such taxable year. The entire amount of the net capital loss for any taxable year shall be carried to the earliest of the taxable years to which such loss may be carried, and the portion of such loss shall be carried to each of the other taxable years to which such loss may be carried shall be the excess, if any, of such loss over the total of the net capital gains for each of the prior taxable years to which such loss may be carried. For purposes of the preceding sentence, the net capital gain for any such prior taxable year shall be computed without regard to the net capital loss for the loss year or for any taxable year thereafter. In the case of any net capital loss which cannot be carried back in full to a preceding taxable year by reason of clause (ii) of clause (1), the net capital gains for such prior taxable year shall in no case be treated as greater than the amount of such loss which can be carried back to such preceding taxable year upon the application of such clause (ii).

(b) Priority of Application. For purposes of clauses (1) and (2), if a portion of a net capital loss for any taxable year is attributable to a foreign expropriation capital loss, such portion shall be considered to be a separate net capital loss for such year to be applied after the other portion of such net capital loss.

Subd. 7. Bonds, other evidences of indebtedness. For the purpose of this section, the treatment of bonds and other debt instruments shall be governed by the provisions of sections 1271 to 1288 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

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 the taxpayer 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 the taxpayer's 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 subdivision 3(1) or property described in 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 the taxpayer's 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 the taxpayer 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, subdivision 5, 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 the taxpayer 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 commodity acquired in satisfaction of a commodity futures contract there shall be included the period for which the taxpayer held the commodity futures contract if such commodity futures contract was a capital asset in the taxpayer's 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, subdivision 7, held for more than six months, or, if the asset is acquired after December 31, 1987, one year, and real property used in the trade or business, held for more than six months, or, if the asset is acquired after December 31, 1987, one year, which is not (A) property of a kind which would properly be includable 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 the taxpayer's trade or business. Such term also includes livestock, regardless of age, held by the taxpayer for draft, breeding or dairy purposes, and held by the taxpayer 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 long-term capital assets 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 long-term capital assets. 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 (including losses not compensated for by insurance or otherwise) upon the destruction, in whole or in part, theft or seizure, or requisition or condemnation of property used in the trade or business or long-term capital assets shall be considered losses from a compulsory or involuntary conversion.

In the case of any involuntary conversion (subject to the provisions of this clause but for this sentence) arising from fire, storm, shipwreck, or other casualty, or from theft, of any property used in the trade or business or as any long-term capital asset, this clause shall not apply to such conversion (whether resulting in gain or loss) if during the taxable year the recognized losses from such conversions exceed the recognized gains from such conversions.

Gain from the sale or exchange of property, to the extent that the adjusted basis of such property is less than the adjusted basis without regard to the provisions of section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as in effect before its repeal by the Tax Reform Act of 1976, shall be considered as gain from the sale or exchange of property which is neither a capital asset nor property described in this subdivision.

Net ordinary losses shall be recaptured as provided in section 1231(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

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. **Gains and losses from short sales; capital assets.** For purposes of this chapter, gain or loss from the short sale of property shall be governed by the provisions of section 1233 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

Subd. 13. **Options to buy or sell; treatment of gain or loss.** Gain or loss attributable to the sale or exchange of, or loss attributable to failure to exercise an option to buy or sell property shall be considered gain or loss as provided in section 1234 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

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.

Subd. 15. **Gain from dispositions of certain depreciable property.** For purposes of this subdivision "depreciable property" shall mean "Section 1245 property" or "Section 1245 recovery property" as those phrases are defined in section 1245(a) (3) or (5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

In determining net income of any corporate taxpayer, the gain realized from the disposition of "depreciable property" shall be treated in the same manner as is provided by section 1245 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985 and regulations adopted pursuant thereto except that the determination shall be made using the basis computed under this chapter.

Subd. 16. **Gain from disposition of certain depreciable realty.** For purposes of this subdivision "depreciable realty" shall mean "Section 1250 realty" as that phrase is

defined in section 1250(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

In determining net income of any corporate taxpayer, the gain realized from the disposition of "depreciable realty" shall be treated in the same manner as is provided by sections 1250 and 291 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, and rules adopted pursuant thereto except that the determination shall be made using the basis computed under this chapter.

Subd. 17. Straddles. Gain or loss in the case of straddles shall be recognized as provided in sections 1092, 1234A, and 1256 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

History: (2394-20) 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 3-6,8,9; 1957 c 851 s 1,2; 1961 c 501 s 9-11,13; 1965 c 487 s 1; 1971 c 758 s 1-3; 1971 c 769 s 2; 1973 c 470 s 1; 1973 c 711 s 3; 1975 c 349 s 16,29; 1977 c 376 s 13; 1978 c 772 s 62; 1980 c 607 art 1 s 32; 1981 c 60 s 27; 1981 c 178 s 52-58; 3Sp1981 c 2 art 3 s 10-12; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 71; art 40 s 8,9,14; 1983 c 207 s 16,17,43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 43; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 21 s 24-30,49; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 6,7,9

290.165 INTEREST ON REVERSE MORTGAGE LOANS; HOW TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN COMPUTING NET INCOME.

Irrespective of the accounting basis used for tax computation purposes, any lender as defined in section 47.58, subdivision 1, who enters into a reverse mortgage loan or purchases an obligation representing a reverse mortgage loan may elect to include as part of its yearly earned income any accrued interest charged to the outstanding loan balance of its borrower pursuant to section 47.58, subdivision 5. This election must be made, if at all, in the first taxable year in which interest is charged by the lender on the outstanding loan balance and, if made, shall be binding on the lender for each subsequent taxable year until the loan is repaid in full. When accrued interest is charged to the outstanding loan balance pursuant to this section it shall be recognized as earned income to the lender on a monthly basis.

History: 1979 c 265 s 4

290.17 GROSS INCOME, ALLOCATION TO STATE.

Subdivision 1. Income of resident individuals. The gross income of individuals shall be their gross income as defined in section 290.01, subdivision 20.

Subd. 1a. Subsequent adjustment. When a loss has been reduced by the amount of tax preference items pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1983 Supplement, section 290.17, subdivision 1, and the taxpayer subsequently sells or otherwise disposes of an asset in relation to which arose an item of tax preference which caused the reduction of the loss, the taxpayer may increase the basis of the asset by the amount of the tax preference item that was used to reduce the loss. If the asset is a depletable asset, the taxpayer may elect to so increase its basis upon disposition or to reduce the amount of otherwise taxable income subsequently produced by that asset by the amount of the tax preference item.

Subd. 2. Other taxpayers. In the case of an individual who is not a full-year resident, this subdivision applies to determine what income is assignable to Minnesota for purposes of determining the numerator of the fraction used in section 290.06, subdivision 2c. In the case of taxpayers not subject to the provisions of subdivision 1, items of gross income shall be assigned to this state or other states or countries in accordance with the following principles:

(1)(a) 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 nonresident 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.

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

(i) The amount of income to be assigned to Minnesota for an individual who is a nonresident salaried athletic team employee shall be determined by using a fraction in which the denominator contains the total number of days in which the individual is under a duty to perform for the employer, and the numerator is the total number of those days spent in Minnesota. In order to eliminate the need to file state or provincial income tax returns in several states or provinces, Minnesota will exclude from income any income assigned to Minnesota under the provisions of this clause for a nonresident athlete who is employed by an athletic team whose operations are not based in this state and for a nonresident salaried entertainer who is employed by an entertainment organization whose operations are not based in this state if the state or province in which the athletic team or entertainment organization is based provides a similar income exclusion. If the state or province in which the athletic team's or the entertainment organization's operations are based does not have an income tax on an individual's personal service income, it will be deemed that that state or province has a similar income exclusion. As used in the preceding sentence, the term "province" means a province of Canada.

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

(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 from winnings on Minnesota pari-mutuel betting tickets shall be assigned to 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, whether in trust, or otherwise, shall be assigned to this state if the recipient thereof is domiciled within this state or is a resident trust or estate.

(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 the owner's services and the use of the owner's 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 the owner's services and the use of the owner's 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 subdivision to the contrary. This shall not apply to business income subject to the provisions of clause (1), nor shall it apply to income from the operation of a farm which is subject to the provisions of clause (2). For the purposes of this clause, a trade or business located in Minnesota is carried on partly within and

partly without this state if tangible personal property is sold by such trade or business and delivered or shipped to a purchaser located outside the state of Minnesota.

If the trade or business carried on wholly or partly in Minnesota is part of a unitary business, the entire income of that unitary business shall be subject to apportionment under section 290.19 except for business income subject to the provisions of clause (1) and farm income subject to the provisions of clause (2). The term "unitary business" shall mean business activities or operations which are of mutual benefit, dependent upon, or contributory to one another, individually or as a group. Unity shall be presumed whenever there is unity of ownership, operation, and use, evidenced by centralized management or executive force, centralized purchasing, advertising, accounting, or other controlled interaction but the absence of these centralized activities will not necessarily evidence a nonunitary business. Unity of ownership will not be deemed to exist when a corporation is involved unless that corporation is a member of a group of two or more corporations more than 50 percent of the voting stock of each member of the group is directly or indirectly owned by a common owner or by common owners, either corporate or noncorporate, or by one or more of the member corporations of the group.

The entire income of a unitary business shall be subject to apportionment as provided in section 290.19. None of the income of a unitary business shall be considered as derived from any particular source and none shall be allocated to any particular place except as provided by the applicable apportionment formula.

In determining whether or not intangible property is employed in a unitary business carried on partly within and partly without this state so that income derived therefrom is subject to apportionment under section 290.19 the following rules and guidelines shall apply.

(a) Intangible property is employed in a business if the business entity owning intangible property holds it as a means of furthering the business operation of which a part is located within the territorial confines of this state.

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

(5) For purposes of this section, amounts received by a nonresident from the United States, its agencies or instrumentalities, the Federal Reserve Bank, the state of Minnesota or any of its political or governmental subdivisions, or a Minnesota volunteer firefighters' relief association, by way of payment as a pension, public employee retirement benefit, or any combination thereof, or as a retirement or survivor's benefit made from a plan qualifying under section 401, 403, 404, 408, or 409 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, are not considered income derived from carrying on a trade or business or from performing personal or professional services in Minnesota, and are not taxable under this chapter.

(6) All other items of gross income shall be assigned to the taxpayer's domicile.

History: (2394-23) 1933 c 405 s 23; Ex1937 c 49 s 17; 1949 c 734 s 8; 1971 c 152 s 1; 1971 c 730 s 1; 1973 c 650 art 7 s 1; 1977 c 423 art 1 s 11; 1977 c 429 s 63; 1978 c 767 s 18; 1979 c 303 art 1 s 18,19; 1980 c 512 s 6; 1980 c 607 art 1 s 20,21,32; 1981 c 60 s 27; 1981 c 178 s 59; 1Sp1981 c 1 art 9 s 7; 1982 c 523 art 28 s 2; art 40 s 14; 3Sp1981 c 2 art 3 s 13; 1983 c 15 s 17; 1983 c 207 s 18,43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 24,43; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; art 2 s 22-24; 1984 c 655 art 1 s 50; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 21 s 31; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 1 art.1 s 9; art 2 s 2

290.171 ENACTMENT OF MULTISTATE TAX COMPACT.

The "multistate tax compact" is hereby enacted into law and entered into with all jurisdictions legally joining therein, in the form substantially as follows:

Article I. Purposes.

The purposes of this compact are to:

1. Facilitate proper determination of state and local tax liability of multistate taxpayers, including the equitable apportionment of tax bases and settlement of apportionment disputes.
2. Promote uniformity or compatibility in significant components of tax systems.
3. Facilitate taxpayer convenience and compliance in the filing of tax returns and in other phases of tax administration.
4. Avoid duplicative taxation.

Article II. Definitions.

As used in this compact:

1. "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any territory or possession of the United States.
2. "Subdivision" means any governmental unit or special district of a state.
3. "Taxpayer" means any corporation, partnership, firm, association, governmental unit or agency or person acting as a business entity in more than one state.
4. "Income tax" means a tax imposed on or measured by net income including any tax imposed on or measured by an amount arrived at by deducting expenses from gross income, one or more forms of which expenses are not specifically and directly related to particular transactions.
5. "Capital stock tax" means a tax measured in any way by the capital of a corporation considered in its entirety.
6. "Gross receipts tax" means a tax, other than a sales tax, which is imposed on or measured by the gross volume of business, in terms of gross receipts or in other terms, and in the determination of which no deduction is allowed which would constitute the tax an income tax.
7. "Sales tax" means a tax imposed with respect to the transfer for a consideration of ownership, possession or custody of tangible personal property or the rendering of services measured by the price of the tangible personal property transferred or services rendered and which is required by state or local law to be separately stated from the sales price by the seller, or which is customarily separately stated from the sales price, but does not include a tax imposed exclusively on the sale of a specifically identified commodity or article or class of commodities or articles.
8. "Use tax" means a nonrecurring tax, other than a sales tax, which (a) is imposed on or with respect to the exercise or enjoyment of any right or power over tangible personal property incident to the ownership, possession or custody of that property or the leasing of that property from another including any consumption, keeping, retention, or other use of tangible personal property and (b) is complementary to a sales tax.
9. "Tax" means an income tax, capital stock tax, gross receipts tax, sales tax, use tax, and any other tax which has a multistate impact, except that the provisions of articles III, IV and V of this compact shall apply only to the taxes specifically designated therein and the provisions of article IX of this compact shall apply only in respect to determinations pursuant to article IV.

Article III. Elements of Income Tax Laws.

Taxpayer Option, State and Local Taxes.

1. Any taxpayer subject to an income tax whose income is subject to apportionment and allocation for tax purposes pursuant to the laws of a party state or pursuant to the laws of subdivisions in two or more party states may elect to apportion and

allocate his income in the manner provided by the laws of such state or by the laws of such states and subdivisions without reference to this compact, or may elect to apportion and allocate in accordance with article IV. This election for any tax year may be made in all party states or subdivisions thereof or in any one or more of the party states or subdivisions thereof without reference to the election made in the others. For the purposes of this paragraph, taxes imposed by subdivisions shall be considered separately from state taxes and the apportionment and allocation also may be applied to the entire tax base. In no instance wherein article IV is employed for all subdivisions of a state may the sum of all apportionments and allocations to subdivisions within a state be greater than the apportionment and allocation that would be assignable to that state if the apportionment or allocation were being made with respect to a state income tax.

Taxpayer Option, Short Form.

2. Each party state or any subdivision thereof which imposes an income tax shall provide by law that any taxpayer required to file a return, whose only activities within the taxing jurisdiction consist of sales and do not include owning or renting real estate or tangible personal property, and whose dollar volume of gross sales made during the tax year within the state or subdivision, as the case may be, is not in excess of \$100,000 may elect to report and pay any tax due on the basis of a percentage of such volume, and shall adopt rates which shall produce a tax which reasonably approximates the tax otherwise due. The commissioner of revenue, after consultation with the Multistate Tax Commission, not more than once in five years, may adjust the \$100,000 figure in order to reflect such changes as may occur in the real value of the dollar, and such adjusted figure, upon adoption by the commissioner, shall replace the \$100,000 figure specifically provided herein. Each party state and subdivision thereof may make the same election available to taxpayers additional to those specified in this paragraph.

Coverage.

3. Nothing in this article relates to the reporting or payment of any tax other than an income tax.

Article IV. Division of Income.

1. As used in this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) "Business income" means income arising from transactions and activity in the regular course of the taxpayer's trade or business, and includes income from tangible and intangible property if the acquisition, management, and disposition of the property constitute integral parts of the taxpayer's regular trade or business operations.

(b) "Commercial domicile" means the principal place from which the trade or business of the taxpayer is directed or managed.

(c) "Compensation" means wages, salaries, commissions and any other form of remuneration paid to employees for personal services.

(d) "Financial organization" means any bank, trust company, savings bank, industrial bank, land bank, safe deposit company, private banker, savings and loan association, credit union, cooperative bank, small loan company, sales finance company, investment company, or any type of insurance company.

(e) "Nonbusiness income" means all income other than business income.

(f) "Public utility" means any business entity (1) which owns or operates any plant, equipment, property, franchise, or license for the transmission of communications, transportation of goods or persons, except by pipeline, or the production, transmission, sale, delivery, or furnishing of electricity, water or steam; and (2) whose rates of charges for goods or services have been established or approved by a federal, state or local government or governmental agency.

(g) "Sales" means all gross receipts of the taxpayer not allocated under paragraphs of this article.

(h) "State" means any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any territory or possession of the United States, and any foreign country or political subdivision thereof.

(i) "This state" means the state in which the relevant tax return is filed or, in the case of application of this article to the apportionment and allocation of income for local tax purposes, the subdivision or local taxing district in which the relevant tax return is filed.

2. Any taxpayer having income from business activity which is taxable both within and without this state, other than activity as a financial organization or public utility or the rendering of purely personal services by an individual or any income received by a Minnesota resident individual or income from the operation of a farm, shall allocate and apportion his net income as provided in this article. If a taxpayer has income from business activity as a public utility but derives the greater percentage of his income from activities subject to this article, the taxpayer may elect to allocate and apportion his entire net income as provided in this article.

3. For purposes of allocation and apportionment of income under this article, a taxpayer is taxable in another state if (1) in that state he is subject to a net income tax, a franchise tax measured by net income, a franchise tax for the privilege of doing business, or a corporate stock tax, or (2) that state has jurisdiction to subject the taxpayer to a net income tax regardless of whether, in fact, the state does or does not.

4. All business income shall be apportioned to this state by multiplying the income by a fraction, the numerator of which is the property factor plus the payroll factor plus the sales factor, and the denominator of which is three.

5. The property factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the average value of the taxpayer's real and tangible personal property owned or rented and used in this state during the tax period and the denominator of which is the average value of all the taxpayer's real and tangible personal property owned or rented and used during the tax period.

6. Property owned by the taxpayer is valued at its original cost. Property rented by the taxpayer is valued at eight times the net annual rental rate. Net annual rental rate is the annual rental rate paid by the taxpayer less any annual rental rate received by the taxpayer from subrentals.

7. The average value of property shall be determined by averaging the values at the beginning and ending of the tax period but the tax administrator may require the averaging of monthly values during the tax period if reasonably required to reflect properly the average value of the taxpayer's property.

8. The payroll factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the total amount paid in this state during the tax period by the taxpayer for compensation and the denominator of which is the total compensation paid everywhere during the tax period.

9. Compensation is paid in this state if:

(a) The individual's service is performed entirely within the state;

(b) The individual's service is performed both within and without the state, but the service performed without the state is incidental to the individual's service within the state; or

(c) Some of the service is performed in the state and (1) the base of operations or, if there is no base of operations, the place from which the service is directed or controlled is in the state, or (2) the base of operations or the place from which the service is directed or controlled is not in any state in which some part of the service is performed, but the individual's residence is in this state.

10. The sales factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the total sales of the taxpayer in this state during the tax period, and the denominator of which is the total sales of the taxpayer everywhere during the tax period.

11. Sales of tangible personal property are in this state if:

(a) The property is delivered or shipped to a purchaser, other than the United States government, within this state regardless of the f.o.b. point or other conditions of the sale; or

(b) The property is shipped from an office, store, warehouse, factory, or other place of storage in this state and (1) the purchaser is the United States government or (2) the taxpayer is not taxable in the state of the purchaser.

12. Sales, other than sales of tangible personal property, are in this state if:

(a) The income-producing activity is performed in this state; or

(b) The income-producing activity is performed both in and outside this state and a greater proportion of the income-producing activity is performed in this state than in any other state, based on costs of performance.

13. If the allocation and apportionment provisions of this article do not fairly represent the extent of the taxpayer's business activity in this state, the taxpayer may petition for or the tax administrator may require, in respect to all or any part of the taxpayer's business activity, if reasonable:

(a) Separate accounting;

(b) The exclusion of any one or more of the factors;

(c) The inclusion of one or more additional factors which will fairly represent the taxpayer's business activity in this state; or

(d) The employment of any other method to effectuate an equitable allocation and apportionment of the taxpayer's income.

~~—Article V.—~~Elements of Sales and Use Tax Laws.

Tax Credit.

1. Each purchaser liable for a use tax on tangible personal property shall be entitled to full credit for the combined amount or amounts of legally imposed sales or use taxes paid by him with respect to the same property to another state and any subdivision thereof. The credit shall be applied first against the amount of any use tax due the state, and any unused portion of the credit shall then be applied against the amount of any use tax due a subdivision.

2. Whenever a vendor receives and accepts in good faith from a purchaser a resale or other exemption certificate or other written evidence of exemption authorized by the appropriate state or subdivision taxing authority, the vendor shall be relieved of liability for a sales or use tax with respect to the transaction.

Article VI. The Commission.

Organization and Management.

1. (a) The multistate tax commission is hereby established. It shall be composed of one "member" from each party state who shall be the head of the state agency charged with the administration of the types of taxes to which this compact applies. If there is more than one such agency the state shall provide by law for the selection of the commission member from the heads of the relevant agencies. State law may provide that a member of the commission be represented by an alternate but only if there is on file with the commission written notification of the designation and identity of the alternate. The attorney general of each party state or his designee, or other counsel if the laws of the party state specifically provide, shall be entitled to attend the meetings of the commission, but shall not vote. Such attorneys general, designees, or other counsel shall receive all notices of meetings required under paragraph 1(e) of this article.

(b) Each party state shall provide by law for the selection of representatives from its subdivisions affected by this compact to consult with the commission member from that state.

(c) Each member shall be entitled to one vote. The commission shall not act unless a majority of the members are present, and no action shall be binding unless approved by a majority of the total number of members.

(d) The commission shall adopt an official seal to be used as it may provide.

(e) The commission shall hold an annual meeting and such other regular meetings as its bylaws may provide and such special meetings as its executive committee may determine. The commission bylaws shall specify the dates of the annual and any other regular meetings, and shall provide for the giving of notice of annual, regular and special meetings. Notices of special meetings shall include the reasons therefor and an agenda of the items to be considered.

(f) The commission shall elect annually, from among its members, a chairman, a vice chairman and a treasurer. The commission shall appoint an executive director who shall serve at its pleasure, and it shall fix his duties and compensation. The executive director shall be secretary of the commission. The commission shall make provision for the bonding of such of its officers and employees as it may deem appropriate.

(g) Irrespective of the civil service, personnel or other merit system laws of any party state, the executive director shall appoint or discharge such personnel as may be necessary for the performance of the functions of the commission and shall fix their duties and compensation. The commission bylaws shall provide for personnel policies and programs.

(h) The commission may borrow, accept or contract for the services of personnel from any state, the United States, or any other governmental entity.

(i) The commission may accept for any of its purposes and functions any and all donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials and services, conditional or otherwise, from any governmental entity, and may utilize and dispose of the same.

(j) The commission may establish one or more offices for the transacting of its business.

(k) The commission shall adopt bylaws for the conduct of its business. The commission shall publish its bylaws in convenient form, and shall file a copy of the bylaws and any amendments thereto with the appropriate agency or officer in each of the party states.

(l) The commission annually shall make to the governor and legislature of each party state a report covering its activities for the preceding year. Any donation or grant accepted by the commission or services borrowed shall be reported in the annual report of the commission, and shall include the nature, amount and conditions, if any, of the donation, gift, grant or services borrowed and the identity of the donor or lender. The commission may make additional reports as it may deem desirable.

Committees.

2. (a) To assist in the conduct of its business when the full commission is not meeting, the commission shall have an executive committee of seven members, including the chairman, vice chairman, treasurer and four other members elected annually by the commission. The executive committee, subject to the provisions of this compact and consistent with the policies of the commission, shall function as provided in the bylaws of the commission.

(b) The commission may establish advisory and technical committees, membership on which may include private persons and public officials, in furthering any of its activities. Such committees may consider any matter of concern to the commission, including problems of special interest to any party state and problems dealing with particular types of taxes.

(c) The commission may establish such additional committees as its bylaws may provide.

Powers.

3. In addition to powers conferred elsewhere in this compact, the commission shall have power to:

(a) Study state and local tax systems and particular types of state and local taxes.

(b) Develop and recommend proposals for an increase in uniformity or compatibility of state and local tax laws with a view toward encouraging the simplification and improvement of state and local tax law and administration.

(c) Compile and publish information as in its judgment would assist the party states in implementation of the compact and taxpayers in complying with state and local tax laws.

(d) Do all things necessary and incidental to the administration of its functions pursuant to this compact.

Finance.

4. (a) The commission shall submit to the governor or designated officer or officers of each party state a budget of its estimated expenditures for such period as may be required by the laws of that state for presentation to the legislature thereof.

(b) Each of the commission's budgets of estimated expenditures shall contain specific recommendations of the amounts to be appropriated by each of the party states. The total amount of appropriations requested under any such budget shall be apportioned among the party states as follows: one-tenth in equal shares; and the remainder in proportion to the amount of revenue collected by each party state and its subdivisions from income taxes, capital-stock taxes, gross receipts taxes, sales and use taxes. In determining such amounts, the commission shall employ such available public sources of information as, in its judgment, present the most equitable and accurate comparisons among the party states. Each of the commission's budgets of estimated expenditures and requests for appropriations shall indicate the sources used in obtaining information employed in applying the formula contained in this paragraph.

(c) The commission shall not pledge the credit of any party state. The commission may meet any of its obligations in whole or in part with funds available to it under paragraph 1(i) of this article, provided that the commission takes specific action setting aside such funds prior to incurring any obligation to be met in whole or in part in such manner. Except where the commission makes use of funds available to it under paragraph 1(i), the commission shall not incur any obligation prior to the allotment of funds by the party states adequate to meet the same.

(d) The commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the commission shall be subject to the audit and accounting procedures established under its bylaws. All receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the commission shall be audited yearly by a certified or licensed public accountant and the report of the audit shall be included in and become part of the annual report of the commission.

(e) The accounts of the commission shall be open at any reasonable time for inspection by duly constituted officers of the party states and by any persons authorized by the commission.

(f) Nothing contained in this article shall be construed to prevent commission compliance with laws relating to audit or inspection of accounts by or on behalf of any government contributing to the support of the commission.

Article VII. Uniform Regulations and Forms.

1. Whenever any two or more party states, or subdivisions of party states, have uniform or similar provisions of law relating to an income tax, capital stock tax, gross receipts tax, sales or use tax, the commission may adopt uniform regulations for any phase of the administration of such law, including assertion of jurisdiction to tax, or prescribing uniform tax forms. The commission may also act with respect to the provisions of article IV of this compact.

2. Prior to the adoption of any regulation, the commission shall:

(a) As provided in its bylaws, hold at least one public hearing on due notice to all affected party states and subdivisions thereof and to all taxpayers and other persons who have made timely request of the commission for advance notice of its regulation-making proceedings.

(b) Afford all affected party states and subdivisions and interested persons an opportunity to submit relevant written data and views, which shall be considered fully by the commission.

3. The commission shall submit any regulations adopted by it to the appropriate officials of all party states and subdivisions to which they might apply. Each such state and subdivision shall consider any such regulation for adoption in accordance with its own laws and procedures.

Article VIII. Interstate Audits.

1. Any party state or subdivision thereof desiring to make or participate in an audit of any accounts, books, papers, records or other documents may request the commission to perform the audit on its behalf. In responding to the request, the commission shall have access to and may examine, at any reasonable time, such accounts, books, papers, records, and other documents and any relevant property or stock of merchandise. The commission may enter into agreements with party states or their subdivisions for assistance in performance of the audit. The commission shall make charges, to be paid by the state or local government or governments for which it performs the service, for any audits performed by it in order to reimburse itself for the actual costs incurred in making the audit.

2. The commission may require the attendance of any person within the state where it is conducting an audit or part thereof at a time and place fixed by it within such state for the purpose of giving testimony with respect to any account, book, paper, document, other record, property or stock of merchandise being examined in connection with the audit. If the person is not within the jurisdiction, he may be required to attend for such purpose at any time and place fixed by the commission within the state of which he is a resident, provided that such state has adopted this article.

3. The commission may apply to any court having power to issue compulsory process for orders in aid of its powers and responsibilities pursuant to this article and any and all such courts shall have jurisdiction to issue such orders. Failure of any person to obey any such order shall be punishable as contempt of the issuing court. If the party or subject matter on account of which the commission seeks an order is within the jurisdiction of the court to which application is made, such application may be to a court in the state or subdivision on behalf of which the audit is being made or a court in the state in which the object of the order being sought is situated. The provisions of this paragraph apply only to courts in a state that has adopted this article.

4. The commission may decline to perform any audit requested if it finds that its available personnel or other resources are insufficient for the purpose or that, in the terms requested, the audit is impracticable of satisfactory performance. If the commission, on the basis of its experience, has reason to believe that an audit of a particular taxpayer, either at a particular time or on a particular schedule, would be of interest to a number of party states or their subdivisions, it may offer to make the audit or audits, the offer to be contingent on sufficient participation therein as determined by the commission.

5. Information obtained by any audit pursuant to this article shall be confidential and available only for tax purposes to party states, their subdivisions or the United States. Availability of information shall be in accordance with the laws of the states or subdivisions on whose account the commission performs the audit, and only through the appropriate agencies or officers of such states or subdivisions. Nothing in this article shall be construed to require any taxpayer to keep records for any period not otherwise required by law.

6. Other arrangements made or authorized pursuant to law for cooperative audit by or on behalf of the party states or any of their subdivisions are not superseded or invalidated by this article.

7. In no event shall the commission make any charge against a taxpayer for an audit.

8. As used in this article, "tax," in addition to the meaning ascribed to it in article II, means any tax or license fee imposed in whole or in part for revenue purposes.

Article IX. Arbitration.

1. Whenever the commission finds a need for settling disputes concerning apportionments and allocations by arbitration, it may adopt a regulation placing this article in effect, notwithstanding the provisions of article VII.

2. The commission shall select and maintain an arbitration panel composed of officers and employees of state and local governments and private persons who shall be knowledgeable and experienced in matters of tax law and administration.

3. Whenever a taxpayer who has elected to employ article IV, or whenever the laws of the party state or subdivision thereof are substantially identical with the relevant provisions of article IV, the taxpayer, by written notice to the commission and to each party state or subdivision thereof that would be affected, may secure arbitration of an apportionment or allocation, if he is dissatisfied with the final administrative determination of the tax agency of the state or subdivision with respect thereto on the ground that it would subject him to double or multiple taxation by two or more party states or subdivisions thereof. Each party state and subdivision thereof hereby consents to the arbitration as provided herein, and agrees to be bound thereby.

4. The arbitration board shall be composed of one person selected by the taxpayer, one by the agency or agencies involved, and one member of the commission's arbitration panel. If the agencies involved are unable to agree on the person to be selected by them, such person shall be selected by lot from the total membership of the arbitration panel. The two persons selected for the board in the manner provided by the foregoing provisions of this paragraph shall jointly select the third member of the board. If they are unable to agree on the selection, the third member shall be selected by lot from among the total membership of the arbitration panel. No member of a board selected by lot shall be qualified to serve if he is an officer or employee or is otherwise affiliated with any party to the arbitration proceeding. Residence within the jurisdiction of a party to the arbitration proceeding shall not constitute affiliation within the meaning of this paragraph.

5. The board may sit in any state or subdivision party to the proceeding, in the state of the taxpayer's incorporation, residence or domicile, in any state where the taxpayer does business, or in any place that it finds most appropriate for gaining access to evidence relevant to the matter before it.

6. The board shall give due notice of the times and places of its hearings. The parties shall be entitled to be heard, to present evidence, and to examine and cross-examine witnesses. The board shall act by majority vote.

7. The board shall have power to administer oaths, take testimony, subpoena and require the attendance of witnesses and the production of accounts, books, papers, records, and other documents, and issue commissions to take testimony. Subpoenas may be signed by any member of the board. In case of failure to obey a subpoena, and

upon application by the board, any judge of a court of competent jurisdiction of the state in which the board is sitting or in which the person to whom the subpoena is directed may be found may make an order requiring compliance with the subpoena, and the court may punish failure to obey the order as a contempt. The provisions of this paragraph apply only in states that have adopted this article.

8. Unless the parties otherwise agree the expenses and other costs of the arbitration shall be assessed and allocated among the parties by the board in such manner as it may determine. The commission shall fix a schedule of compensation for members of arbitration boards and of other allowable expenses and costs. No officer or employee of a state or local government who serves as a member of a board shall be entitled to compensation therefor unless he is required on account of his service to forego the regular compensation attaching to his public employment, but any such board member shall be entitled to expenses.

9. The board shall determine the disputed apportionment or allocation and any matters necessary thereto. The determinations of the board shall be final for purposes of making the apportionment or allocation, but for no other purpose.

10. The board shall file with the commission and with each tax agency represented in the proceeding: the determination of the board; the board's written statement of its reasons therefor; the record of the board's proceedings; and any other documents required by the arbitration rules of the commission to be filed.

11. The commission shall publish the determinations of boards together with the statements of the reasons therefor.

12. The commission shall adopt and publish rules of procedure and practice and shall file a copy of such rules and of any amendment thereto with the appropriate agency or officer in each of the party states.

13. Nothing contained herein shall prevent at any time a written compromise of any matter or matters in dispute, if otherwise lawful, by the parties to the arbitration proceedings.

Article X. Entry Into Force and Withdrawal.

1. This compact shall become effective as to any other state upon its enactment. The commission shall arrange for notification of all party states whenever there is a new enactment of the compact.

2. Any party state may withdraw from this compact by enacting a statute repealing the same. No withdrawal shall affect any liability already incurred by or chargeable to a party state prior to the time of such withdrawal.

3. No proceeding commenced before an arbitration board prior to the withdrawal of a state and to which the withdrawing state or any subdivision thereof is a party shall be discontinued or terminated by the withdrawal, nor shall the board thereby lose jurisdiction over any of the parties to the proceeding necessary to make a binding determination therein.

Article XI. Effect on Other Laws and Jurisdictions.

Nothing in this compact shall be construed to:

(a) Affect the power of any state or subdivision thereof to fix rates of taxation, except that a party state shall be obligated to implement article III 2 of this compact.

(b) Apply to any tax or fixed fee imposed for the registration of a motor vehicle or any tax on motor fuel, other than a sales tax, provided that the definition of "tax" in article VIII 9 may apply for the purposes of that article and the commission's powers of study and recommendation pursuant to article VI 3 may apply.

(c) Withdraw or limit the jurisdiction of any state or local court or administrative officer or body with respect to any person, corporation or other entity or subject matter, except to the extent that such jurisdiction is expressly conferred by or pursuant to this compact upon another agency or body.

- (d) Supersede or limit the jurisdiction of any court of the United States.

Article XII. Construction and Severability.

This compact shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes thereof. The provisions of this compact shall be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence, or provision of this compact is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any state or of the United States or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this compact and the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. If this compact shall be held contrary to the constitution of any state participating therein, the compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining party states and in full force and effect as to the state affected as to all severable matters.

History: 1983 c 342 art 16 s 1

290.172 COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE.

The commissioner of revenue shall represent the state of Minnesota on the multistate tax commission. The commissioner may be represented on the commission by an alternate designated by the commissioner. The alternate shall be an employee of the department of revenue.

History: 1983 c 342 art 16 s 2; 1985 c 210 art 2 s 5; 1986 c 444

290.173 MULTISTATE COMPACT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

There is hereby established the multistate tax compact advisory committee composed of the commissioner of revenue or the alternate member of the commission designated by the commissioner, the attorney general or a designee, and two members of the senate, appointed by the committee on committees, and two members of the house of representatives appointed by the speaker of the house. The chair shall be the member of the multistate tax commission, representing the state of Minnesota. The committee shall meet at the call of its chair or at the request of a majority of its members, but in any event not less than three times in each year. The committee may consider any and all matters relating to recommendations of the multistate tax commission and the activities of the members in representing the state of Minnesota on the commission.

History: 1983 c 342 art 16 s 3; 1986 c 444

290.174 INTERSTATE AUDITS.

Article VIII of the multistate tax compact relating to interstate audits shall be in force in and with respect to the state of Minnesota. For purposes of sections 290.61 and 297A.43, the Multistate Tax Commission will be considered to be a state for purposes of auditing corporate sales, excise, and income tax returns.

History: 1983 c 342 art 16 s 4; 1984 c 514 art 3 s 4

290.175 OPTIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 290.171, the taxpayer may elect to apportion income to Minnesota pursuant to this chapter, without regard to section 290.171, article IV. The provisions of section 290.171, article IV, are effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1982 and allow combined reporting only to the extent allowed under section 290.34, subdivision 2.

History: 1983 c 342 art 16 s 5; 1984 c 514 art 3 s 5; 1986 c 444

290.18 TAXABLE NET INCOME, ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME; COMPUTATION.

Subdivision 1. Taxable net income. (a) For individuals, taxable net income shall be the same as net income.

(b) For all other taxpayers, the taxable net income shall, except insofar 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, subdivision 2, clauses (1), (2), (3), and (6), bears to the taxpayer's 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, subdivision 4, 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. Federal income tax payments and refunds. In the case of individuals, estates, or trusts electing to deduct federal income taxes under section 290.088, the net income shall be computed by deducting from the gross income assignable to this state under section 290.17, first the deductions allowed under section 290.089, and second the deduction for allowable federal income taxes determined under the provisions of this section and section 290.10, clause (8), (9) or (10). For purposes of the preceding sentence, federal income tax shall include the foreign tax credit allowed under section 27 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, reduced by the amount of any foreign tax credit allowed for taxes payable to a province or territory of Canada for which a credit is allowed under section 290.081.

This deduction shall be allowed to individuals, estates, or trusts (i) for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1980 in the taxable year to which the liability applies. Such liability includes the portion of self-employment tax allowed under section 290.10, clause (8). The self-employment tax must be deducted by the person who is deriving the income.

(ii) Taxes paid for a taxable year beginning before January 1, 1981 shall be allowed as follows:

(1) Those taxes paid in a taxable year beginning before January 1, 1981, shall be claimed in the year in which the payment was made.

(2) Those paid in a taxable year beginning after December 31, 1980 but before January 1, 1983 shall be divided and deducted in equal installments reflected by the yearly periods beginning with the first day of the taxable year in which the payment was made and ending December 31, 1986.

(3) Those paid in a taxable year beginning after December 31, 1982 shall be claimed in the year in which the payment was made. This amount shall be allocated for exempt income under the provisions of section 290.10, clause (9) or (10) as though the payment was part of the federal tax liability for the year in which the payment was made.

(4) In the case of a person who was self-employed during all or a portion of the taxable year, the federal income tax liability for purposes of this clause shall be increased by the self-employment tax allowed under section 290.10, clause (8). The self-employment tax shall be deducted in the year paid as provided in paragraph (1),

(2), or (3). Self-employment tax paid in a taxable year beginning after December 31, 1982 shall be allocated for exempt income as provided in paragraph (3).

(iii) If a taxpayer's federal tax liability is eventually not paid by reason of compromise, discharge, or court order, the deduction allowed pursuant to this subdivision shall be disallowed for the taxable year in which the liability was accrued.

(iv) In the event a federal tax liability for a taxable year commencing after December 31, 1980 is increased, decreased or modified, and such increase, decrease or modification has resulted in a change in the amount of Minnesota income tax in the year to which such increase, decrease or modification is attributable, the taxpayer's deduction under this subdivision shall be modified for such year.

(v) If the readjustments required in (iii) or (iv) are for taxes reflected in the transition rule described in (ii)(2), the readjustment shall be made equally to the remaining installments and if a reduction to such installments is required under this readjustment which exceeds the total of all remaining installments, the remaining installments will be reduced to zero and the excess included in income as a federal income tax refund.

(vi) Refunds which are not involved with any readjustments under the transition rule shall be included in income under Minnesota Statutes 1982, section 290.01, subdivision 20a, clause (6) if it is from a year beginning before January 1, 1981.

(vii) Refunds of taxes for years beginning after December 31, 1980, shall be used to adjust the deduction in the taxable year of the liability unless that year is closed by statute and no other adjustments are to be required or allowable in which case such refund shall be reportable in the year received.

Subd. 3. Furnish information. No deduction shall be allowed under this section unless the taxpayer, when requested by the commissioner, shall furnish information sufficient to enable the commissioner to determine the validity and correctness of such deductions.

Subd. 4. [Repealed, 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 59]

History: (2394-23) 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; 1961 c 213 art 4 s 4; 1961 c 261 s 1; 1963 c 355 s 9; Ex1971 c 31 art 6 s 7; 1980 c 419 s 16; 1981 c 178 s 60,61; 1Sp1981 c 1 art 1 s 4; 1Sp1981 c 3 s 4; 3Sp1981 c 1 art 1 s 4; 1982 c 424 s 130; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 27,28; 1983 c 207 s 43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 25,26,43; 1984 c 502 art 2 s 10; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; art 2 s 25; 1985 c 210 art 1 s 10; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 44; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 9

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 mining, producing, smelting, refining, or any combination of these activities of copper and nickel ores, or of the manufacture 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 is of the total sales wherever made;

(b) The percentage which the total tangible property, real, personal, and mixed, owned or rented, and used by the taxpayer in this state during the tax period in connection with such trade or business is of the total tangible property, real, personal, or mixed, wherever located, owned or rented and, used by the taxpayer in connection with such trade or business during the tax period; and,

(c) The percentage which the taxpayer's total payrolls 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 payrolls 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 rented, and used by the taxpayer in this state during the tax period in connection with such trade or business is of the total tangible property, real, personal, or mixed, wherever located, owned, or rented, and used by the taxpayer in connection with such trade or business during the tax period; and

(3) The percentage which the taxpayer's total payrolls 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 payrolls 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)(1), 15 percent of the percentage determined under clause (2)(a)(2), and 15 percent of the percentage determined under clause (2)(a)(3);

(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; however, for athletic teams when the visiting team does not share in the gate receipts, all of the team's income is apportioned to the state in which the team's operation is based;

(3) If the business consists exclusively of the selling of tangible personal property and services in response to orders received by United States mail or telephone, and 100 percent of the taxpayer's property and payroll is within Minnesota, then the taxpayer may apportion net income to Minnesota as provided in clause (1) or (2), except that the percentage applicable in clause (1)(d) or (2)(a)(4) shall be 100 percent of the percentage determined under clause (1)(a) or (2)(a)(1). In determining eligibility for this paragraph, the sale not in the ordinary course of business of tangible or intangible assets used in conducting business activities shall be disregarded.

(4) The sales, payrolls, 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 rented and used by the taxpayer during the taxable year in respect of which the tax is being computed. For purposes of computing the property factor referred to in this section, United States government property which is used by the taxpayer shall be considered as being owned by the taxpayer.

Subd. 1a. Determination of sales made within this state. For purposes of this section the following rules shall apply in determining whether or not sales are made within this state.

Sales of tangible personal property are made within this state if the property is received by a purchaser at a point within this state, and the taxpayer is taxable in this

state, regardless of the f.o.b. point, other conditions of the sale, or the ultimate destination of the property. However, when intoxicating liquor, wine, fermented malt beverages, cigarettes, or tobacco products are sold to a purchaser who is licensed by a state or political subdivision to resell this property only within the state of ultimate destination, the sale is made in that state. Tangible personal property delivered to a common or contract carrier or foreign vessel for delivery to a purchaser in another state or nation is a sale in that state or nation, regardless of f.o.b. point or other conditions of the sale.

Sales made by or through a corporation which is qualified as a domestic international sales corporation under section 992 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, shall not be considered to have been made within this state.

Subd. 2. Application of methods. The methods prescribed by subdivision 1 shall apply wherever and insofar 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.

History: (2394-25) 1933 c 405 s 25; 1939 c 446 s 22; 1941 c 550 s 20; 1953 c 668 s 1; 1967 c 671 s 5; 1969 c 9 s 74; 1969 c 978 s 1; 1973 c 650 art 7 s 2,3; 1975 c 348 s 29; 1977 c 376 s 13; 1980 c 607 art 1 s 32; 1981 c 60 s 27; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 29; art 28 s 3; art 40 s 27; 1983 c 207 s 43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 43; 1984 c 502 art 2 s 11; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 45; art 21 s 49; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 9

NOTE: Subdivision 1, as amended by Laws 1985, First Special Session chapter 14, article 1, section 45 is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1984 and before January 1, 1989. See Laws 1985, First Special Session chapter 14, article 1, section 61.

290.20 NET INCOME; ALLOCATION TO STATE, PETITION FOR OTHER METHODS.

Subdivision 1. 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 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, the commissioner on finding that the application of the methods prescribed by section 290.19 will be unjust to the taxpayer, 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's 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.

Subd. 2. The methods prescribed by subdivision 1 shall not be applicable wherever and insofar as the taxpayer's business consists of the mining, producing, smelting, refining, or any combination of these activities of copper and nickel ores.

History: (2394-26) 1933 c 405 s 26; Ex1937 c 49 s 29; 1939 c 446 s 23; 1947 c 635 s 9; 1967 c 671 s 6; 1986 c 444

290.21 DEDUCTIONS ALLOWED TO CORPORATIONS.

Subdivision 1. The following deductions shall be allowed only to corporations and shall be deductions from a corporation's taxable net income.

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1980 c 607 art 9 s 2]

Subd. 3. An amount for contribution 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 subdivision 3(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 subdivision 3(b) and (c) no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual, 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) the total deduction hereunder shall not exceed 15 percent of the taxpayer's taxable net income less the deductions allowable under this section other than those for contributions or gifts,

(f) 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 rules prescribe.

Subd. 3a. [Repealed, 1983 c 342 art 1 s 44]

Subd. 4. (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 the taxpayer's trade or business, or when the trade or business of the taxpayer does not consist principally of the holding of the stocks and the collection of the income and gains therefrom. The remaining 15 percent shall be allowed if the recipient owns 80 percent or more of all the voting stock of the other corporation and the dividends were paid from income arising out of business done in this state by the corporation paying the dividends. If the dividends were declared from income arising out of business done within and without this state, then a proportion of the remainder shall be allowed as a deduction. The proportion must be that which the amount of the taxable net income of the corporation paying the dividends assignable or allocable to this state bears to the entire net income of the corporation. The amounts must be determined by the returns under this chapter of the corporation paying the dividends for the taxable year preceding their distribution. The burden is on the taxpayer to show that the amount of remainder claimed as a deduction 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 the other corporation, from income arising out of business done in this state by the corporation paying the dividends. If the dividends were declared from income arising out of business done within and without

this state, then a proportion of the dividends shall be allowed as a deduction. The proportion must be that which the amount of the taxable net income of the corporation paying the dividends assignable or allocable to this state bears to the entire net income of the corporation. The amounts must be determined by the returns under this chapter of the corporation paying the dividends for the taxable year preceding their distribution. The burden is on the taxpayer to show that the amount of dividends claimed as a deduction has been received from income arising out of business done in this state.

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

The dividend deduction provided in this subdivision does not apply to a dividend from a corporation which, for the taxable year of the corporation in which the distribution is made or for the next preceding taxable year of the corporation, is a corporation exempt from tax under section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

The dividend deduction provided in this subdivision applies to the amount of regulated investment company dividends only to the extent determined under section 854(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

The dividend deduction provided in this subdivision shall not be allowed with respect to any dividend for which a deduction is not allowed under the provisions of section 246(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

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

(e) Dividends received by a corporation from another corporation which is organized under the laws of a foreign country or a political subdivision of a foreign country, if the dividends are paid from income arising from sources without the United States, the commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the possessions of the United States. The deduction provided by this clause does not apply if the corporate stock with respect to which dividends are paid constitutes the stock in trade of the taxpayer, or would be included in the inventory of the taxpayer, or constitutes property held by the taxpayer primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of the taxpayer's trade or business, or if the trade or business of the taxpayer consists principally of the holding of stocks and the collection of the income or gains therefrom, or if the dividends are paid by a FSC as defined in section 922 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985. No dividend may be deducted under this clause if it is deducted under clause (a).

Subd. 5. 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.

Subd. 6. To each regulated investment company, as that term is defined and limited by section 851 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985 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.

Subd. 7. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

Subd. 8. **Foreign source royalties.** (a) Rentals, fees, and royalties accrued or received from a foreign corporation for the use of or for the privilege of using outside of the United States patents, copyrights, secret processes and formulas, good will, know-how, trademarks, trade brands, franchises, and other like property. Rentals, fees, or royalties deducted under this subdivision shall not be included in the taxpayer's apportionment factors under section 290.19, subdivision 1, clause (1)(a) or (2)(a)(1). The preceding sentence shall not be construed to imply that nondeductible rentals, fees, and royalties from such properties are or were included in or excluded from the apportionment factors under any other provision of law.

(b) A corporation is allowed the deduction provided by this subdivision only if during the taxable year it received or accrued at least 80 percent of its gross income from sources as defined in clause (a) and from dividends received from foreign corporations. A corporation's gross income for purposes of paragraphs (b) and (c) shall be computed without regard to the requirement of section 290.34, subdivision 2, that a combined report be filed reflecting the entire income of the unitary business.

(c) For purposes of this subdivision, a foreign corporation is (i) a corporation organized under the laws of a foreign country or the political subdivision of a foreign country or (ii) a corporation which for the taxable year derives at least 80 percent of its gross income from sources without the United States, the commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the possessions of the United States. A foreign corporation does not include a DISC as defined in section 992(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, or a FSC as defined in section 922 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

(d) The deduction provided in this subdivision is allowed only with respect to rentals, fees, and royalties that are included in a corporation's Minnesota taxable net income for the taxable year.

History: (2394-27) 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; 1961 c 508 s 1; 1963 c 331 s 1; 1965 c 367 s 1; 1971 c 769 s 2; 1973 c 711 s 3; 1974 c 157 s 3; 1975 c 284 s 48; 1975 c 349 s 17,29; 1976 c 2 s 106; 1976 c 334 s 14; 1977 c 376 s 13; 1977 c 386 s 5; 1978 c 463 s 107; 1978 c 766 s 5; 1979 c 303 art 1 s 20; 1980 c 607 art 1 s 32; 1981 c 29 art 7 s 31; 1981 c 60 s 27; 1981 c 178 s 62-66; 3Sp1981 c 2 art 3 s 14; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 30; art 29 s 3; art 40 s 14; 1983 c 15 s 18; 1983 c 207 s 43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 27,28,43; 1984 c 502 art 5 s 14,15; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; art 4 s 4; 1985 c 248 s 70; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 46; art 21 s 32,49; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 9; art 2 s 3; art 3 s 12,13

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.

History: (2394-28) 1933 c 405 s 28; 1939 c 446 s 9; 1981 c 178 s 67

290.23 ESTATES AND TRUSTS; COMPUTATION OF NET INCOME, CREDITS; DEDUCTIONS.

Subdivision 1. [Repealed, 1981 c 178 s 119]

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1981 c 178 s 119]

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, a capital loss carryover under section 290.01, subdivisions 20 to 20f or any other loss or credit carryover allowed under this chapter; or

(2) for the last taxable year of the estate or trust deductions (other than the charitable deduction) in excess of gross income for such year,

then such carryover or such excess shall be allowed as a deduction, in accordance with rules 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 rules 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 rule prescribed by the commissioner.

Subd. 5. **Distributable net income, income, beneficiary; defined.** (1) For purposes of sections 290.22 through 290.25, the term "distributable net income" means the same as that term is defined in section 643(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985 with the following modification:

There shall be included any tax-exempt interest to which section 290.01, subdivision 20b, clause (1) applies, reduced by any amounts which would be deductible in respect of disbursements allocable to such interest but for the provisions of section 290.10(9) (relating to disallowance of certain deductions).

If the estate or trust is allowed a deduction under section 642(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, the amount of the modification 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 that section of the Internal Revenue Code is deemed to consist of items specified in the modification. 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) The term "income," and the term "beneficiary" have the same meaning as those terms are defined in section 643(b) and (c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985. The treatment of property distributed in kind and of multiple trusts shall be the same as provided in section 643 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

Subd. 6. [Repealed, 1981 c 178 s 119]

Subd. 7. [Repealed, 1981 c 178 s 119]

Subd. 8. [Repealed, 1981 c 178 s 119]

Subd. 9. **Inclusion of amounts in gross income of beneficiaries of estates and trusts accumulating income or distributing corpus.** The provisions of sections 652, 662, 663 and 664(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, shall apply to inclusion of amounts in gross income of beneficiaries.

Subd. 10. [Repealed, 1981 c 178 s 119]

Subd. 11. [Repealed, 1981 c 178 s 119]

Subd. 12. [Repealed, 1981 c 178 s 119]

Subd. 13. [Repealed, 1981 c 178 s 119]

Subd. 14. [Repealed, 1981 c 178 s 119]

Subd. 15. **Accumulations after December 31, 1976.** The provisions of sections 665

MINNESOTA STATUTES 1986

to 668 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, shall be applicable to all accumulation distributions made by a trust after December 31, 1976.

Subd. 16. [Repealed, 1980 c 607 art 1 s 33]

History: (2394-28a) 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; 1973 c 725 s 52; 1977 c 376 s 6; 1979 c 303 art 1 s 21; 1980 c 607 art 1 s 32; 1981 c 60 s 27; 1981 c 178 s 68-71; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 31; art 40 s 14; 1983 c 207 s 43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 29,43; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; art 4 s 5; 1985 c 248 s 70; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 21 s 33,49; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 9

290.24 [Repealed, 1981 c 178 s 119]

290.25 TRUSTS; GRANTOR TREATED AS SUBSTANTIAL OWNER.

Subdivision 1. The provisions of sections 671 to 679, 681 and 682 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, shall apply to grantors and others treated as substantial owners and other provisions concerning estates and trusts.

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1981 c 178 s 119]

Subd. 3. [Repealed, 1981 c 178 s 119]

Subd. 4. [Repealed, 1981 c 178 s 119]

Subd. 5. [Repealed, 1981 c 178 s 119]

History: (2394-28c) 1939 c 446 s 10; 1957 c 846 s 1; 1965 c 51 s 60; 1973 c 725 s 53; 1981 c 178 s 72; 1982 c 523 art 40 s 14; 1983 c 207 s 43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 43; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; 1Sp1986 c 14 art 21 s 49; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 9

290.26 EMPLOYEES' TRUST, ANNUITY PLANS.

Subdivision 1. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

Subd. 2. **Employer contributions.** Contributions of an employer, including dividends, to an employee's trust, annuity plan, an employee's stock ownership trust and compensation under a deferred-payment plan, a simplified employee pension, or to a welfare benefit fund shall be allowed as a deduction in accordance with the provisions of section 404, 408(k), or 419 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985 as adapted to the provisions of this chapter under rules issued by the commissioner of revenue.

Subd. 2a. [Repealed, 1983 c 15 s 33]

Subd. 3. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

Subd. 4. [Repealed, 1981 c 178 s 119]

Subd. 5. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

Subd. 6. **Individual retirement account; exemption.** Any individual retirement account that is exempt from taxation under the provisions of section 408 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, shall also be exempt from taxation under the provisions of this chapter.

Subd. 7. [Repealed, 1981 c 178 s 119]

History: (2394-28d) 1939 c 446 s 10; 1945 c 604 s 18; 1957 c 766 s 1; 1971 c 769 s 2; 1973 c 582 s 3; 1973 c 711 s 3; 1974 c 157 s 4; 1975 c 349 s 27; 1976 c 2 s 108; 1977 c 376 s 7,13; 1980 c 607 art 1 s 22,32; 1981 c 60 s 17,27; 1981 c 178 s 73-75; 1982 c 523 art 40 s 14; 1983 c 15 s 19; 1983 c 207 s 19,43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 43; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 21 s 34,49; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 9

290.27 [Repealed, 1981 c 178 s 119]

290.28 [Repealed, 1981 c 178 s 119]

290.281 COMMON TRUST FUND.

Subdivision 1. **Not taxed; defined.** A common trust fund shall not be subject to taxation under this chapter and the definitions provided in and the provisions of section 584 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, shall apply.

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

Subd. 3. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

Subd. 4. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

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.

Subd. 6. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

History: 1945 c 604 s 14; 1974 c 6 s 2; 1975 c 349 s 30; 1981 c 178 s 76; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 32; 1983 c 207 s 43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 43; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 21 s 49; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 9; art 3 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 3-1/2 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.

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 the person's 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.

History: (2394-29) 1933 c 405 s 29; 1939 c 446 s 11; 1943 c 656 s 13; 1986 c 444

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 rules prescribed by the commissioner.

History: (2394-29a) 1939 c 446 s 12; 1985 c 248 s 70

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 income tax, each partner shall take into account separately the partner's distributive share of the partnership's

(a) gains and losses from sales or exchanges of short-term capital assets as defined in section 290.16, subdivision 3,

(b) gains and losses from sales or exchanges of long-term capital assets as defined in section 290.16, subdivision 3,

(c) gains and losses from sales or exchanges of property described in section 1231 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985 (relating to certain property used in a trade or business and involuntary conversions),

(d) charitable contributions as defined in section 170(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985,

(e) dividends with respect to which there is provided an exclusion under section 116 or a deduction under sections 241 to 247 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985,

(f) other items of income, gain, loss, deduction, or credit, to the extent provided by rules 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 the partner's 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 shall not be allowed to the partnership:

(a) the deduction for taxes provided in section 164(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, with respect to taxes, described in section 901 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, paid or accrued to foreign countries and to possessions of the United States,

(b) the deduction for charitable contributions provided in section 290.21, subdivision 3 or section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985,

(c) the net operating loss deduction provided in section 290.095,

(d) the additional itemized deductions for individuals provided in sections 211 to 223 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, and,

(e) the deduction for depletion under section 290.09, subdivision 8 with respect to oil and gas wells.

Any election affecting the computation of taxable net income derived from a partnership shall be made by the partnership except as provided in section 703(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

Subd. 4. Partner's distributive share. The provisions of sections 704, 706 to 741, and 743 to 761 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, shall apply to partners and partnerships.

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 section 722 or 742 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, relating to contributions to a partnership or transfers of partnership interests

(1) increased by the sum of the partner's 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,

(c) the excess of the deductions for depletion over the basis of the property subject to depletion, and

(2) decreased (but not below zero) by distributions by the partnership as provided in section 733 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, and by the sum of the partner's 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, and

(3) decreased, but not below zero, by the amount of the partner's deduction for depletion for any partnership oil and gas property to the extent the deduction does not exceed the proportionate share of the adjusted basis of the property allocated to the partner under section 613A(c)(7)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985. For corporate partners, the deduction for depletion with respect to oil and gas wells shall be computed as provided in section 290.09, subdivision 8.

The commissioner shall prescribe by rule the circumstances under which the adjusted basis of a partner's interest in a partnership may be determined by reference to the partner's proportionate share of the adjusted basis of partnership property upon a termination of the partnership.

Subd. 6. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

Subd. 7. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

Subd. 8. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

Subd. 8a. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

Subd. 9. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

Subd. 10. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

Subd. 11. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

Subd. 12. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

Subd. 13. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

Subd. 14. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

Subd. 15. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

Subd. 16. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

Subd. 17. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

Subd. 18. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

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 this chapter.

Subd. 20. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

Subd. 21. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

Subd. 22. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

Subd. 23. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

Subd. 24. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

Subd. 25. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

Subd. 26. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

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. [Repealed, 1980 c 419 s 46]

History: (2394-30) 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; 1981 c 60 s 18; 1981 c 178 s 77-85; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 33-36; art 40 s 14; 1983 c 207 s 43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 30,31,43; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 21 s 35-37,49; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 9

290.311 PARTNERSHIP GROSS INCOME.

Subdivision 1. **Partners.** (a) Partner's modifications. In determining gross income and Minnesota taxable income of a partner, any modification described in section 290.01, subdivisions 20 to 20f, which relates to an item of partnership income, gain, loss or deduction shall be made in accordance with the partner's distributive share, for federal income tax purposes, of the item to which the modification relates.

(b) Character of items. Each item of partnership income, gain, loss, or deduction shall have the same character for a partner under this section which it has for federal income tax purposes. Where an item is not characterized for federal income tax

purposes, it shall have the same character for a partner as if realized directly from the source from which realized by the partnership, or incurred in the same manner as incurred by the partnership.

(c) Minnesota tax avoidance or evasion. Where a partner's distributive share of an item of partnership income, gain, loss or deduction is determined for federal income tax purposes by special provision in the partnership agreement with respect to such item, and where the effect of such provision is the avoidance or evasion of tax under this section, the partner's distributive share of such item, and any modifications required with respect thereto shall be determined as if the partnership agreement made no special provision with respect to such item.

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1984 c 514 art 2 s 36]

History: *Ex 1961 c 51 s 2; 1965 c 51 s 61; 1980 c 419 s 18,19; 1984 c 514 art 2 s 26*

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) A taxpayer who is permitted to change the basis for reporting income from a fiscal to a calendar year shall make a separate return for the period between the close of the taxpayer's last fiscal year and the following December 31st; if the change is from a calendar to a fiscal year, a separate return shall be made for the period between the close of the taxpayer's 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, or for corporations the taxable net income as reduced by the deductions contained in section 290.21, 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 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, or for corporations the taxable net income as reduced by the deductions contained in section 290.21, 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 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.

History: *(2394-31) 1933 c 405 s 31; 1955 c 124 s 1; 1980 c 419 s 20; 1981 c 178 s 86; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 37; 1986 c 444*

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.

History: (2394-32a) 1933 c 405 s 32-1; Ex1937 c 49 s 21

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 revenue 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, combined report. 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 revenue may permit or require such combined report as, in the commissioner's opinion, is necessary in order to determine the taxable net income of any one of the affiliated or related corporations. For purposes of computing either the arithmetic average or weighted apportionment formulas under section 290.19, subdivision 1 for each corporation involved, the numerator of the fraction shall be that corporation's sales, property, and payroll in Minnesota and the denominator shall be the total sales, payroll, and property of all the corporations shown on the combined report. The combined report shall reflect the income of the entire unitary business as provided in section 290.17, subdivision 2, clause (4). The combined report shall reflect income only from corporations created or organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States or of any state, the District of Columbia, the commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any possession of the United States, or any political subdivision of any of the foregoing and from a FSC as defined in section 922 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985. All intercompany transactions between companies which are contained on the combined report shall be eliminated. This subdivision shall not apply to insurance companies whose income is determined under section 290.35 or to investment companies whose income is determined under section 290.36.

Subd. 3. [Repealed, 1983 c 15 s 33]

Subd. 4. [Repealed, 1980 c 419 s 46]

History: (2394-32) 1933 c 405 s 32; 1941 c 458; 1941 c 550 s 13; 1973 c 582 s 3; 1981 c 178 s 87; 3Sp1981 c 2 art 3 s 15; 1982 c 523 art 29 s 4; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 32; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 3 s 15

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 on premiums imposed by sections 69.54 to 69.56) 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.

History: (2394-32b) 1933 c 405 s 32-2; Ex1937 c 49 s 21; 1981 c 178 s 88; 1Sp1981 c 4 art 1 s 135

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 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 to the United States under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, less the credits provided therein and subject to the adjustments required by this chapter. 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, copartnership, association, or corporation, whether local or foreign, coming within the purview of section 54.26, and who or which is registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940 (United States Code, title 15, section 80a-1 and following), and who or which solicits or receives payments to be made to 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 as to whom the gross payments received during the taxable year in question upon outstanding investment contracts, plus interest and dividends earned on investment contracts determined by prorating the total dividends and interest for the taxable year in question in the same proportion that certificate reserves as defined by the Investment Company Act of 1940 is to total assets, shall be at least 50 percent of the company's gross payments upon investment contracts plus gross income from all other sources except dividends from subsidiaries for the taxable year in question. 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.

History: (2394-32c) 1933 c 405 s 32-3; Ex1937 c 49 s 21; 1947 c 635 s 19; 1977 c 386 s 6; 1980 c 607 art 1 s 32; 1981 c 60 s 27; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 38; art 40 s 14; 1983 c 207 s 43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 43; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 21 s 49; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 9; art 2 s 4

290.361 NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS; IMPOSITION OF EXCISE TAX, COMPUTATION.

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.

Subd. 2. **Computation of taxable net income.** 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 rates shall be as established in section 290.06, subdivision 1; (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 chapter, 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. [Repealed, 1971 c 34 s 1]

Subd. 4. [Repealed, 1980 c 419 s 46]

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.

Subd. 6. [Repealed, Ex1971 c 31 art 6 s 5]

Subd. 7. [Repealed, Ex1971 c 31 art 6 s 5]

History: 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 7 s 3; 1959 c 157 s 10; Ex1959 c 70 art 3 s 9,10; Ex1961 c 91 art 1 s 3; Ex1961 c 91 art 5 s 2; 1963 c 886 s 5,6; 1965 c 884 art 1 s 5,6; Ex1967 c 32 art 12 s 2, art 14 s 6,7; 1969 c 399 s 49; 1969 c 881 s 7,8; 1971 c 759 s 1; Ex1971 c 2 s 5-7; Ex1971 c 31 art 6 s 3,4; 1973 c 650 art 8 s 1; 1973 c 650 art 25 s 1; 1980 c 419 s 21; 3Sp1981 c 2 art 3 s 16

290.362 [Renumbered 290.085]

290.363 [Repealed, 1980 c 419 s 46]

290.37 FILING REQUIREMENTS.

Subdivision 1. **Persons making returns.** (a) The commissioner of revenue shall annually determine the gross income levels at which individuals, trusts, and estates shall be required to file a return for each taxable year. An individual who is not a Minnesota resident for any part of the year is not required to file a Minnesota income tax return if the individual's Minnesota gross income computed under section 290.06, subdivision 2c, clause (f)(1) is less than the filing requirements for an individual who is a full year resident of Minnesota with the same marital status and number of personal credits.

The decedent's final income tax return, and all other income tax returns for prior years where the decedent had gross income in excess of the minimum amount at which an individual is required to file and did not file, shall be filed by the decedent's personal representative, if any. If there is no personal representative, the return or returns shall be filed by the transferees as defined in section 290.29, subdivision 3, who receive any property of the decedent.

The trustee or other fiduciary of property held in trust shall file a return with respect to the taxable net income of such trust if that exceeds an amount determined by the commissioner if such trust belongs to the class of taxable persons.

Every corporation shall file a return. The commissioner may adopt rules for the filing of one return on behalf of the members of an affiliated group of corporations that are required to file a combined report if the affiliated group includes a corporation subject to tax under section 290.361. The return in the case of a corporation shall be signed by a person designated by the corporation.

The receivers, trustees in bankruptcy, or assignees operating the business or property of a taxpayer shall file a return with respect to the taxable net income of such taxpayer if a return is required.

(b) Such return shall (1) contain a written declaration that it is correct and complete, and (2) shall contain language prescribed by the commissioner providing a confession of judgment for the amount of the tax shown due thereon to the extent not timely paid.

(c) For purposes of this subdivision the term "gross income" shall mean gross income as defined in section 61 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, modified and adjusted in accordance with the provisions of sections 290.01, subdivision 20b, clauses (1), (6), (7), and (8), 290.08, and 290.17.

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:

(a) If the person (or persons), responsible for the preparation of the return is an individual acting in a personal 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.).

Subd. 3. Information included in return. The return provided for herein shall require a statement of the name of the taxpayer, or taxpayers, if the return be a joint return, and the address of such taxpayer in the same name or names and same address as the taxpayer has used in making the taxpayer's income tax return to the United States under the terms of the internal revenue code of 1954, and shall include the social security number of the taxpayer, or taxpayers, if a social security number has been issued by the United States with respect to said taxpayers, and shall include the amount of the adjusted gross income of such taxpayer as the same appears on said return to the United States internal revenue service for the taxable year to which such Minnesota state return is applicable; and the commissioner may require the taxpayer to attach to the taxpayer's Minnesota state income tax return a copy of the federal income tax return which the taxpayer has filed or is about to file for such period.

Subd. 4. Furnishing of social security number; penalty. (a) Any individual with respect to whom a return, statement, or other document is required under this chapter to be made by another person shall furnish to that other person the individual's social security account number. Any person required under this chapter to make a return, statement, or other document with respect to another person who is an individual shall request from that individual and shall include in the return, statement, or other document, the individual's social security account number. A return of an estate or trust with respect to its liability for tax, and any statement or other document in support thereof, shall be considered as a return, statement, or other document with respect to each individual beneficiary of the estate or trust, otherwise a return of any individual with respect to the individual's liability for tax, or any statement or other document in support thereof, shall not be considered as a return, statement, or other document with respect to another person.

(b) If any person who is required under clause (a) to (1) furnish the person's social security account number to another person, or (2) include in any return, statement, or other document made with respect to another person who is an individual the social security account number of that individual; fails to comply with the requirement at the time prescribed, that person shall, unless it is shown that the failure is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect, pay a penalty of \$50 for each failure except that the total amount imposed on a person for all failures during any calendar year shall not exceed \$25,000.

History: (2394-33) 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; 1959 c 367 s 1; Ex1959 c 70 art 3 s 11,12; 1963 c 355 s 11; 1965 c 403 s 1; 1969 c 308 s 1; 1971 c 44 s 1; 1971 c 101 s 1; 1971 c 769 s 2; 1973 c 55 s 1; 1973 c 711 s 3; 1975 c 349 s 29,30; 1977 c 376 s 13; 1977 c 423 art 1 s 13; 1978 c 721 art 2 s 2; 1978 c 766 s 6; 1979 c 303 art 1 s 22; 1980 c 607 art 1 s 23,32; 1981 c 60 s 27; 1981 c 343 s 10; 1Sp1981 c 3 s 5; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 39; art 40 s 14; 1983 c 207 s 20,43; 1983 c 301 s 179; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 33,43; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; art 2 s 27; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 47; art 21 s 49; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 9

290.38 RETURNS OF MARRIED PERSONS.

A husband and wife must file a joint Minnesota income tax return if they filed a joint federal income tax return. 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. If the husband and wife have elected to file separate federal income tax returns they must file separate Minnesota income tax returns. This election to file a joint or separate returns must be changed if they change their election for federal purposes. In the event taxpayers desire to change their election, such change shall be done in the manner and on such form as the commissioner shall prescribe by rule.

The determination of whether an individual is married is made as of the close of that person's taxable year; except that if that person's spouse dies during the taxable year the determination is made as of the time of the death. An individual who is legally separated from a spouse under a decree of divorce, dissolution, or of separate maintenance is not considered to be married.

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 personal representative of the decedent's 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 the survivor and the decedent if (a) no return for the taxable year has been made by the decedent, (b) no personal representative has been appointed, and (c) no personal representative is appointed before the last day prescribed by law for filing the return of the surviving spouse. If a personal representative of the estate of the decedent is appointed after the joint return has been filed by the surviving spouse, the personal representative 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 the survivor's separate return provided that the election has been also disaffirmed for federal purposes.

History: (2394-34) 1933 c 405 s 34; 1953 c 664 s 2; Ex1959 c 70 art 3 s 13; 1961 c 213 art 4 s 5; 1971 c 54 s 1; 1971 c 445 s 1; 1975 c 349 s 30; 1980 c 419 s 22; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 48; 1986 c 444

290.39 RETURN; FORM AND FILING.

Subdivision 1. In general. Every return shall specifically set forth the items of gross income, deductions, credits against the tax, and any other data necessary for computing the amount of any item required for determining the amount of the net income tax liability. The return shall be in such form as the commissioner of revenue may prescribe. 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.

In the event a taxpayer files a return which does not contain all the information required by this subdivision, or if the taxpayer fails to file a return or amended return, the commissioner may, in addition to any other remedies which may be available, bring an action in equity by the state against the taxpayer for an injunction ordering the taxpayer to file a complete and proper return in accordance with this subdivision. The district courts of this state shall have jurisdiction over the action and disobedience of an injunction issued under this subdivision shall be punished as a contempt of district court.

Subd. 1a. [Repealed, 1Sp1986 c 1 art 3 s 21]

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 59]

Subd. 3. **Short form.** The commissioner may provide for use a short form individual income tax return which shall be in the form and provide for items as the commissioner may prescribe which are consistent with the provisions of this chapter, notwithstanding any other law to the contrary. The political checkoff provided in section 10A.31 shall be included on the short form.

History: (2394-35, 2394-36) 1933 c 405 s 35,36; 1959 c 367 s 2; 1967 c 582 s 1; 1971 c 445 s 2; 1973 c 582 s 3; 1978 c 766 s 2,7; 1981 c 178 s 89; 1981 c 343 s 11-13; 1982 c 523 art 40 s 14; 1983 c 15 s 20; 1983 c 207 s 43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 34,43; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; 1986 c 444

290.391 AMENDED RETURNS.

Any taxpayer whose income tax return as originally filed is in error may correct such error by filing an amended return. An amended return must be in the form the commissioner prescribes. If the tax shown due on the amended return is less than the tax shown due on the original return, the amended return constitutes a claim for refund pursuant to section 290.50. The time limitations contained in sections 290.49 and 290.50 apply to filing of an amended return. The filing of the original return starts the running of the statute of limitations provided in section 290.49.

History: 1965 c 191 s 1; 1985 c 229 s 2; 1986 c 444

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 books, regularly computes 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 rules prescribed by the commissioner, elect to compute the taxpayer's net income and taxable net income on the basis of such annual period. In any case in which the effective date or the applicability of any provision of this chapter 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 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.

History: (2394-37) 1933 c 405 s 37; 1955 c 123 s 1; 1980 c 419 s 23; 1985 c 248 s 70; 1986 c 444

290.41 INFORMATION RETURNS.

Subdivision 1. **Partnerships, fiduciaries, and S corporations.** (a) Partnerships shall make a return for each taxable year which shall conform to the requirements of section 290.31, 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 a written declaration that it is correct and complete. Each partnership required to file a return for any partnership taxable year shall, on or before the day on which the return for the taxable year was filed, furnish to each person who is a partner at any time during the taxable year a copy of the information shown on the return as may be required.

(b) The fiduciary of any estate or trust making the return required to be filed under this chapter for any taxable year shall, on or before the date on which the return was filed, furnish to each beneficiary who receives a distribution from the estate or trust with respect to the taxable year or to whom any item with respect to the taxable year is allocated, a statement containing the information shown on the return as the commissioner may require.

(c) Each S corporation required to file a return under section 290.974 for any taxable year shall, on or before the day on which the return for the taxable year was filed, furnish to each person who is a shareholder at any time during the taxable year a copy of the information shown on the return.

(d) The statements required to be given to the partners, beneficiaries, or shareholders by this subdivision must be furnished at the time required by this subdivision, notwithstanding section 290.42, clause (7).

Subd. 2. By persons, corporations, cooperatives, governmental entities or school districts. Every person, corporation, or cooperative, the state of Minnesota and its political subdivisions, and every city, county and school district in Minnesota, making payments in the regular course of a trade or business during the taxable year to any person or corporation of \$600 or more on account of rents or royalties, or of \$10 or more on account of interest, or \$10 or more on account of dividends or patronage dividends, or \$600 or more on account of either wages, salaries, commissions, fees, prizes, awards, pensions, annuities, or any other fixed or determinable gains, profits or income, not otherwise reportable under section 290.92, subdivision 7, or on account of earnings of \$10 or more distributed to its members by savings, building and loan associations or credit unions chartered under the laws of this state or the United States, (a) shall make a return (except in cases where a valid agreement to participate in the combined federal and state information reporting system has been entered into, and such return is therefore filed only with the commissioner of internal revenue pursuant to the applicable filing and informational reporting requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as amended through December 31, 1985) 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, and (b) shall make a return in respect to the total number of such payments and total amount of such payments, for each category of income specified, which were in excess of the amounts specified. This subdivision shall not apply to the payment of interest or dividends to a person who was a nonresident of Minnesota for the entire year.

A person, corporation, or cooperative required to file returns under this subdivision on interest, dividends, or patronage dividend payments with respect to more than 50 payees for any calendar year must file all of these returns on magnetic media unless the person establishes to the satisfaction of the commissioner that compliance with this requirement would be an undue hardship.

Subd. 3. By brokers. The commissioner of revenue may require every person doing business as a broker to furnish the commissioner with the name and address of each customer for whom they have transacted business, and with such details regarding gross proceeds and other information as to transactions of any customer as will enable the commissioner to determine whether all income tax due on profits or gains of such customers has been paid. The provisions of section 6045 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, which define terms and provide the requirements that a statement be furnished to the customer shall apply.

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 the agent acts.

Subd. 5. [Repealed, 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 59]

Subd. 6. Real property holdings of aliens. Every person and corporation required to make a return under section 6039C (relating to information return on a foreign person holding a United States real property interest) of the Internal Revenue Code of

1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, shall make a similar return for the commissioner for foreign persons holding a Minnesota real property interest.

Subd. 7. Unemployment compensation. Every person who makes payments of unemployment compensation aggregating \$10 or more to any individual during any calendar year and who is required to make and file a return pursuant to section 6050B of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as amended through December 31, 1985, shall file with the commissioner of revenue a copy of such return.

Subd. 8. Failure to file return. In the case of each failure to file, with the commissioner, a return required by this section on the date prescribed therefor (determined with regard to any extension of time for filing), unless it is shown that such failure is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect, the person failing to file such return shall pay to the commissioner a penalty of \$50 for each such failure, but the total amount imposed on the delinquent person for all such failures during any calendar year shall not exceed \$25,000. If one or more failures to file a return are due to intentional disregard of the filing requirement, then with respect to the failures the penalty imposed under the preceding sentence shall not be less than an amount equal to

(a) in the case of a return not described in clause (b) or (c), ten percent of the aggregate amount of the items required to be reported,

(b) in the case of a return required to be filed under subdivision 3, five percent of the gross proceeds required to be reported,

(c) in the case of a return required to be filed under subdivision 9 relating to direct sales, \$100 for each failure; however, the total amount imposed on the delinquent person for all intentional failures during any calendar year shall not exceed \$50,000. The penalty shall be collected in the same manner as any delinquent income tax.

Subd. 9. Payments of remuneration for services and direct sales. Every person who is required to make a return under section 6041A (relating to information returns regarding payments of remuneration for services and direct sales) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, shall file with the commissioner a copy of the return containing the information required under that section, and the provisions of that section shall govern the requirements of a statement that must be furnished to persons with respect to whom information is required to be furnished, notwithstanding section 290.42, clause (7).

Subd. 10. Returns relating to social security benefits. The appropriate federal official who is required to make a return under section 6050F (relating to social security benefits) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, shall file with the commissioner a copy of the return containing the information required under that section.

Subd. 11. By trustees. The trustee of an individual retirement account and the issuer of an endowment contract or an individual retirement annuity who is required to make a report under the provisions of section 408(i) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, shall file with the commissioner a copy of that report containing the information required under that subsection. The provisions of that subsection shall govern the time the reports are to be filed and the requirements of a statement that must be furnished to persons with respect to whom information is required to be furnished, notwithstanding section 290.42, clause (7).

History: (2394-38) 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; 1959 c 593 s 1; 1965 c 244 s 1; 1973 c 123 art 5 s 7; 1973 c 582 s 3; 1981 c 60 s 19,20; 1981 c 343 s 14-16; 1982 c 424 s 113; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 40; art 40 s 14; 1983 c 207 s 21-23,43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 43; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 4,5,8; art 3 s 6; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 49; art 21 s 38,39,49; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 9; art 3 s 16

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:

In the case of a final return of a decedent for a fractional part of a year, such return shall be filed on the fifteenth day of the fourth month following the close of the 12-month period which began with the first day of such fractional part of a year.

(4a) In the case of the return of a cooperative association such returns shall be filed on or before the fifteenth day of the ninth month following the close of the taxable year.

(5) If the due date for any return required under this chapter falls upon:

A Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday such return filed by the next succeeding day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday shall be considered to be timely filed. The term "legal holiday" means any day made a holiday in Minnesota by section 645.44, subdivision 5 or by the laws of the United States.

(6) In case of sickness, absence, or other disability, or when, in the commissioner's judgment, good cause exists, the commissioner may extend the time for filing these returns for not more than six months, except as provided for corporations and except that where the failure is due to absence outside the United States the commissioner may extend the period as provided in section 6081 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985. The commissioner 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 the taxpayer, 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 grant an extension of up to seven months for filing the return of a corporation subject to tax under this chapter if the corporation files a tentative return at the time fixed for filing the regularly required return and pays the tax on the basis of the tentative return in accordance with this section and section 290.45.

(7) Every person making a return under section 290.41 (except subdivisions 3 and 4) shall furnish to each person whose name is set forth in the return a written statement showing

(A) the name and address of the person making the return, and

(B) the aggregate amount of payments to the person shown on the return.

This written statement shall be furnished to the person on or before January 31 of the year following the calendar year for which the return was made. A duplicate of this written statement shall be furnished to the commissioner on or before February 28 of the year following the calendar year for which the return was made.

History: (2394-36) 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; 1959 c 72 s 1; 1961 c 100 s 1; 1967 c 113 s 1; 1981 c 178 s 90; 1981 c 343 s 17; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 41; 1983 c 207 s 43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 43; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; 1985 c 210 art 2 s 6; 1985 c 229 s 3; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 21 s 49; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 9

290.43 RETURNS, WHERE FILED.

The returns required to be made under sections 290.37 to 290.39 and 290.41 shall be filed at the commissioner's office in St. Paul, or such other place as the commissioner may designate.

History: (2394-40) 1933 c 405 s 40; 1955 c 168 s 1; 1981 c 343 s 18; 1986 c 444

290.431 NONGAME WILDLIFE CHECKOFF.

Every individual who files an income tax return or property tax refund claim form may designate on their original return that \$1 or more shall be added to the tax or deducted from the refund that would otherwise be payable by or to that individual and paid into an account to be established for the management of nongame wildlife. The commissioner of revenue shall, on the income tax return and the property tax refund claim form, notify filers of their right to designate that a portion of their tax or refund shall be paid into the nongame wildlife management account. The sum of the amounts so designated to be paid shall be credited to the nongame wildlife management account for use by the nongame program of the section of wildlife in the department of natural resources. All interest earned on money accrued in the nongame wildlife management account shall be credited to the account by the state treasurer. The commissioner of natural resources shall submit a work program for each fiscal year and semiannual progress reports to the legislative commission on Minnesota resources in the form determined by the commission. None of the money provided in this section may be expended unless the commission has approved the work program.

The state pledges and agrees with all contributors to the nongame wildlife management account to use the funds contributed solely for the management of nongame wildlife projects and further agrees that it will not impose additional conditions or restrictions that will limit or otherwise restrict the ability of the commissioner of natural resources to use the available funds for the most efficient and effective management of nongame wildlife.

History: 1980 c 607 art 1 s 24; 1981 c 356 s 340; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 42; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 35; 1984 c 514 art 2 s 28; 1986 c 383 s 14

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 the decedent died during which the decedent was alive and the taxes, interest, and penalty due for any and all prior years shall be paid by the decedent's personal representative, if any. If there is no personal representative, the taxes, interest, and penalty shall be paid by the transferees, as defined in section 290.29, subdivision 3, to the extent they receive property from the decedent;

(2) The tax due from an infant or other incompetent person shall be paid by the person's guardian or other person authorized or permitted by law to act for the person;

(3) The tax due from the estate of a decedent shall be paid by the personal representative 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.

History: (2394-41) 1933 c 405 s 41; 1975 c 349 s 30; 1981 c 343 s 19; 1983 c 301 s 180; 1986 c 444

290.45 PAYMENT OF TAX, TIME FOR.

Subdivision 1. Date due, installments. The tax imposed by this chapter shall be paid to the commissioner of revenue at the time fixed for filing the return on which the tax is based, except that at the election of estates the balance of tax due may be paid in two equal installments.

The first shall be paid at the time fixed for filing the return, and the second on or before six 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.

Subd. 2. 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 together with interest at the rate specified in section 270.75 on or before the date of the expiration of the period of the extension.

Subd. 2a. [Repealed, 1980 c 419 s 46]

Subd. 3. Payment before date due. A tax imposed by this chapter, or any installment thereof, may be paid, at the election of the taxpayer, prior to the date prescribed for its payment.

Subd. 4. Tax due of \$1 or less. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any taxpayer whose unpaid liability for income taxes, as reflected upon the return prepared by said taxpayer, is \$1 or less, need not pay such amount.

History: (2394-42) 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 6 s 1; 1961 c 213 art 2 s 1; 2Ex1961 c 1 s 2,3; 1967 c 116 s 1; 1969 c 160 s 1; 1969 c 325 s 3; 1971 c 38 s 1; 1973 c 582 s 3; 1975 c 377 s 11; 1981 c 178 s 91; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 43; art 2 s 28; 1983 c 207 s 24; 1984 c 514 art 2 s 29

290.46 EXAMINATION OF RETURNS; 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 the commissioner may deem necessary for determining the correctness of the return. The tax computed by the commissioner 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 60 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 the return which have not yet been paid shall be paid to the commissioner within 60 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 the taxpayer 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.

The commissioner, on examining returns of a taxpayer for more than one year, may issue one order covering the several years under consideration reflecting the aggregate refund or additional tax due.

The notices and demands provided for by sections 290.46 to 290.48 shall be in such form as the commissioner may determine (including a statement) and shall

contain a brief explanation of the computation of the tax and shall be sent by mail to the taxpayer at the address given in the return, or to the taxpayer's last known address.

In cases where there has been an overpayment of a self-assessed liability as shown on the return filed by the taxpayer, the commissioner may refund such overpayment to the taxpayer and no demand therefor shall be necessary; further, written findings by the commissioner, notice by mail to the taxpayer and certificate for refundment by the commissioner shall not be necessary and the provisions of section 270.10, in such case, shall not be applicable.

In the case of an individual, estate or trust, the commissioner may audit and adjust the taxpayer's computation of federal adjusted gross income (or federal taxable income for estates or trusts) to make it properly conform with the provisions of section 290.01, subdivision 20, or the items of federal tax preferences or federal credit amounts to make them properly conform with the provisions of this chapter. In the case of an individual, the commissioner may audit and adjust the taxpayer's computation of itemized deductions to make them properly conform with the provisions of section 290.089.

History: (2394-43) 1933 c 405 s 43; 1939 c 446 s 21; 1947 c 635 s 13; 1957 c 764 s 1; Ex1959 c 58 s 1; 1965 c 255 s 1; 1969 c 307 s 1; 1978 c 767 s 19; 1981 c 178 s 92; 1981 c 343 s 20; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 36; 1984 c 514 art 2 s 30; 1986 c 444.

290.47 ASSESSMENT; FAILURE TO FILE RETURN, FALSE OR FRAUDULENT RETURN FILED.

Any person or corporation required by this chapter to file any return who shall fail to do so within the time prescribed by this chapter or by rules under the authority thereof, or shall make, willfully or otherwise, an incorrect, false, or fraudulent return, 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 the taxpayer a return, or corrected return, from the commissioner's own knowledge and from such information as the commissioner 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 60 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.

History: (2394-44) 1933 c 405 s 44; Ex1937 c 49 s 30; 1941 c 550 s 16; 1978 c 767 s 20; 1985 c 248 s 70; 1986 c 444

290.48 DELINQUENT TAXES, COLLECTION.

Subdivision 1. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 2 s 49]

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 2 s 49]

Subd. 3. **Collection jeopardized by delay.** The commissioner may proceed under the provisions of section 270.70 on having 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. **Assessment jeopardized by delay.** If the commissioner has reasonable grounds for believing that a taxpayer is about to leave, or take property from, this state with the purpose of evading the tax imposed by this chapter, or that the collection of the tax will be jeopardized by delays incident to other methods of collection, the commissioner may immediately declare the taxpayer's taxable year at an end and assess a tax on the basis of the commissioner's own knowledge or information available to the

commissioner, mail the taxpayer written notice of the amount thereof, at the taxpayer's last known address, demand its immediate payment; and, if payment is not immediately made, collect the tax by any method prescribed in chapter 270, 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 court administrator 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.

Subd. 6. [Repealed, 1983 c 15 s 33]

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. Any statement filed by the commissioner with the court administrator of court, or any other certificate by the commissioner of the amount of the tax and penalties as determined or assessed by the commissioner, shall be admissible in evidence and shall establish prima facie the facts set forth therein.

Subd. 9. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 2 s 49]

Subd. 10. Presumptions where owner of large amount of cash is not identified. (a) If the individual who is in physical possession of cash in excess of \$10,000 does not claim such cash, or claim it belongs to another person whose identity the commissioner can readily ascertain and who acknowledges ownership of such cash, then, for purposes of subdivisions 3 and 4, it shall be presumed that the cash represents gross income of a single individual for the taxable year in which the possession occurs, and that the collection of tax will be jeopardized by delay.

(b) In the case of any assessment resulting from the application of clause (a), the entire amount of the cash shall be treated as taxable income for the taxable year in which the possession occurs, such income shall be treated as taxable at an eight percent rate, and except as provided in clause (c), the possessor of the cash shall be treated (solely with respect to the cash) as the taxpayer for purposes of this chapter and the assessment and collection of the tax.

(c) If, after an assessment resulting from the application of clause (a), the assessment is abated and replaced by an assessment against the owner of the cash, the later assessment shall be treated for purposes of all laws relating to lien, levy, and collection as relating back to the date of the original assessment.

(d) For purposes of this subdivision, the definitions contained in section 6867 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, shall apply.

History: (2394-45) 1933 c 405 s 45; 1957 c 763 s 1,2; 1959 c 367 s 3-5; 1959 c 596 s 1; 1965 c 464 s 1; 1969 c 305 s 1; 1978 c 674 s 60; 1978 c 767 s 21,22; 1981 c 178 s 93; 1982 c 523 art 2 s 29-32; 1983 c 207 s 25,43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 43; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 21 s 49; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 9; 1Sp1986 c 3 art 1 s 82

290.49 TIME LIMIT ON ASSESSMENT, COLLECTION.

Subdivision 1. Assessment, generally. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter the amount of taxes assessable 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 mail to the post office address given in the return, or to the taxpayer's last known address, 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 the decedent's 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 and in such form as the commissioner may prescribe) by the personal representative 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 3-1/2 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 percent. If the taxpayer omits from gross income an amount properly includable 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 6-1/2 years after the return was filed.

For purposes of this subdivision, the term "gross income" shall mean gross income as defined in section 290.37, subdivision 1, clause (c).

Subd. 4. Omission of corporate liquidation proceeds. If the taxpayer omits from gross income an amount properly includable therein under section 290.134, 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 6-1/2 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. When a taxpayer files a false or fraudulent return with intent to evade tax or when a taxpayer fails to file a return the tax may be assessed at any time, and a proceeding in court for the collection of the tax must be begun within five years after the assessment.

Subd. 7. Court proceedings. Where the assessment of any tax is hereafter made within the period of limitation properly applicable thereto, including an assessment made under section 290.56, such tax may be collected by a proceeding in court, but only if begun within five years after the date 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. The period provided for the carryback of any amount of loss or credit is also extended as provided in the agreement, notwithstanding any other law to the contrary.

Subd. 9. [Repealed, 1980 c 419 s 46]

Subd. 10. **Incorrect determination of federal adjusted gross income.** Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, if a taxpayer whose gross income is determined under section 290.01; subdivisions 20 to 20f, omits from income such an amount as will under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985 extend the statute of limitations for the assessment of federal income taxes; or otherwise incorrectly determines the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income resulting in adjustments by the Internal Revenue Service then the period of assessment and determination of tax shall be the same as that under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985. When a change is made to federal income during the extended time provided under this subdivision, the provisions under section 290.56 regarding additional extensions apply.

Subd. 11. **Suspension of time; bankruptcy proceeding.** The period of time during which a tax must be assessed or collection proceedings commenced under this chapter shall be suspended during the period from the date of a filing of a petition in bankruptcy until 30 days after notice to the commissioner of revenue that the bankruptcy proceedings have been closed or dismissed or the automatic stay has been terminated or has expired.

The suspension of the statute of limitations under this subdivision shall apply to the person against whom the petition in bankruptcy is filed and all other persons who may also be wholly or partially liable for the tax under this chapter.

History: (2394-46) 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; 1961 c 213 art 4 s 6; 1961 c 505 s 1,2; 1961 c 509 s 1; 1961 c 511 s 1; 1969 c 718 s 1; 1971 c 769 s 2; 1973 c 21 s 1; 1973 c 711 s 3; 1975 c 349 s 29,30; 1977 c 376 s 13; 1978 c 674 s 33; 1980 c 419 s 24; 1980 c 607 art 1 s 25,32; 1981 c 60 s 27; 1981 c 178 s 94,95; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 44-46; art 40 s 14; 1983 c 15 s 21; 1983 c 180 s 10; 1983 c 207 s 43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 43; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; 1985 c 101 s 12; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 21 s 49; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 9

290.491 TAX ON GAIN; DISCHARGE IN BANKRUPTCY.

(a) Any tax due under this chapter on a gain realized on a forced sale pursuant to foreclosure of a mortgage or other security interest in agricultural production property, other real property, or equipment, used in a farm business that was owned and operated by the taxpayer shall be a dischargeable debt in a bankruptcy proceeding under United States Code, title 11, section 727.

(b) Income realized on a sale or exchange of agricultural production property, other real property, or equipment, used in a farm business that was owned and operated by the taxpayer shall be exempt from taxation under this chapter, if the taxpayer was insolvent at the time of the sale and the proceeds of the sale were used solely to discharge indebtedness secured by a mortgage, lien or other security interest on the property sold. For purposes of this section, "insolvent" means insolvent as defined in section 108(d)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985. This paragraph applies only to the extent that the gain is includable in federal adjusted gross income or in the computation of the alternative minimum taxable income under section 290.091 for purposes of the alternative minimum tax. The amount of the exemption is limited to the excess of the taxpayer's (1) liabilities over (2) the total assets and any exclusion claimed under section 108 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, determined immediately before application of this paragraph.

(c) For purposes of this section, any tax due under this chapter specifically includes, but is not limited to, tax imposed under sections 290.02 and 290.03 on income derived from a sale or exchange, whether constituting gain, discharge of indebtedness or recapture of depreciation deductions, or the alternative minimum tax imposed under section 290.091.

History: 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 50; 1986 c 398 art 21 s 4; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 9

290.50 OVERPAYMENTS, CLAIMS FOR REFUND OR CREDITS.

Subdivision 1. **Procedure, time limit.** (a) A taxpayer who has paid or from whom there has been collected 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 otherwise provided in this section, no claim or refund shall be allowed or made after 3-1/2 years from the date prescribed for filing the return (plus any extension of time granted for filing the return, but only if filed within the extended time) or after two years from the date of overpayment, whichever period is longer, unless before the expiration of the period a claim is filed by the taxpayer. For this purpose an income tax return or amended return claiming an overpayment shall constitute a claim for refund.

(b) If no claim was filed, the credit or refund shall not exceed the amount which would be allowable if a claim was filed on the date the credit or refund is allowed.

(c) If a claim relates to an overpayment on account of a failure to deduct a loss due to a bad debt or to a security becoming worthless, the claim shall be allowed if filed within seven years from the date prescribed in section 290.42 for the filing of the return, and the refund or credit shall be limited to the amount of overpayment attributable to the loss.

(d) For purposes of this section, the prepayment of tax made through the withholding of tax at the source, or payment of estimated tax, prior to the due date of the tax are considered as having been paid on the last day prescribed by law for the payment of the tax by the taxpayer. A return filed before the due date shall be considered as filed on the due date.

(e) Except as provided in sections 290.92, subdivision 13, 290.93, subdivision 9, and 290.936, interest on the overpayment refunded or credited to the taxpayer shall be allowed at the rate specified in section 270.76 computed from the date of payment of the tax until the date the refund is paid or credit is made to the taxpayer. However, to the extent that the basis for the refund is a net operating loss carryback or a capital loss carryback, interest shall be computed only from the end of the taxable year in which the loss occurs.

(f) If a taxpayer reports a change in federal gross income, items of tax preference, deductions, credits, or a renegotiation, or files a copy of the taxpayer's amended federal return, within 90 days as provided by section 290.56, subdivision 2, a refund may be made of any overpayment within one year after such report or amended return is filed except as provided in subdivision 2.

(g) There is hereby appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of revenue the amounts necessary to make payments of refunds allowed pursuant to this section.

Subd. 2. Denial of claim, court proceedings. If the claim is denied in whole or in part, the commissioner shall mail an order of denial to the taxpayer in the manner prescribed in section 290.46. An appeal from this order may be taken to the Minnesota tax court in the manner prescribed in section 271.06, or the taxpayer may commence an action against the commissioner to recover the denied overpayment. Such action may be brought in the district court of the district in which lies the county of the taxpayer's 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. The action in the district court shall be commenced within 18 months following the mailing of the order of denial to the taxpayer. If a claim for refund is filed by a taxpayer and no order of denial is issued within six months of the filing, the taxpayer may commence an action in the district court as in the case of a denial, but the action shall be commenced within four years of the date that the claim for refund was filed; provided that the commissioner and the taxpayer may agree to extend this period beyond four years.

Subd. 3. Exceptions. This section shall not be construed so as to disallow:

(a) a net operating loss carryback to any taxable year authorized by section

290.095 or section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, but the refund or credit shall be limited to the amount of overpayment arising from the carryback;

(b) a capital loss carryback by a corporation under section 290.16, provided that the claim for refund or credit is made prior to the expiration of the 15th day of the 45th month following the end of the taxable year of the net capital loss which results in the carryback, plus any extension of time granted for filing the return, but only if the return was filed within the extended time, and the refund or credit is limited to the amount of overpayment arising from the carryback.

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.

Subd. 5. Overpayments; credits and refunds. (a) If the amount allowable as a credit under section 290.92, subdivision 12 (relating to credit for tax withheld at source) or an amount determined to be an overpayment under section 290.93, subdivision 9, or 290.936 exceeds the taxes imposed by this chapter against which such credit is allowable the amount of such excess shall be considered an overpayment. An amount paid as tax shall constitute an overpayment even if in fact there was no tax liability with respect to which such amount was paid.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, in the case of any overpayment the commissioner, within the applicable period of limitations, may credit the amount of such overpayment against any liability in respect of Minnesota income tax on the part of the person who made the overpayment or against any liability in respect to Minnesota income tax on the part of either spouse who shall have filed a joint return for the taxable year in which the overpayment was made and shall refund any balance of more than one dollar to such person if the taxpayer shall so request.

The commissioner is authorized to prescribe rules providing for the crediting against the estimated income tax for any taxable year of the amount determined by the commissioner to be an overpayment of the income tax for a preceding taxable year.

Subd. 6. Withholding of refunds from child support debtors. Upon a finding by a court of this state that a person obligated to pay child support is delinquent in making payments, the amount of child support unpaid and owing including attorneys fees and costs incurred in ascertaining or collecting child support shall be withheld from a refund due the person under this section. The public agency responsible for child support enforcement or the parent or guardian of a child for whom the support, attorneys fees and costs are owed may petition the district or county court for an order providing for the withholding of the amount of child support, attorneys fees and costs unpaid and owing as determined by court order. The person from whom the refund may be withheld shall be notified of the petition pursuant to the rules of civil procedure prior to the issuance of an order pursuant to this subdivision. The order may be granted on a showing to the court that required support payments, attorneys fees and costs have not been made when they were due.

On order of the court and on payment of \$3 to the commissioner, the money shall be withheld by the commissioner from the refund due to the person obligated to pay and the amount withheld shall be remitted to the public agency responsible for child support enforcement or to the parent or guardian petitioning on behalf of the child, provided that any delinquent tax obligations of the taxpayer owed to the revenue department shall be satisfied first. Any amount received by the responsible public agency or the petitioning parent or guardian in excess of the amount of public assistance expended for the benefit of the child to be supported, or the amount of any support, attorneys fees and costs that had been the subject of the claim pursuant to this

subdivision which has been paid by the taxpayer prior to the diversion of the refund, shall be remitted to the person entitled to the money. If the refund is based on a joint return, the portion of the refund that shall be remitted to the petitioner shall be the proportion of the total refund that equals the proportion of the total federal adjusted gross income of the spouses that is the federal adjusted gross income of the spouse who is delinquent in making the child support payments. A petition filed pursuant to this subdivision shall be in effect with respect to any refunds due under this section until the support money, attorneys fees and costs have been paid in full or the court orders the commissioner to discontinue withholding the money from the refund due the person obligated to pay the support, attorneys fees and costs. If a petition is filed pursuant to this subdivision and a claim is made pursuant to chapter 270A with respect to the same individual's refund and notices of both are received prior to the time when payment of the refund is made on either claim, the claim relating to the liability that accrued first in time shall be paid first; any amount of the refund remaining shall then be applied to the other claim. The provisions of section 290.61 shall not prohibit the exchange of information among the department, the petitioner, and the court to the extent necessary to accomplish the intent of this subdivision.

History: (2394-47) 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; Ex1959 c 58 s 2; 2Ex1961 c 1 s 4; 1965 c 390 s 1; 1969 c 325 s 4; 1969 c 399 s 49; 1969 c 1041 s 1; 1971 c 37 s 1; 1973 c 20 s 1; 1973 c 492 s 14; 1975 c 349 s 18-20; 1976 c 134 s 78; 1977 c 307 s 29; 1977 c 376 s 13; 1980 c 607 art 1 s 32; 1981 c 60 s 27; 1981 c 178 s 96-98; 1982 c 523 art 4 s 1; art 40 s 14; 1983 c 15 s 22,23; 1983 c 207 s 43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 43; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; art 5 s 1; 1985 c 210 art 1 s 11; 1Sp1985 c 13 s 309; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 51,52; art 15 s 6; art 21 s 49; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 9; art 3 s 17

290.501 [Repealed, 1983 c 342 art 1 s 44]

290.51 [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 2 s 49]

290.52 ADMINISTRATION, ENFORCEMENT.

The commissioner shall administer and enforce the assessment and collection of the taxes imposed by this chapter and may, from time to time, make, publish, and distribute rules in enforcing its provisions. The commissioner may make a charge for copies distributed upon request and 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 under this chapter. The commissioner may prescribe rules 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 the commissioner, any such person, agent, or attorney, shown to be incompetent, disreputable, or who refuses to comply with the said rules, or who shall with intent to defraud, in any manner willfully 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.

History: (2394-50) 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; 1985 c 248 s 70; 1986 c 444

290.521 ACTION TO ENJOIN INCOME TAX RETURN PREPARERS.

Subdivision 1. Authority to seek injunction. A civil action in the name of the state of Minnesota to enjoin any person who is an income tax return preparer doing business in this state from further engaging in any conduct described in subdivision 2 or from further acting as an income tax return preparer may be commenced at the request of the commissioner of revenue. Any action under this section shall be brought by the attorney general in the district court for the judicial district of the income tax return preparer's residence or principal place of business, or in which the taxpayer with respect to whose income tax return the action is brought resides. The court may exercise its jurisdiction over the action separate and apart from any other action brought by the state of Minnesota against the income tax return preparer or any taxpayer.

Subd. 2. Adjudication and decrees. In any action under subdivision 1, if the court finds:

- (a) that an income tax return preparer has:
 - (1) engaged in any conduct subject to the civil penalty under section 290.523,
 - (2) misrepresented the preparer's eligibility to practice before the department of revenue, or otherwise misrepresented the preparer's experience or education as an income tax return preparer,
 - (3) guaranteed the payment of any tax refund or the allowance of any tax credit,
 - or
 - (4) engaged in any other fraudulent or deceptive conduct which substantially interferes with the proper administration of the provisions of this chapter, and
 - (b) that injunctive relief is appropriate to prevent the recurrence of such conduct,
- the court may enjoin the person from further engaging in such conduct. If the court finds that an income tax return preparer has continually or repeatedly engaged in any conduct described in clauses (1) to (4) of clause (a), and that an injunction prohibiting such conduct would not be sufficient to prevent the person's interference with the proper administration of this chapter, the court may enjoin the person from acting as an income tax return preparer. The court may not under this section enjoin the employer of an income tax return preparer for conduct described in clauses (1) to (4) of clause (a) engaged in by one or more of the employer's employees unless the employer was also actively involved in such conduct.

Subd. 3. Income tax return preparer defined. For purposes of this section and section 290.523, the term "income tax return preparer" means any person who prepares for compensation, or who employs one or more persons to prepare for compensation, any return of tax imposed by this chapter, or any claim for refund of tax imposed by this chapter. For purposes of the preceding sentence, the preparation of a substantial portion of a return or claim for refund shall be treated as if it were the preparation of the return or claim for refund.

A person shall not be an income tax return preparer merely because the person:

- (a) furnishes typing, reproducing, or other mechanical assistance,
- (b) prepares a return or claim for refund of the employer, or an officer or employee of the employer, by whom the person is regularly and continuously employed,
- (c) prepares as a fiduciary a return or claim for refund of any person, or
- (d) prepares a claim for refund for a taxpayer in response to any tax order issued to the taxpayer.

History: 1982 c 523 art 31 s 1; 1986 c 444

290.522 ACTION TO ENJOIN PROMOTERS OF ABUSIVE TAX SHELTERS.

A civil action in the name of the state of Minnesota to enjoin any person from further engaging in conduct subject to penalty under section 290.53, subdivision 9 (relating to penalty for promoting abusive tax shelter), may be commenced at the request of the commissioner. Any action under this section shall be brought by the attorney general in the tax court or the district court for the judicial district of the

person's residence, principal place of business, or conduct subject to penalty under section 290.53, subdivision 9, or in the district court for Ramsey county. The court may exercise its jurisdiction over the action separate and apart from any other action brought by the state of Minnesota against the person.

If the court finds that the person has engaged in any conduct subject to penalty under section 290.53, subdivision 9 (relating to penalty for promoting abusive tax shelters), and that injunctive relief is appropriate to prevent recurrence of the conduct, the court may enjoin the person from engaging in the conduct or in any other activity subject to penalty under section 290.53, subdivision 9.

History: 1983 c 207 s 26; 1986 c 444

290.523 UNDERSTATEMENT OF TAXPAYER'S LIABILITY BY INCOME TAX RETURN PREPARER.

Subdivision 1. Willful understatement of liability. If any part of any understatement of liability with respect to any return or claim for refund is due to a willful attempt in any manner to understate the liability for a tax by a person who is an income tax return preparer with respect to the return or claim, the person shall pay to the commissioner a penalty of \$500 with respect to the return or claim. The penalty under this section may not be assessed against the employer of an income tax preparer unless the employer was actively involved in the willful attempt to understate the liability for a tax. This penalty shall be considered to be an income tax liability and may be assessed at any time as provided in section 290.49, subdivision 6. In any proceeding involving the issue of whether or not an income tax return preparer has willfully attempted in any manner to understate the liability for tax, the burden of proof in respect of the issue shall be upon the commissioner, and the return of the taxpayer may be disclosed to the income tax return preparer notwithstanding section 290.61.

Subd. 2. Understatement of liability defined. For purposes of this section, the term "understatement of liability" means any understatement of the net amount payable with respect to any tax imposed by this chapter, or any overstatement of the net amount creditable or refundable with respect to any such tax. The determination of whether or not there is an understatement of liability shall be made without regard to any administrative or judicial action involving the taxpayer.

For purposes of this subdivision, the amount determined for underpayment of estimated tax under section 290.93, subdivision 10, or 290.934, subdivision 4, is not considered an understatement of liability.

History: 1982 c 523 art 31 s 2; 1985 c 210 art 2 s 7

290.53 PENALTIES, INTEREST.

Subdivision 1. Failure to pay tax. If any tax imposed by this chapter is not paid within the time herein specified for the payment thereof, or within 30 days after final determination of an appeal to the tax court relating thereto if the taxpayer is not required to pay the amount in dispute pending appeal under section 290.531, there shall be added thereto a specific penalty equal to ten 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 specified in section 270.75 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 specified in section 270.75 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. 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, there shall be added to the tax or subtracted from the refund in lieu of the penalty provided in subdivision 1: ten percent of the amount of tax unpaid 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; or ten percent of the amount of the refund claimed if the failure is for more than 60 but less than 90 days (determined with regard to any extensions of time for filing), 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.

In addition to the penalty imposed above, in the case of a failure to file a return of tax imposed by this chapter within 60 days of the date prescribed for filing of the return (determined with regard to any extensions of time for filing), there shall be added to the tax or subtracted from the refund the lesser of (i) \$100 or (ii) 100 percent of either the amount of tax which is due or the amount of the refund.

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, and the amount of said tax together with the amount so added shall bear interest at the rate specified in section 270.75 from the time such tax should have been paid until paid 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.

For the purposes of this subdivision the amount of any taxes required to be shown on the return shall be reduced by the amount of any part of the tax which is paid on or before the date prescribed for payment of the tax and by the amount of any credit against the tax which may be claimed upon the return.

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 chapter, shall fail to file any return required by this chapter, or shall with such intent file a false or fraudulent return, there shall also be imposed on the person as a penalty an amount equal to 50 percent of any tax (less any amounts paid by the person on the basis of such false or fraudulent return) found due from the person 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. The amount of the tax and any other penalties together with this amount shall bear interest at the rate specified in section 270.75 from the time the tax should have been paid until paid. This amount shall be in lieu of any amount determined under subdivision 3a.

Subd. 3a. Intentional disregard of law or rules. If any part of any additional assessment is due to negligence or intentional disregard of the provisions of this chapter or rules of the commissioner of revenue (but without intent to defraud), there shall be added to the tax an amount equal to five percent of such additional assessment. The amount of the tax together with this amount shall bear interest at the rate specified in section 270.75 from the time the tax should have been paid until paid.

Subd. 4. Failure to file, filing false or fraudulent return; intent to evade tax; criminal provisions. In addition to any other penalties prescribed, (a) any person required by this chapter to make a return, who knowingly fails to make it at the time required by law, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor; (b) any person who willfully makes and subscribes any return, statement, or other document knowing it to be false as to any material matter is guilty of a felony; (c) any person who willfully attempts in any manner to evade or defeat any tax imposed by this chapter is guilty of a felony; and (d) any person who willfully fails to pay the tax at the time required by law, with the intent to evade or defeat the tax, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor unless the tax involved exceeds \$300, in which event the person is guilty of a felony. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 628.26, or any other provision of the criminal laws of this state, an indictment may be found and filed upon any criminal offense specified in this subdivision, in the

proper court within six years 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 an 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 may, in the discretion of the commissioner of revenue, be credited first to the oldest liability not secured by a judgment or lien, but in all cases shall be credited first to penalties, next to interest, and then to the tax due.

Subd. 6. [Repealed, 1980 c 419 s 46]

Subd. 7. Interest on additional taxes. Where a taxpayer is liable for additional taxes under this chapter, interest shall be added to the additional amount, at the rate specified in section 270.75, from the due date of the original return.

Subd. 8. Interest on penalties. Where it is not specifically provided that a penalty contained in this chapter or chapter 290A will accrue interest, interest at the rate specified in section 270.75 will be added to any penalty from the date the penalty should have been paid, until paid.

Subd. 9. Penalty for promoting abusive tax shelters. Any person who (a)(1) organizes (or assists in the organization of) a partnership or other entity, any investment plan or arrangement, or any other plan or arrangement, or

(2) participates in the sale of any interest in an entity or plan or arrangement referred to in clause (1), and

(b) makes or furnishes (in connection with the organization or sale) a statement with respect to the allowability of any deduction or credit, the excludability of any income, or the securing of any other tax benefit by reason of holding an interest in the entity or participating in the plan or arrangement which the person knows or has reason to know is false or fraudulent as to any material matter,

shall pay a penalty equal to the greater of \$1,000 or 20 percent of the gross income derived or to be derived by the person from the activity.

The penalty imposed by this subdivision is in addition to any other penalty provided by this section. The penalty shall be collected in the same manner as any delinquent income tax. In any proceeding involving the issue of whether or not any person is liable for this penalty, the burden of proof shall be upon the commissioner.

Subd. 10. Frivolous income tax return; penalty. If any individual files what purports to be an income tax return required by this chapter, but which does not contain information on which the substantial correctness of the self-assessment may be judged, or contains information that on its face indicates that the self-assessment is substantially incorrect; and the conduct is due to a position which is frivolous, or a desire (which appears on the purported return) to delay or impede the administration of Minnesota income tax laws, then the individual shall pay a penalty of \$500. The penalty imposed by this subdivision shall be in addition to any other penalty provided by this section. The penalty shall be collected in the same manner as any delinquent income tax. In any proceeding involving the issue of whether or not any person is liable for this penalty, the burden of proof shall be upon the commissioner.

Subd. 11. Assisting in fraud and false statements; criminal provisions. Any person who willfully aids or assists in, or procures, counsels, or advises the preparation or presentation under, or in connection with any matter arising under this chapter, of a return, affidavit, claim, or other document, which is fraudulent or false as to any material matter, whether or not the falsity or fraud is with the knowledge or consent of the person authorized or required to present the return, affidavit, claim, or document, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor unless the tax involved exceeds \$300, in which event the actor is guilty of a felony. Any criminal offense under this subdivision may be prosecuted in the same manner and within the same period of limitations provided in subdivision 4.

History: (2394-49) 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; 1965 c 397 s 1; 1965 c 698 s 1; 1969 c 97 s 4; 1969 c 325 s 5,6; 1973 c 77 s 1,2; 1975 c 377 s 12,13; 1976 c 134 s 78; 1977 c 307 s 29; 1981 c 178 s 99,100; 1981 c 343 s 21,22; 1Sp1981 c 4 art 1 s 136; 3Sp1981 c 2 art 3 s 17; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 47; art 2 s 33,34; 1983 c 15 s 24,25; 1983 c 207 s 27-29; 1983 c 294 s 1,2; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 42; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 16 s 3; art 21 s 40; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 7 s 20

290.531 PAYMENT OF TAX PENDING APPEAL.

When a taxpayer appeals any liability assessed under this chapter to the tax court, and the amount in dispute is more than \$6,000, the entire amount of the tax, penalty, and interest assessed by the commissioner shall be paid at the time it is due unless permission to continue prosecution of the petition without payment is obtained as provided herein. The appellant, upon ten days notice to the commissioner, may apply to the court for permission to continue prosecution of the appeal without payment; and, if it is made to appear

- (1) that the proposed review is to be taken in good faith;
- (2) that there is probable cause to believe that the taxpayer may be held exempt from the liability or that the liability may be determined to be less than 50 percent of the amount due; and
- (3) that it would work a substantial hardship upon appellant to pay the liability, the court may permit the appellant to continue prosecution of the appeal without payment, or may fix a lesser amount to be paid as a condition of continuing the prosecution of the appeal.

Failure to make payment of the amount required when due shall operate automatically to dismiss the appeal and all proceedings thereunder unless the payment is waived by an order of the court permitting the appellant to continue prosecution of the appeal without payment.

History: *3Sp1981 c 2 art 3 s 18; 1983 c 15 s 26; 1985 c 248 s 47*

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 personal representative of the estate of a decedent and in the case of any fiduciary, be that of such person in the person's official or fiduciary capacity only unless the person shall have voluntarily distributed the assets held in such capacity without reserving sufficient assets to pay such tax, interest, and penalties, in which event the person 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.

History: *(2394-48) 1933 c 405 s 48; 1975 c 349 s 30; 1976 c 181 s 2; 1977 c 386 s 7; 1982 c 523 art 2 s 35; 1986 c 444*

290.56 EXAMINATION OF TAXPAYER'S RECORDS; FEDERAL RETURNS; EXTENSIONS.

Subdivision 1. Powers of examination. 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 or for the purpose of collection of any such 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, or collecting such tax, including the taxpayer's retained copy of the 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. The commissioner 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.

Subd. 2. Change in federal return. If the amount of gross income, items of tax preference, deductions, or credits for any year of any taxpayer as reported to the Internal Revenue Service is changed or corrected by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or other officer 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 gross income, items of tax preference, deductions, or credits, such taxpayer shall report in writing to the commissioner, in such form as the commissioner may require, such change or correction, or the results of such renegotiation, within 90 days thereafter, and shall concede the accuracy of such determination or state wherein it is erroneous. Any taxpayer filing an amended federal income tax return shall also file within 90 days thereafter a copy of such amended return with the commissioner of revenue.

Subd. 3. Failure to report change or correction of federal return. If a taxpayer shall fail to report a change or correction or renegotiation by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or other officer of the United States or other competent authority or shall fail to file a copy of an amended return within 90 days as required by subdivision 2, the commissioner may, within six years thereafter, recompute the tax, including a refundment thereof, based upon such information as may be available to the commissioner, notwithstanding any period of limitations to the contrary.

If a taxpayer reports the change, correction, or renegotiation, or files the amended return after the 90-day period required by subdivision 2 has expired, the time limit for the commissioner to recompute and reassess the tax due under this chapter, including making a refund, is the time limit provided in subdivision 4 determined from the date the report or amended return was filed with the commissioner.

Subd. 4. Report made of change or correction of federal return. If a taxpayer is required to report a change or correction or renegotiation by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or other officer of the United States or other competent authority or to file an amended return as required by subdivision 2 and does report such change or files a copy of such amended return within 90 days, the commissioner may recompute and reassess the tax due under this chapter, including a refundment thereof (a) within one year after such report or amended return is filed with the commissioner, notwithstanding any period of limitations to the contrary or (b) within the period set forth in section 290.49, whichever period is greater. The period provided for the carryback of any amount of loss or credit is also extended as provided in this subdivision, notwithstanding any other law to the contrary.

Subd. 5. Extensions of time. Any taxpayer who consents to any extension of time for the assessment of federal income taxes shall within 90 days of the execution of such consent notify the commissioner and the period of time in which the commissioner may recompute the tax is also extended, notwithstanding any period of limitations to the contrary as follows:

(a) For the periods provided in subdivisions 3 and 4; or

(b) For six months following the expiration of the extended federal period of limitations where no change is made by the federal authority.

The period provided for the carryback of any amount of loss or credit is also extended as provided in this subdivision, notwithstanding any other law to the contrary.

History: (2394-51) 1933 c 405 s 51; 1957 c 767 s 1; 1963 c 355 s 13; 1969 c 1042 s 1; 1971 c 55 s 1; 1973 c 582 s 3; 1981 c 178 s 101-103; 1984 c 514 art 4 s 6,7; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 2 s 5

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 the commis-

sioner may deem necessary. On deeming it advisable, the commissioner may request the legislative auditor, for such period of time as the commissioner may direct, to audit such returns and conduct such examinations, and report thereon to the commissioner. Upon such request being made, the legislative auditor shall appoint such income tax examiners as the auditor may deem necessary.

History: (2394-52) 1933 c 405 s 52; 1973 c 492 s 14; 1986 c 444

290.58 EXAMINERS, POWERS OF.

The income tax examiners, whether appointed by the commissioner or by the legislative auditor, shall have all the rights and powers with reference to the examining of books, records, papers, or memoranda, subpoenaing of witnesses, administering of oaths and affirmations, and taking of testimony conferred upon the commissioner by this chapter. The clerk or court administrator of any court, upon demand of any examiner, shall issue a subpoena for the attendance of any witness or the production of any books, papers, records, or memoranda before the examiner. The commissioner may also issue such subpoenas. The commissioner may appoint referees to review, singly or as a board of review, the reports of the income tax examiners and petitions or complaints of taxpayers, and report on them 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, or in the case of a subpoena issued by the commissioner, by the district court of the district in which the party served with the subpoena is located, in the same manner as contempt of the district court.

History: (2394-53) 1933 c 405 s 53; 1973 c 492 s 14; 1983 c 180 s 11; 1983 c 359 s 23; 1Sp1986 c 3 art 1 s 82

290.59 ADDITIONAL HELP.

The commissioner, and the legislative auditor 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 appointing authority, subject to the approval of the commissioner of administration.

History: (2394-54) 1933 c 405 s 54; 1973 c 492 s 14; 1986 c 444

290.60 [Repealed, 1981 c 178 s 119]

290.61 PUBLICITY OF RETURNS, INFORMATION.

It shall be unlawful for the commissioner 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 the taxpayer's 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 or to comply with the provisions of sections 256.978, 268.12, subdivision 12, 270A.11, 273.1314, subdivision 16, 290.612 and 302A.821. The commissioner may furnish a copy of any taxpayer's return, including audit documents and information, to any official of the United States or of any state having duties to perform in respect to the assessment or collection of any tax 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. Prior to the release of any information to any official of the United States or any other state under the provisions of this section, the person to whom the information is to be released shall sign an agreement which provides that the person will protect the confidentiality of the returns and information revealed thereby to the extent that it is protected under the laws of the state of Minnesota. The commissioner and all other public officials and employees shall keep and maintain the same secrecy in respect to any information furnished by any depart-

ment, 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. Upon request of a majority of the members of the senate tax committee or of the house tax committee or the tax study commission, the commissioner shall furnish abstracted financial information to those committees for research purposes from returns or reports filed pursuant to this chapter, without disclosing the name, address, social security number, business identification number or any other item of information associated with any return or report which the commissioner believes is likely to identify the taxpayer. The commissioner shall not furnish the actual return, or a portion thereof, or a reproduction or copy of any return or portion thereof. "Abstracted financial information" means only the dollar amounts set forth on each line on the form including the filing status.

Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

In order to locate the named payee on state warrants issued pursuant to this chapter or chapter 290A and undeliverable by the United States postal service, the commissioner may publish in any newspaper of general circulation in this state or make available to radio or television stations a list of the name and last known address of the payee as shown on the reports or returns filed with the commissioner. The commissioner may exclude the names of payees whose refunds are in an amount which is less than a minimal amount to be determined by the commissioner. The list shall not contain any particulars set forth on any report or return. The publication or announcement shall include instructions on claiming the warrants.

An employee of the department of revenue may, in connection with official duties relating to any audit, collection activity, or civil or criminal tax investigation or any other offense under this chapter, disclose return information to the extent that such disclosure is necessary in obtaining information, which is not otherwise reasonably available, with respect to the correct determination of tax, liability for tax, or the amount to be collected or with respect to the enforcement of any other provision of this chapter.

In order to facilitate processing of returns and payments of taxes required by this chapter, or to facilitate the development, implementation, and use of computer programs and automated procedures for purposes of administering this chapter or chapter 290A, the commissioner may contract with outside vendors and may disclose private and nonpublic data to the vendor. The data disclosed will be administered by the vendor consistent with this section, and the vendor must agree to subject the vendor and the vendor's employees to the civil and criminal penalties provided by law for unlawful disclosure.

Information from a tax return required under this chapter on a holder of a license issued by the Minnesota racing commission or an owner of a horse may be provided by the commissioner to the Minnesota racing commission.

The commissioner may provide to the Minnesota supreme court and the board of professional responsibility information regarding the amount of any uncontested delinquent taxes due under this chapter or a failure to file a return due under this chapter by an attorney admitted to practice law in this state under chapter 481.

History: (2394-56) 1933 c 405 s 56; Ex1937 c 49 s 31; 1941 c 18 s 5; 1977 c 387 s 2; 1978 c 621 s 1; 1979 c 14 s 1; 1981 c 270 s 127; 1981 c 343 s 23; 1982 c 416 s 2; 1982 c 523 art 20 s 1; 1984 c 502 art 2 s 12; 1984 c 514 art 3 s 7; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 7 s 21

290.611 DISCLOSURE OF CONTENTS OF TAX RETURNS PROHIBITED IN CERTAIN INSTANCES; PENALTY.

Subdivision 1. No person who prepares, aids in the preparation, processes,

consults with respect to or reviews a state or federal tax return for another person, corporation, partnership, association or other taxpayer shall divulge any particulars of such return, except to authorized employees of the department of revenue or of the Internal Revenue Service in the course of an examination, without the written permission of such person, corporation, partnership, association or other taxpayer or the legally appointed representative of such taxpayer if such taxpayer is deceased, incompetent or otherwise unable to give such consent. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to disclosure by an employee of the department of revenue or of the Internal Revenue Service to other employees of such department or service where such disclosure is necessary for the effective administration of the tax laws of the state or the federal government.

Subd. 2. The provisions of this section shall not prohibit the furnishing of information by any tax return preparer to a tax return processor for the purpose of obtaining computer services in the preparation of the return.

Subd. 3. The provisions of this section shall not prohibit the furnishing of information by an owner or employee of a business firm to any other owner or employee of the same business firm, whether or not such other person became an owner or employee after such information was received.

Subd. 4. This section shall not be construed to limit the disclosure of tax returns, records, or information to the purchaser, and the purchaser's employees, in the event of the sale of a business where such business includes the preparation of state or federal income tax returns.

Subd. 5. Any person disclosing any particulars of any tax return, without the written consent of the taxpayer making such return, in violation of the provisions of this section, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

History: 1971 c 788 s 1,2; 1973 c 66 s 1; 1973 c 582 s 3; 1986 c 444

290.612 INQUIRIES RELATED TO APPLICATIONS FOR LIQUOR LICENSES.

Any county or municipality may request the commissioner of revenue to certify whether or not an applicant for a license to be issued pursuant to section 340A.403 or sections 340A.404 to 340A.406 is liable for any state or local taxes or assessments which were not paid when they became due. Upon a request from a county or municipality, the commissioner shall certify to the county or municipality the information requested, but shall not certify that the license applicant is liable for any unpaid state or local taxes or assessments if an administrative or court action which questions the amount or validity of the unpaid taxes or assessments has been commenced, or if the appeal period to contest the taxes or assessments has not yet expired.

History: 1978 c 621 s 2; 1985 c 305 art 12 s 5; 1Sp1985 c 16 art 2 s 26

290.62 MS 1965 [Repealed, Ex1967 c 48 s 91]

290.62 DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUES.

All revenues derived from the taxes, interest, penalties and charges under this chapter shall, notwithstanding any other provisions of law, be paid into the state treasury and credited to the general fund, and be distributed as follows:

(1) There shall, notwithstanding any other provision of the law, be paid from this general fund all refunds of taxes erroneously collected from taxpayers under this chapter as provided herein;

(2) There is hereby appropriated to the persons entitled to payment herein, from the fund or account in the state treasury to which the money was credited, an amount sufficient to make the refund and payment.

History: Ex1967 c 48 s 90; 1969 c 399 s 28; Ex1971 c 31 art 20 s 9; 1980 c 419 s 25

290.621 [Temporary]

290.623 [Repealed, 1947 c 633 s 22]

290.65 TIME LIMITS; PENALTIES.

Subdivision 1. [Repealed, 1977 c 423 art 1 s 15]

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 40 s 15]

Subd. 3. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 40 s 15]

Subd. 4. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 40 s 15]

Subd. 5. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 40 s 15]

Subd. 6. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 40 s 15]

Subd. 7. [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 40 s 15]

Subd. 8. [Repealed, 1980 c 419 s 46]

Subd. 9. **Time limits, additional extension in certain cases.** The limitations of time provided by this chapter relating to income taxes, and chapter 271 relating to the tax court, for (a) filing returns, (b) paying taxes, (c) claiming refunds, (d) commencing action thereon, (e) appealing to the tax court from orders relating to income taxes, and (f) appealing to the supreme court from decisions of the tax court relating to income taxes, are hereby extended, with respect to each individual, for the period during which such individual is serving in the Armed Forces of the United States, or serving in support of the Armed Forces and as provided in section 7508 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, is serving in an area designated by the president as a combat zone or is hospitalized outside the United States as a result of injury received while serving in the combat zone during such time, and for a further period of six months.

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.

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 personal representative, 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 a personal representative, or guardian, in this state, for any individual described therein except as provided in subdivision 16.

Subd. 14. [Repealed, 1980 c 419 s 46]

Subd. 15. [Repealed, 1980 c 419 s 46]

Subd. 16. **Death while serving United States.** In the case of any individual who dies 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 this chapter shall not be imposed with respect to the taxable year in which falls the date of death, and such tax imposed for any prior taxable year which is unpaid at the date of 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.

In the case of any individual who dies while a civilian employee of the United States, if the death occurs as a result of wounds or injury incurred while the individual was a civilian employee of the United States and which was incurred outside the United States in a terroristic or military action, any tax imposed by this chapter does not apply with respect to the taxable year in which the date of death falls, and with respect to any prior taxable years in the period beginning with the last taxable year ending before the taxable year in which the wounds or injury were incurred. The provisions of section 692(c)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, defining terroristic or military action also apply.

Subd. 17. [Repealed, 1981 c 178 s 119]

History: 1943 c 107 s 1; 1945 c 604 s 15; 1947 c 635 s 17; 1951 c 648 s 1-3; 1965 c 51 s 62,63; 1965 c 698 s 3; 1967 c 76 s 1; 1971 c 45 s 1; 1973 c 582 s 3; 1975 c 349 s 30; 1976 c 134 s 78; 1977 c 307 s 29; 1980 c 419 s 26-30; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 48,49; 1983 c 207 s 43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 43; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 21 s 41,49; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 9.

290.66 [Repealed, 1980 c 419 s 46]

290.67 [Repealed, 1965 c 45 s 73]

290.68 [Repealed, 1980 c 419 s 46]

290.69 [Repealed, 1980 c 419 s 46]

290.91 DESTRUCTION OF RETURNS.

The commissioner of revenue is hereby authorized to destroy all tax returns, required under this chapter or chapter 290A, including audit reports, orders and correspondence relating thereto, which have been on file in the commissioner's office for a period to be determined by the commissioner. The commissioner may make copies of such returns, orders or correspondence by microfilm, photostat or other similar means and may immediately destroy the original documents from which such copies have been made. 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.

The commissioner may destroy correspondence and documents contained in the files of the division which do not relate specifically to any tax return.

Notwithstanding the above provisions (or the provisions of section 290.61 or 290A.17) the commissioner may, utilizing such safeguards as the commissioner in the commissioner's discretion deems necessary, (1) employ a commercial photographer for the purpose of developing microfilm of returns or other documents, or (2) employ a vendor for the purpose of obtaining the vendor's services an example of which is the preparation of income tax return labels.

History: 1945 c 604 s 27; 1947 c 92 s 1; 1965 c 398 s 1; 1967 c 120 s 1; 1973 c 582 s 3; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 50; 1986 c 444

290.92 TAX WITHHELD AT SOURCE UPON WAGES.

Subdivision 1. Definitions. (1) **Wages.** For purposes of this section, the term "wages" means the same as that term is defined in section 3401(a) and (f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

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

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

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

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

Subd. 2. [Repealed, Ex1967 c 32 art 14.s 12]

Subd. 2a. **Collection at source.** (1) **Deductions.** Every employer making payment of wages shall deduct and withhold upon such wages a tax as provided in this section.

(2) **Withholding on payroll period.** The employer shall withhold the tax on the basis of each payroll period or as otherwise provided in this section.

(3) **Withholding tables.** Unless the amount of tax to be withheld is determined as provided in subdivision 3, the amount of tax to be withheld for each individual shall be based upon tables to be prepared and distributed by the commissioner. The tables shall be computed for the several permissible withholding periods and shall take account of exemptions allowed under this section; and the amounts computed for withholding shall be such that the amount withheld for any individual during the individual's taxable year shall approximate in the aggregate as closely as possible the tax which is levied and imposed under this chapter for that taxable year, upon the individual's salary, wages, or compensation for personal services of any kind for the employer, and shall take into consideration the deduction allowable under section 290.089, subdivision 3, and the personal credits allowed against the tax.

(4) **Miscellaneous payroll period.** If wages are paid with respect to a period which is not a payroll period, the amount to be deducted and withheld shall be that applicable in the case of a miscellaneous payroll period containing a number of days, including Sundays and holidays, equal to the number of days in the period with respect to which such wages are paid.

(5) **Miscellaneous payroll period.** (a) In any case in which wages are paid by an employer without regard to any payroll period or other period, the amount to be deducted and withheld shall be that applicable in the case of a miscellaneous payroll period containing a number of days equal to the number of days, including Sundays and holidays, which have elapsed since the date of the last payment of such wages by such employer during the calendar year, or the date of commencement of employment with such employer during such year, or January 1 of such year, whichever is the later.

(b) In any case in which the period, or the time described in clause (a), in respect of any wages is less than one week, the commissioner, under rules prescribed by the commissioner, may authorize an employer to determine the amount to be deducted and withheld under the tables applicable in the case of a weekly payroll period, in which case the aggregate of the wages paid to the employee during the calendar week shall be considered the weekly wages.

(6) **Wages computed to nearest dollar.** If the wages exceed the highest bracket, in determining the amount to be deducted and withheld under this subdivision, the wages may, at the election of the employer, be computed to the nearest dollar.

(7) **Rules on withholding.** The commissioner may, by rule, authorize employers:

(a) to estimate the wages which will be paid to any employee in any quarter of the calendar year;

(b) to determine the amount to be deducted and withheld upon each payment of wages to such employee during such quarter as if the appropriate average of the wages so estimated constituted the actual wages paid; and

(c) to deduct and withhold upon any payment of wages to such employee during such quarter such amount as may be necessary to adjust the amount actually deducted and withheld upon wages of such employee during such quarter to the amount required to be deducted and withheld during such quarter without regard to this paragraph (7).

(8) **Additional withholding.** The commissioner is authorized to provide by rule for increases or decreases in the amount of withholding otherwise required under this section in cases where the employee requests the changes. Such additional withholding shall for all purposes be considered tax required to be deducted and withheld under this section.

(9) **Tips.** In the case of tips which constitute wages, this subdivision shall be applicable only to such tips as are included in a written statement furnished to the employer pursuant to section 6053 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, and only to the extent that the tax can be deducted and withheld by the employer, at or after the time such statement is so furnished and before the close of the calendar year in which such statement is furnished, from such wages of the employee (excluding tips, but including funds turned over by the employee to the employer for the purpose of such deduction and withholding) as are under the control of the employer; and an employer who is furnished by an employee a written statement of tips (received in a calendar month) pursuant to section 6053 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 as amended through December 31, 1985, to which subdivision 1 is applicable may deduct and withhold the tax with respect to such tips from any wages of the employee (excluding tips) under the employer's control, even though at the time such statement is furnished the total amount of the tips included in statements furnished to the employer as having been received by the employee in such calendar month in the course of employment by such employer is less than \$20. Such tax shall not at any time be deducted and withheld in an amount which exceeds the aggregate of such wages and funds as are under the control of the employer minus any tax required by other provisions of state or federal law to be collected from such wages and funds.

(10) **Vehicle fringe benefits.** An employer shall not deduct and withhold any tax under this section with respect to any vehicle fringe benefit provided to an employee if the employer has so elected for federal purposes and the requirement of and the definition contained in section 3402(s) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, are complied with.

Subd. 2b. [Expired]

Subd. 3. **Withholding, irregular period.** If payment of wages is made to an employee by an employer

(a) With respect to a payroll period or other period, any part of which is included in a payroll period or other period with respect to which wages are also paid to such employees by such employer, or

(b) Without regard to any payroll period or other period, but on or prior to the expiration of a payroll period or other period with respect to which wages are also paid to such employee by such employer, or

(c) With respect to a period beginning in one and ending in another calendar year, or

(d) Through an agent, fiduciary, or other person who also has the control, receipt, custody, or disposal of or pays, the wages payable by another employer to such employee.

The manner of withholding and the amount to be deducted and withheld under subdivision 2a shall be determined in accordance with rules prescribed by the commissioner under which the withholding exemption allowed to the employee in any calendar year shall approximate the withholding exemption allowable with respect to an annual payroll period.

Subd. 4. Remuneration, when not "wages". If the remuneration paid by an employer to an employee for services performed during one-half or more of any payroll period of not more than 31 consecutive days constitutes wages, all the remuneration paid by such employer to such employee for such period shall be deemed to be wages; but if the remuneration paid by an employer to an employee for services performed during more than one-half of any such payroll period does not constitute wages, then none of the remuneration paid by such employer to such employee for such period shall be deemed to be wages.

Subd. 4a. Tax withheld from nonresidents. (1) **"Wages" paid to nonresident employees.** For the purposes of this section: The term "wages" means all remuneration taxable under this chapter including all remuneration paid to a nonresident employee for services performed in this state.

(2) **"Employer", "wages" and "employee" concerning nonresidents.** Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, under rules to be prescribed by the commissioner of revenue, for purposes of this section any person having control, receipt, custody, disposal or payment of compensation taxable under this chapter and earned by a nonresident for personal services, shall be deemed an employer, any compensation taxable under this chapter and earned by a nonresident for personal services shall be deemed wages, and a nonresident entitled to compensation taxable under this chapter and earned by the nonresident for personal services shall be deemed an employee.

When compensation for personal services is paid to a corporation in which all or substantially all of the shareholders are individual entertainers, performers or athletes who gave an entertainment or athletic performance in this state for which the compensation was paid, the compensation shall be deemed wages of the individual entertainers, performers or athletes and shall be subject to the provisions of this section. Advance payments of compensation for personal services to be performed in Minnesota shall be deemed wages and subject to the provisions of this section. The individual, and not the corporation, shall be subject to the Minnesota income tax as provided in this chapter on the compensation for personal services.

(3) **Nonresidents, employer's duty.** The employer of any employee domiciled in a state with which Minnesota has reciprocity under section 290.081 is not required to withhold under this chapter from the wages earned by such employee in this state.

Subd. 5. Exemptions. (1) **Entitlement.** An employee receiving wages shall on any day be entitled to claim withholding exemptions equal to the same number as the personal credits that the employee is entitled to claim under the provisions of section 290.06, subdivision 3f, (not including those credits that the taxpayer's spouse may claim).

(2) **Withholding exemption certificate.** The provisions concerning exemption certificates contained in section 3402(f)(2) and (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, shall apply.

(3) **Form of certificate.** Withholding exemption certificates shall be in such form and contain such information as the commissioner may by rule prescribe.

(4) **Number may be same as that for federal purposes.** Notwithstanding the provisions of this subdivision, an employee may elect to claim a number not to exceed the number of withholding exemptions that the employee claims and which are allowable for federal withholding purposes.

Subd. 5a. **Verification of withholding exemptions; appeal.** (1) An employer shall submit to the commissioner a copy of any withholding exemption certificate received from an employee on which the employee claims any of the following:

(a) a total number of withholding exemptions in excess of 14 or a number prescribed by the commissioner, or

(b) a status that would exempt the employee from Minnesota withholding, including where the employee is a nonresident exempt from withholding under subdivision 4a, clause (3), except where the employer reasonably expects, at the time that the certificate is received, that the employee's wages under subdivision 1 from the employer will not then usually exceed \$200 per week, or

(c) any number of withholding exemptions which the employer has reason to believe is in excess of the number to which the employee is entitled.

(2) Copies of exemption certificates required to be submitted by clause (1) shall be submitted to the commissioner within 30 days after receipt by the employer unless the employer is also required by federal law to submit copies to the Internal Revenue Service, in which case the employer may elect to submit the copies to the commissioner at the same time that the employer is required to submit them to the Internal Revenue Service.

(3) An employer who submits a copy of a withholding exemption certificate in accordance with clause (1) shall honor the certificate until notified by the commissioner that the certificate is invalid. The commissioner shall mail a copy of any such notice to the employee. Upon notification that a particular certificate is invalid, the employer shall not honor that certificate or any subsequent certificate unless instructed to do so by the commissioner. The employer shall allow the employee the number of exemptions and compute the withholding tax as instructed by the commissioner in accordance with clause (4).

(4) The commissioner may require an employee to verify entitlement to the number of exemptions or to the exempt status claimed on the withholding exemption certificate or, to verify nonresidency. The employee shall be allowed at least 30 days to submit the verification, after which time the commissioner shall, on the basis of the best information available to the commissioner, determine the employee's status and allow the employee the maximum number of withholding exemptions allowable under this chapter. The commissioner shall mail a notice of this determination to the employee at the address listed on the exemption certificate in question or to the last known address of the employee. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 290.61, the commissioner may notify the employer of this determination and instruct the employer to withhold tax in accordance with the determination.

However, where the commissioner has reasonable grounds for believing that the employee is about to leave the state or that the collection of any tax due under this chapter will be jeopardized by delay, the commissioner may immediately notify the employee and the employer, notwithstanding section 290.61, that the certificate is invalid, and the employer must not honor that certificate or any subsequent certificate unless instructed to do so by the commissioner. The employer shall allow the employee the number of exemptions and compute the withholding tax as instructed by the commissioner.

(5) The commissioner's determination under clause (4) shall be appealable to tax court in accordance with section 271.06, and shall remain in effect for withholding tax purposes pending disposition of any appeal.

Subd. 6. **Returns, deposits.** (1)(a) **Returns.** Every employer who is required to deduct and withhold tax under subdivision 2a or 3 shall file a return with the commissioner for each quarterly period, on or before the last day of the month following the

close of each quarterly period, unless otherwise prescribed by the commissioner. Any tax required to be deducted and withheld during the quarterly period shall be paid with the return unless an earlier time for payment is provided. However, any return may be filed on or before the tenth day of the second calendar month following the period if the return shows timely deposits in full payment of the taxes due for that period. For the purpose of the preceding sentence, a deposit which is not required to be made within the return period, may be made on or before the last day of the first calendar month following the close of the period. Every employer, in preparing a quarterly return, shall take credit for monthly deposits previously made in accordance with this subdivision.

The return shall be in the form and contain the information prescribed by the commissioner. The commissioner may grant a reasonable extension of time for filing the return, but no extension shall be granted for more than six months.

(b) **Advance deposits required in certain cases.** (i) Unless clause (ii) is applicable, if during any calendar month, other than the last month of the calendar quarter, the aggregate amount of the tax withheld during that quarter under subdivision 2a or 3 exceeds \$500, the employer shall deposit the aggregate amount with the commissioner within 15 days after the close of the calendar month. (ii) If at the close of any eighth-monthly period the aggregate amount of undeposited taxes is \$3,000 or more, the employer shall deposit the undeposited taxes with the commissioner within three banking days after the close of the eighth-monthly period. For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "eighth-monthly period" means the first three days of a calendar month, the fourth day through the seventh day of a calendar month, the eighth day through the 11th day of a calendar month, the 12th day through the 15th day of a calendar month, the 16th day through the 19th day of a calendar month, the 20th day through the 22nd day of a calendar month, the 23rd day through the 25th day of a calendar month, or the portion of a calendar month following the 25th day of the month.

(c) **Other methods.** The commissioner may by rule prescribe other return periods or deposit requirements. In prescribing the reporting period, the commissioner may classify employers according to the amount of their tax liability and may adopt an appropriate reporting period for each class which the commissioner deems to be consistent with efficient tax collection. In no event shall the duration of the reporting period be more than one year.

(2) If less than the correct amount of tax is paid to the commissioner, proper adjustments, with respect to both the tax and the amount to be deducted, shall be made, without interest, in the manner and at the times as the commissioner prescribes. If the underpayment cannot be adjusted, the amount of the underpayment shall be assessed and collected in the manner and at the times as the commissioner prescribes.

(3) If any employer fails to make and file any return required by paragraph (1) at the time prescribed, or makes and files a false or fraudulent return, the commissioner shall make for the employer a return from the commissioner's own knowledge and from information the commissioner obtains through testimony, or otherwise, and assess a tax on the basis of it. The amount of tax shown on it shall be paid to the commissioner at the times as the commissioner prescribes. Any return or assessment made by the commissioner shall be prima facie correct and valid, and the employer shall have the burden of establishing its incorrectness or invalidity in any action or proceeding in respect to it.

(4) The commissioner, in any case, on having reason to believe that the collection of the tax provided for in paragraph (1) of this subdivision, and any added penalties and interest, if any, will be jeopardized by delay, may immediately assess the tax, whether or not the time otherwise prescribed by law for making and filing the return and paying the tax has expired.

(5) Any assessment under this subdivision shall be made by recording the liability of the employer in the office of the commissioner in accordance with rules prescribed by the commissioner. Upon request of the employer, the commissioner shall furnish the employer a copy of the record of assessment.

(6) Any assessment of tax under this subdivision shall be made within 3-1/2 years after the due date of the return required by paragraph (1), or the date the return was filed, whichever is later. In the case of a false or fraudulent return or failure to file a return, the tax may be assessed at any time. The tax may be assessed within 6-1/2 years after the due date of the return or the date the return was filed, whichever is later, where the employer omitted withholding tax from the return which is properly includable therein and the omitted withholding tax is in excess of 25 percent of the amount of withholding tax stated on the return.

(7)(a) Except as provided in (b) of this paragraph, every employer who fails to pay to or deposit with the commissioner any sum or sums required by this section to be deducted, withheld and paid, shall be personally and individually liable to the state for the sum or sums (and any added penalties and interest). Any sum or sums deducted and withheld in accordance with the provisions of subdivision 2a or 3 shall be held to be a special fund in trust for the state of Minnesota.

(b) If the employer, in violation of this section, fails to deduct and withhold the tax under this section, and thereafter the taxes against which the tax may be credited are paid, the tax required to be deducted and withheld shall not be collected from the employer; but this does not relieve the employer from liability for any penalties and interest otherwise applicable for failure to deduct and withhold.

(8) Upon the failure of any employer to pay to or deposit with the commissioner, within the time provided by paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of this subdivision, any tax required to be withheld in accordance with the provisions of subdivision 2a or 3, or if the commissioner has assessed a tax pursuant to paragraph (4), the tax shall become immediately due and payable, and the commissioner may deliver to the attorney general a certified statement of the tax, penalties and interest due from the employer. The statement shall also give the address of the employer owing the tax, the period for which the tax is due, the date of the delinquency, and any other information required by the attorney general. The attorney general shall institute legal action in the name of the state to recover the amount of the tax, penalties, interest and costs. The commissioner's certified statement to the attorney general shall for all purposes and in all courts be prima facie evidence of the facts stated in it and that the amount shown in it is due from the employer named in the statement. If an action is instituted, the court shall, upon application of the attorney general, appoint a receiver of the property and business of the delinquent employer for the purpose of impounding it as security for any judgment which has been or may be recovered. Any action must be brought within five years after the date of assessment of any tax under this subdivision.

(8a) The period of time during which a tax must be assessed or collection proceedings commenced under this subdivision shall be suspended during the period from the date of filing of a petition in bankruptcy until 30 days after the commissioner of revenue receives notice that the bankruptcy proceedings have been closed or dismissed or the automatic stay has been terminated or has expired.

The suspension of the statute of limitations under this subdivision shall apply to the person against whom the petition in bankruptcy is filed and all other persons who may also be wholly or partially liable for the tax under this chapter.

(9) Either party to an action for the recovery of any tax, interest or penalties under this subdivision may appeal the judgment as in other civil cases.

(10) No suit shall lie to enjoin the assessment or collection of any tax imposed by this section, or the interest and penalties added to it.

Subd. 6a. Failure to comply with withholding provisions. (a) Whenever any person who is required to deduct, withhold, pay over, or deposit any tax imposed by this chapter, at the time and in the manner prescribed by law or rules fails to deduct, withhold, or pay over such tax, or fails to make deposits or payments of such tax and is notified of any such failure by notice served upon the person in the manner prescribed for service of a summons in civil actions, then all the requirements of paragraph (b) shall be complied with. In the case of a corporation, partnership or trust, notice served upon an officer, partner or trustee shall, for purposes of this subdivision,

be deemed to be notice served upon such corporation, partnership or trust and all officers, partners or trustees thereof.

(b) Any person who is required to deduct, withhold, pay over, or deposit any tax imposed by this chapter, if notice has been served upon such person in accordance with paragraph (a), shall thereafter deduct, withhold and collect such taxes and shall (not later than the end of the second banking day after any amount of such taxes is deducted, withheld or collected) deposit such taxes in a separate account in a bank, savings bank or savings and loan association and shall keep the amount of such taxes in such account until payment over to the state of Minnesota. Any such account shall constitute and be designated as a special fund in trust for the state of Minnesota payable to the state of Minnesota by such person as trustee. It shall be the duty of such person upon whom such notice is served to notify the commissioner of revenue in writing of the name and address of the bank, savings bank or savings and loan association wherein such account is kept, together with such other information as the commissioner may require. In lieu of the trust fund account, the commissioner may, when necessary in order to secure the withholding of the tax imposed by this chapter, require an employer to file with the department of revenue a bond in an amount determined by the commissioner, or in lieu thereof, security in a form and in an amount as the commissioner determines, not to exceed twice the estimated average liability for future monthly withholding tax periods.

(c) The commissioner of revenue, on being satisfied with respect to any notification made under paragraph (a) of this subdivision that all requirements of law and rules with respect to the taxes imposed by this chapter have been and will henceforth be complied with, may cancel such notification. Such cancellation shall take effect at such time as is specified in the notice of such cancellation. All notices authorized or required under this subdivision shall be in such form as the commissioner may determine.

(d) Any person who fails to comply with any provisions of this subdivision shall, in addition to any other penalties provided by law, be guilty of a gross misdemeanor, except that the provisions of this paragraph shall not apply

(1) to any person if such person shows that there was reasonable doubt as to (a) whether the law required deduction, withholding or payment of tax or (b) what person was required by law to deduct, withhold or pay; or

(2) to any person, if such person shows that the failure to comply with the provisions of paragraph (b) is due to circumstances beyond the person's control. A lack of funds existing immediately after the payment of wages (whether or not created by such payment) shall not be considered to be circumstances beyond the control of a person.

Subd. 7. Withholding statement to employee or payee and to commissioner. (1) Every person required to deduct and withhold from an employee a tax under subdivision 2a or subdivision 3, or who would have been required to deduct and withhold a tax under subdivision 2a or subdivision 3, determined without regard to subdivision 19, if the employee had claimed no more than one withholding exemption, or who paid wages not subject to withholding under subdivision 2a or 3 to an employee in excess of \$600, or who has entered into a voluntary withholding agreement with a payee pursuant to subdivision 20, shall furnish to each such employee in respect to the remuneration paid by such person to such employee during the calendar year, on or before January 31 of the succeeding year, or, if employment is terminated before the close of such calendar year, within 30 days after the date of receipt of a written request from the employee if the 30-day period ends before January 31, a written statement showing the following:

(a) Name of such person,

(b) The name of the employee or payee and the employee's or payee's social security account number,

(c) The total amount of wages as that term is defined in subdivision 1(1), and/or the total amount of remuneration subject to withholding pursuant to subdivision 20,

and the amount of sick pay as required under section 6051(f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985,

(d) The total amount deducted and withheld as tax under subdivision 2a or subdivision 3.

(2) The statement required to be furnished by this subdivision in respect of any remuneration shall be furnished at such other times, shall contain such other information, and shall be in such form as the commissioner may prescribe.

(3) The commissioner may prescribe rules providing for reasonable extensions of time, not in excess of 30 days, to employers or payers required to furnish such statements to their employees or payees under this subdivision.

(4) A duplicate of any statement made pursuant to this subdivision and in accordance with rules prescribed by the commissioner, along with a reconciliation in such form as the commissioner may prescribe of all such statements for the calendar year (including a reconciliation of the quarterly returns required to be filed pursuant to subdivision 6), shall be filed with the commissioner on or before February 28 of the year after the payments were made.

Subd. 8. Employer liable for tax withheld. The employer shall be liable for the payment of the tax required to be deducted and withheld under subdivision 2a or subdivision 3, and shall not be liable to any person for the amount of any such payment.

Subd. 9. Determination of tax due. The commissioner may grant permission to employers, who do not desire to use the withholding tax tables provided in accordance with paragraph (3) of subdivision 2a, to determine the amount of tax to be withheld by use of a method of withholding other than withholding tax tables, provided such method will withhold from each employee substantially the same amount of tax as would be withheld by use of the withholding tax tables. Employers who desire to determine the amount of tax to be withheld by a method other than by use of the withholding tax tables shall obtain permission from the commissioner before the beginning of a payroll period for which the employer desires to withhold the tax by such other method. Applications to use such other method must be accompanied by evidence establishing the need for the use of such method.

Subd. 10. Remuneration, not in cash. In the case of remuneration paid in any medium other than cash for services performed by an individual as a retail salesperson for a person, where the service performed by such individual for such person is ordinarily performed for remuneration solely by way of cash commission an employer shall not be required to deduct or withhold any tax under this section with respect to such remuneration, provided that such employer files with the commissioner such information with respect to such remuneration as the commissioner may by rule prescribe.

Subd. 11. Refunds. Where there has been an overpayment of tax imposed by this section, refund of such overpayment or credit shall be made to the employer in accordance with rules prescribed by the commissioner, but only to the extent that the amount of such overpayment was not deducted and withheld under subdivision 2a or 3 by the employer. Any overpayment which is refunded shall bear interest at the rate specified in section 270.76, computed from the date of payment until the date the refund is paid to the employer. The commissioner of finance shall cause any such refund of tax and interest to be paid out of the general fund in accordance with the provisions of section 290.62 and so much of said fund as may be necessary is hereby appropriated for that purpose. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 290.50, written findings by the commissioner, notice by mail to the taxpayer, and certificate for refundment by the commissioner, shall not be necessary. The provisions of section 270.10, shall not be applicable.

Subd. 12. Withheld amount, credit against tax. The amount deducted and withheld as tax under subdivision 2a or subdivision 3 during any calendar year upon the wages of any individual shall be allowed as a credit to the recipient of the income against the taxes imposed by this chapter, for a taxable year beginning in such calendar

year. If more than one taxable year begins in such calendar year, such amount shall be allowed as a credit against the taxes for the last taxable year so beginning.

Subd. 13. Refunds. (1) Where the amount of the tax withheld at the source under subdivision 2a or 3 exceeds by \$1 or more the taxes (and any added penalties and interest) reported in the return of the employee taxpayer or imposed upon the employee taxpayer by this chapter, the amount of such excess shall be refunded to the employee taxpayer. If the amount of such excess is less than \$1 the commissioner shall not be required to refund that amount. Where any amount of such excess to be refunded exceeds \$10, such amount on the original return shall bear interest at the rate specified in section 270.76, computed from 90 days after (a) the due date of the return of the employee taxpayer or (b) the date on which the return is filed, whichever is later, to the date the refund is paid to the taxpayer. A return shall not be treated as filed until it is in processible form. A return is in processible form when it is filed on a permitted form containing the taxpayer's name, address, social security account number, the required signature, and sufficient required information (whether on the return or on required attachments) to permit the mathematical verification of tax liability shown on the return. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 290.50, written findings by the commissioner, notice by mail to the taxpayer, and certificate for refundment by the commissioner, shall not be necessary. The provisions of section 270.10, shall not be applicable.

(2) Any action of the commissioner in refunding the amount of such excess shall not constitute a determination of the correctness of the return of the employee taxpayer within the purview of section 290.46.

(3) The commissioner of finance shall cause any such refund of tax and interest, to be paid out of the general fund in accordance with the provisions of section 290.62, and so much of said fund as may be necessary is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

Subd. 14. Records must be kept. Every person liable for any tax imposed by this section, or for the collection thereof, shall keep such records, render such statements, make such returns, and comply with such rules, as the commissioner may from time to time prescribe. Any such return or statement shall include therein the information required by such rules and by the forms prescribed by the commissioner. For the purpose of determining compliance with the provisions of this subdivision, or for the purpose of collection of any taxes due under this section, the commissioner shall have power to examine, or cause to be examined, any books, papers, records, or memoranda relevant to making such determination, whether such books, papers, records, or memoranda are the property of or in the possession of such person or any other person or corporation. The commissioner shall further have power to require the attendance of any persons 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.

Subd. 15. Penalties. (1) In the case of any failure to withhold a tax on wages, make and file quarterly returns or make payments to or deposits with the commissioner of amounts withheld, as required by this section, within the time prescribed by law, there shall be added to the tax a penalty equal to ten percent of the amount of tax that should have been properly withheld and paid over to or deposited with the commissioner 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 the failure continues, not exceeding 25 percent in the aggregate. The amount of the tax together with this amount shall bear interest at the rate specified in section 270.75 from the time the tax should have been paid until paid. The amount added to the 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 negligence, in which case the amount added shall be collected in the same manner as the tax.

(2) If any employer required to withhold a tax on wages, make deposits, make and file quarterly returns and make payments to the commissioner of amounts withheld,

as required by sections 290.92 to 290.97, willfully fails to withhold the tax or make the deposits, files a false or fraudulent return, willfully fails to make the payment or deposit, or willfully attempts in any manner to evade or defeat the tax or the payment or deposit of it, there shall also be imposed on the employer as a penalty an amount equal to 50 percent of the amount of tax, less any amount paid or deposited by the employer on the basis of the false or fraudulent return or deposit, that should have been properly withheld and paid over or deposited with the commissioner. The amount of the tax together with this amount shall bear interest at the rate specified in section 270.75 from the time the tax should have been paid until paid. The penalty imposed by this paragraph shall be collected as a part of the tax, and shall be in addition to any other penalties civil and criminal, prescribed by this subdivision.

(3) If any person required under the provisions of subdivision 7 to furnish a statement to an employee or payee and a duplicate statement to the commissioner, or to furnish a reconciliation of the statements, and quarterly returns, to the commissioner, willfully furnishes a false or fraudulent statement to an employee or payee or a false or fraudulent duplicate statement or reconciliation of statements, and quarterly returns, to the commissioner, or willfully fails to furnish a statement or the reconciliation in the manner, at the time, and showing the information required by the provisions of subdivision 7, or rules prescribed by the commissioner thereunder, there shall be imposed on the person a penalty of \$50 for each act or failure to act, but the total amount imposed on the delinquent person for all such failures during any calendar year shall not exceed \$25,000. The penalty imposed by this paragraph is due and payable within ten days after the mailing of a written demand therefor, and may be collected in the manner prescribed in subdivision 6, paragraph (8).

(4) In addition to any other penalties prescribed, any person required to withhold a tax on wages, file quarterly returns, and make payments or deposits to the commissioner of amounts withheld, as required by this section, who attempts to evade the tax by (i) willfully failing to withhold the tax, file the return, or make the payment or deposit, or (ii) willfully preparing or filing a false return, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor unless the tax involved exceeds \$300, in which event the person is guilty of a felony.

(5) In lieu of any other penalty provided by law, except the penalty provided by paragraph (3), any person required under the provisions of subdivision 7 to furnish a statement of wages to an employee and a duplicate statement to the commissioner, who willfully furnishes a false or fraudulent statement of wages to an employee or a false or fraudulent duplicate statement of wages to the commissioner, or who willfully fails to furnish a statement in the manner, at the time, and showing the information required by the provisions of subdivision 7, or rules prescribed by the commissioner thereunder, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(6) Any employee required to supply information to an employer under the provisions of subdivision 5, who willfully fails to supply information or willfully supplies false or fraudulent information thereunder which would require an increase in the tax to be deducted and withheld under subdivision 2a or 3, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

(7) The term "person," as used in this section, includes an officer or employee of a corporation, or a member or employee of a partnership, who as an officer, employee, or member is under a duty to perform the act in respect of which the violation occurs.

(8) All payments received may, in the discretion of the commissioner of revenue, be credited first to the oldest liability not secured by a judgment or lien, but in all cases shall be credited first to penalties, next to interest, and then to the tax due.

(9) In addition to any other penalty provided by law, any employee who furnishes a withholding exemption certificate to an employer which the employee has reason to know contains a materially incorrect statement is liable to the commissioner of revenue for a penalty of \$500 for each instance. The penalty is immediately due and payable and may be collected in the same manner as any delinquent income tax.

(10) In addition to any other penalty provided by law, any employer who fails to submit a copy of a withholding exemption certificate required by subdivision 5a, clause

(1)(a), (1)(b), or (2) is liable to the commissioner of revenue for a penalty of \$50 for each instance. The penalty is immediately due and payable and may be collected in the manner provided in subdivision 6, paragraph (8).

(11) Any person who willfully aids or assists in, or procures, counsels, or advises the preparation or presentation under, or in connection with any matter arising under this section, of a return, affidavit, claim, or other document, which is fraudulent or false as to any material matter, whether or not the falsity or fraud is with the knowledge or consent of the person authorized or required to present the return, affidavit, claim, or document, is guilty of a gross misdemeanor, unless the tax involved exceeds \$300, in which event the actor is guilty of a felony.

(12) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 628.26, or any other provision of the criminal laws of this state, an indictment may be found and filed, upon any criminal offense specified in this subdivision, in the proper court within six years after the commission of the offense.

Subd. 16. Agreement with secretary of treasury. The commissioner is authorized to enter into an agreement with the secretary of treasury of the United States pursuant to the provisions of United States Code, title 5, section 5517.

Subd. 17. Reciprocal arrangement with other states. The commissioner may enter into an agreement with the commissioner or other taxing officials of another state for the interpretation and administration of the acts of their several states providing for the collection of income tax at source on wages for the purpose of promoting fair and equitable administration of such acts and to eliminate duplicate withholding. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 290.61 the commissioner may furnish information on a reciprocal basis to the taxing officials of another state in order to implement the purposes set forth above.

Subd. 18. Returns; confession of judgment. Any return that is required to be filed with the commissioner of revenue under this section shall (a) contain a written declaration that it is correct and complete, and (b) shall contain language prescribed by the commissioner providing a confession of judgment for the amount of the tax shown due thereon to the extent not timely paid.

Subd. 19. Employees incurring no income tax liability. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, except the provisions of subdivision 5a, an employer shall not be required to deduct and withhold any tax under this chapter upon a payment of wages to an employee if there is in effect with respect to such payment a withholding exemption certificate, in such form and containing such other information as the commissioner may prescribe, furnished to the employer by the employee certifying that the employee

(a) incurred no liability for income tax imposed under this chapter for the employee's preceding taxable year, and

(b) anticipates incurring no liability for income tax imposed under this chapter for the current taxable year. The commissioner shall by rule provide for the coordination of the provisions of this subdivision with the provisions of subdivision 7.

Subd. 20. Voluntary withholding agreements. (a) (1) For purposes of this section, any payment of an annuity to an individual, if at the time the payment is made a request that such annuity be subject to withholding under this section is in effect, shall be treated as if it were a payment of wages by an employer to an employee for a payroll period. Any payment to an individual of sick pay which does not constitute wages, (determined without regard to this subdivision), shall be treated as if it were a payment of wages by an employer to an employee for a payroll period, if, at the time the payment is made a request that such sick pay be subject to withholding under this section is in effect. Sick pay means any amount which

(i) is paid to an employee pursuant to a plan to which the employer is a party, and

(ii) constitutes remuneration or a payment in lieu of remuneration for any period during which the employee is temporarily absent from work on account of sickness or personal injuries.

(2) A request for withholding, the amount withheld, and sick pay paid pursuant to certain collective bargaining agreements shall conform with the provisions of section 3402(o)(3), (4), and (5) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985.

(b) The commissioner is authorized by rules to provide for withholding

(1) from remuneration for services performed by an employee for the employer which (without regard to this subdivision) does not constitute wages, and

(2) from any other type of payment with respect to which the commissioner finds that withholding would be appropriate under the provisions of this section, if the employer and the employee, or in the case of any other type of payment the person making and the person receiving the payment, agree to such withholding. Such agreement shall be made in such form and manner as the commissioner may by rules provide. For purposes of this section remuneration or other payments with respect to which such agreement is made shall be treated as if they were wages paid by an employer to an employee to the extent that such remuneration is paid or other payments are made during the period for which the agreement is in effect.

Subd. 21. Extension of withholding to unemployment compensation benefits. For purposes of this section, any supplemental unemployment compensation benefit paid to an individual to the extent includable in such individual's Minnesota gross income, shall be treated as if it were a payment of wages by an employer to an employee for a payroll period.

Subd. 22. Liability of third parties paying or providing for wages. (a) For purposes of this section, if a lender, surety, or other person, who is not an employer with respect to an employee or group of employees, pays wages directly to such an employee or group of employees, employed by one or more employers, or to an agent on behalf of such employee or employees, such lender, surety, or other person shall be liable to the commissioner in a sum equal to the taxes required to be deducted and withheld from such wages by such employer.

(b) If a lender, surety, or other person supplies funds to or for the account of an employer for the specific purpose of paying wages of the employees of such employer, with actual notice or knowledge that such employer does not intend to or will not be able to make timely payment or deposit of the amounts of tax required by this section to be deducted and withheld by such employer from such wages, such lender, surety, or other person shall be liable personally to the commissioner in a sum equal to the taxes which are not paid over to the commissioner by such employer with respect to such wages.

(c) For purposes of this subdivision, a person shall be deemed for purposes of a particular transaction to have actual notice or knowledge of any fact from the time such fact is brought to the attention of the individual conducting such transaction, and in any event from the time such fact would have been brought to such individual's attention if the person had exercised due diligence. A person exercises due diligence by maintaining reasonable routines for communicating significant information to the person conducting the transaction and there is reasonable compliance with the routines. Due diligence does not require an individual acting for the person to communicate information unless such communication is part of the individual's regular duties or unless the individual has reason to know of the transaction and that the transaction would be materially affected by the information.

(d) Any amounts paid to the commissioner pursuant to this subdivision shall be credited to the liability of the employer.

Subd. 23. Withholding by employer of delinquent taxes. (1) The commissioner may, within five years after the date of assessment of the tax, give notice to any employer deriving income which has a taxable situs in this state regardless of whether the income is exempt from taxation, that an employee of that employer is delinquent in a certain amount with respect to any state taxes, including penalties, interest and costs. The commissioner can proceed under this subdivision only if the tax is uncon-

tested or if the time for appeal of the tax has expired. The commissioner shall not proceed under this subdivision until the expiration of 30 days after mailing to the taxpayer, at the taxpayer's last known address, a written notice of (a) the amount of taxes, interest, and penalties due from the taxpayer and demand for their payment, and (b) the commissioner's intention to require additional withholding by the taxpayer's employer pursuant to this subdivision. The effect of the notice shall expire 180 days after it has been mailed to the taxpayer provided that the notice may be renewed by mailing a new notice which is in accordance with this subdivision. The renewed notice shall have the effect of reinstating the priority of the original claim. The notice to the taxpayer shall be in substantially the same form as that provided in section 571.41. The notice shall further inform the taxpayer of the wage exemptions contained in section 550.37, subdivision 14. If no statement of exemption is received by the commissioner within 30 days from the mailing of the notice, the commissioner may proceed under this subdivision. The notice to the taxpayer's employer may be served by mail or by delivery by an employee of the department of revenue and shall be in substantially the same form as provided in section 571.495. Upon receipt of notice, the employer shall withhold from compensation due or to become due to the employee, the total amount shown by the notice, subject to the provisions of section 571.55. The employer shall continue to withhold each pay period until the total amount shown by the notice is paid in full. Upon receipt of notice by the employer, the claim of the state of Minnesota shall have priority over any subsequent garnishments or wage assignments. The commissioner may arrange between the employer and the employee for withholding a portion of the total amount due the employee each pay period, until the total amount shown by the notice plus accrued interest has been withheld.

The "compensation due" any employee is defined in accordance with the provisions of section 571.55. The maximum withholding allowed under this subdivision for any one pay period shall be decreased by any amounts payable pursuant to a garnishment action with respect to which the employer was served prior to being served with the notice of delinquency and any amounts covered by any irrevocable and previously effective assignment of wages; the employer shall give notice to the department of the amounts and the facts relating to such assignments within ten days after the service of the notice of delinquency on the form provided by the department of revenue as noted in this subdivision. In crediting amounts withheld against delinquent taxes of an employee, the department shall apply amounts withheld in the following order: penalties, interest, tax and costs.

(2) If the employee ceases to be employed by the employer before the full amount set forth in a notice of delinquency plus accrued interest has been withheld, the employer shall immediately notify the commissioner in writing of the termination date of the employee and the total amount withheld. No employer may discharge any employee by reason of the fact that the commissioner has proceeded under this subdivision. If an employer discharges an employee in violation of this provision, the employee shall have the same remedy as provided in section 571.61, subdivision 2.

(3) The employer shall, by the date prescribed in subdivision 6, remit to the commissioner, on a form and in the manner prescribed by the commissioner, the amount withheld during the calendar quarter under this subdivision. Should any employer, after notice, willfully fail to withhold in accordance with the notice and this subdivision, or willfully fail to remit any amount withheld as required by this subdivision, the employer shall be liable for the total amount set forth in the notice together with accrued interest which may be collected by any means provided by law relating to taxation. No amount required to be paid by an employer by reason of the employer's failure to remit under this subdivision, may be deducted from the gross income of the employer, under sections 290.09, subdivision 4 or 290.01, subdivisions 20 to 20f. Any amount collected from the employer for failure to withhold or for failure to remit under this subdivision shall be credited to the employee's account in the following manner: penalties, interest, tax and costs.

(4) Clauses (1), (2) and (3), except provisions imposing a liability on the employer

for failure to withhold or remit, shall apply to cases in which the employer is the United States or any instrumentality thereof or this state or any municipality or other subordinate unit thereof.

(5) The commissioner shall refund to the employee excess amounts withheld from the employee under this subdivision. If any excess results from payments by the employer because of willful failure to withhold or remit as prescribed in clause (3) above, the excess attributable to the employer's payment shall be refunded to the employer.

(6) Employers required to withhold delinquent taxes, penalties, interest and costs under this subdivision shall not be required to compute any additional interest, costs or other charges to be withheld.

(7) The collection remedy provided to the commissioner by this subdivision shall have the same legal effect as if it were a levy made pursuant to section 270.70.

Subd. 24. Application for account number. An employer desiring to engage in business in Minnesota shall file with the commissioner an application for a withholding account number on or before the due date of the first payment required to be made under the provisions of subdivision 6. An application for an account number shall be made upon a form prescribed by the commissioner and shall set forth the name of the employer, the location of the place or places of business, the names, addresses and social security numbers of the owners or partners, or if the employer is a corporation of the officers, or if the employer is a trust of the trustees, and such other information as the commissioner may require. The application shall be filed by the owner if the employer is a natural person; by a member or partner if the employer is an association or partnership; by a trustee if the employer be a trust, or by a person authorized to sign the application if the employer is a corporation.

No fee shall be charged for the application.

The account number is not assignable.

An employer who fails to file an application for a withholding account number shall be liable to the commissioner for a penalty of \$100. The penalty shall be collected in the same manner as delinquent withholding tax is collected. The commissioner may abate this penalty.

Subd. 25. Delegation of duty of employer. The delegation to an agent, fiduciary or employee of an employer of any duty prescribed for the employer by this section shall not relieve the employer of full compliance with such duty.

Subd. 26. Extension of withholding to certain payments where identifying number not furnished or inaccurate. (a) If, in the case of any reportable payment, (1) the payee fails to furnish the payee's social security account number to the payor, or (2) the commissioner notifies the payor that the social security account number furnished by the payee is incorrect, then the payor shall deduct and withhold from the payment a tax equal to ten percent of the payment.

(b)(1) In the case of any failure described in clause (a) (1), clause (a) shall apply to any reportable payment made by the payor during the period during which the social security account number has not been furnished.

(2) In any case where there is a notification described in clause (a)(2), clause (a) shall apply to any reportable payment made by the payor (i) after the close of the 30th day after the day on which the payor received the notification, and (ii) before the payee furnishes another social security account number.

(3)(i) Unless the payor elects not to have this subparagraph apply with respect to the payee, clause (a) shall also apply to any reportable payment made after the close of the period described in paragraph (1) or (2) (as the case may be) and before the 30th day after the close of the period.

(ii) If the payor elects the application of this subparagraph with respect to the payee, clause (a) shall also apply to any reportable payment made during the 30-day period described in paragraph (2).

(iii) The payor may elect a period shorter than the grace period set forth in subparagraph (i) or (ii) as the case may be.

(c) The provisions of section 3406 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, shall apply and shall govern when withholding shall be required and the definition of terms. The term "reportable payment" shall include only those payments for personal services. No tax shall be deducted or withheld under this subdivision with respect to any amount for which withholding is otherwise required under this section. For purposes of this section, payments which are subject to withholding under this subdivision shall be treated as if they were wages paid by an employer to an employee and amounts deducted and withheld under this subdivision shall be treated as if deducted and withheld under subdivision 2a.

(d) Whenever the commissioner notifies a payor under this subdivision that the social security account number furnished by any payee is incorrect, notwithstanding section 290.61, the commissioner shall at the same time furnish a copy of the notice to the payor, and the payor shall promptly furnish the copy to the payee. If the commissioner notifies a payor under this subdivision that the social security account number furnished by any payee is incorrect and the payee subsequently furnishes another social security account number to the payor, the payor shall promptly notify the commissioner of the other social security account number furnished.

Subd. 27. Any holder of a class A, B, or D license issued by the Minnesota racing commission shall deduct and withhold ten percent of the payment of winnings which are subject to withholding as Minnesota withholding tax. For purposes of this subdivision, the term "winnings which are subject to withholding" has the meaning given in section 3402(q)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985. For purposes of the provisions of this section, a payment to any person of winnings which are subject to withholding must be treated as if the payment was a wage paid by an employer to an employee. Every individual who is to receive a payment of winnings which are subject to withholding shall furnish the license holder with a statement, made under the penalties of perjury, containing the name, address, and social security account number of the person receiving the payment and of each person entitled to any portion of such payment. The license holder is liable for the payment of the tax required to be withheld under this subdivision and subdivision 28 but is not liable to any person for the amount of the payment.

Subd. 28. Effective with payments made after April 1, 1988, any holder of a license issued by the Minnesota racing commission who makes a payment for personal or professional services to a holder of a class C license issued by the commission, except an amount paid as a purse, shall deduct from the payment and withhold seven percent of the amount as Minnesota withholding tax when the amount paid to that individual by the same person during the calendar year exceeds \$600. For purposes of the provisions of this section, a payment to any person which is subject to withholding under this subdivision must be treated as if the payment was a wage paid by an employer to an employee. Every individual who is to receive a payment which is subject to withholding under this subdivision shall furnish the license holder with a statement, made under the penalties of perjury, containing the name, address, and social security account number of the person receiving the payment. No withholding is required if the individual presents a signed certificate from the individual's employer which states that the individual is an employee of that employer. A nonresident individual who holds a class C license must be treated as an athlete for purposes of applying the provisions of sections 290.17, subdivision 2(1)(b)(ii) and 290.92, subdivision 4a.

History: 1961 c 213 art 1 s 1; Ex1961 c 91 art 2 s 1-3,7; 1963 c 355 s 15-17; 1963 c 666 s 1,2; 1965 c 464 s 2; 1965 c 884 art 1 s 7; 1967 c 42 s 2; 1967 c 587 s 1; 1967 c 902 s 1; Ex1967 c 32 art 14 s 11; 1969 c 97 s 5; 1969 c 325 s 7-9; 1969 c 326 s 1; 1969 c 399 s 29,30; 1969 c 654 s 1; 1971 c 55 s 2; 1971 c 147 s 1,2; 1971 c 510 s 1; 1971 c 514 s 1; 1971 c 729 s 1; 1971 c 769 s 2; Ex1971 c 31 art 18 s 5; 1973 c 73 s 1-8; 1973 c 492 s 14; 1973 c 501 s 4-12; 1973 c 582 s 3; 1973 c 711 s 3; 1974 c 60 s 1; 1975 c 349 s 21,22,29;

1975 c 377 s 14,15; 1976 c 2 s 110; 1976 c 181 s 2; 1977 c 111 s 1,2; 1977 c 258 s 1; 1977 c 386 s 8; 1978 c 766 s 8; 1980 c 419 s 31-34; 1980 c 607 art 1 s 32; 1981 c 13 s 1; 1981 c 60 s 21; 1981 c 178 s 104,107; 1981 c 343 s 24,29; 1Sp1981 c 4 art 2 s 29; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 51-55; art 2 s 36-38; art 28 s 4; art 40 s 10,14; 1982 c 523 art 40 s 14; 1983 c 15 s 27; 1983 c 180 s 12,13; 1983 c 207 s 30-33,43; 1983 c 247 s 123; 1983 c 294 s 3; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 37-39,43; 1984 c 502 art 2 s 13,14; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 6,8; 1985 c 101 s 13,14; 1985 c 210 art 1 s 12-15; 1985 c 248 s 70; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 53-56; art 15 s 7,8; art 16 s 4; art 21 s 42,49; 1986 c 444; 1986 c 446 s 3; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 9; art 3 s 18

290.921 [Repealed, 1978 c 721 art 5 s 1]

290.922 [Repealed, 1978 c 721 art 5 s 1]

290.93 DECLARATION OF ESTIMATED TAX.

Subdivision 1. Requirement of declaration. (1) Every individual shall, at the time prescribed in subdivision 5, make and file with the commissioner a declaration of estimated tax for the taxable year if

the gross income (for purposes of this subdivision and subdivision 5 as defined in section 290.37, subdivision 1, clause (c)) for the taxable year can reasonably be expected to exceed the gross income amounts set forth in section 290.37, subdivision 1 pertaining to the requirements for making a return.

(2) If the individual is an infant or incompetent person, the declaration shall be made by the individual's guardian.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, no declaration is required if the estimated tax (as defined in subdivision 3) is less than \$500.

Subd. 2. Joint declaration. A joint declaration may be made by husband and wife, in which case the liability with respect to the estimated tax shall be joint and several. No joint declaration may be made if they are separated under a decree of legal separation or if they have different taxable years. If a joint declaration is made but a joint return is not made for the taxable year, the estimated tax for such year may be treated as the estimated tax of either the husband or the wife or may be divided between them.

Subd. 3. Estimated tax defined. For purposes of this section, in the case of an individual, the term "estimated tax" means the amount which the individual estimates as the sum of the taxes imposed by this chapter (including the tax imposed by section 290.091), for the taxable year, minus the amount which the individual estimates as allowable credits against income tax under this chapter.

Subd. 4. Commissioner to prescribe declaration. The declaration shall be in such form and shall contain such information as the commissioner may prescribe.

Subd. 5. Date required. (1) Declarations of estimated tax required by subdivision 1 from individuals other than farmers shall be filed on or before April 15 of each taxable year, except that if the requirements of subdivision 1 are first met

(a) after April 1 and before June 2 of the taxable year, the declaration shall be filed on or before June 15 of the taxable year, or

(b) after June 1 and before September 2 of the taxable year, the declaration shall be filed on or before September 15 of the taxable year, or

(c) after September 1 of the taxable year, the declaration shall be filed on or before January 15 of the succeeding taxable year.

(2) Declarations of estimated tax required by subdivision 1 from individuals whose estimated gross income from farming for the taxable year is at least two-thirds of the total estimated gross income from all sources for the taxable year may, in lieu of the time prescribed in paragraph (1) be filed at any time on or before January 15 of the succeeding taxable year. This paragraph may also be used if the individual's gross income from farming shown on the return of the individual for the preceding taxable year is at least two-thirds of the total gross income from all sources shown on the return.

(3) An individual shall make amendments of a declaration filed during the taxable year, under rules prescribed by the commissioner.

(4) If on or before January 31 (or March 1, in the case of an individual referred to in paragraph (2)) of the succeeding taxable year the taxpayer files a return for the taxable year for which the declaration is required, and pays in full the amount computed on the return as payable, then, under rules prescribed by the commissioner

(a) if the declaration is not required to be filed during the taxable year, but is required to be filed on or before January 15, such return shall be considered as such declaration; and

(b) if the tax shown on the return is greater than the estimated tax shown in the declaration previously made or in the last amendment thereof, such return shall be considered as the amendment of the declaration permitted by paragraph (3) to be filed on or before January 15.

(5) The commissioner may grant a reasonable extension of time for filing the declaration and paying the estimated tax. Except in the case of a taxpayer who is outside the United States, no such extension shall be granted for more than six months.

Subd. 6. Time payment required. (1) The amount of estimated tax with respect to which a declaration is required by subdivision 1 shall be paid as follows:

(a) If the declaration is filed on or before April 15 of the taxable year, it shall be paid in four equal installments. The first installment shall be paid at the time of the filing of the declaration, the second and third on June 15 and September 15, respectively, of the taxable year, and the fourth on January 15 of the succeeding taxable year.

(b) If the declaration is filed after April 15 and not after June 15 of the taxable year, and is not required by subdivision 5(1) of this section to be filed on or before April 15 of the taxable year, the estimated tax shall be paid in three equal installments. The first installment shall be paid at the time of the filing of the declaration, the second on September 15 of the taxable year, and the third on January 15 of the succeeding taxable year.

(c) If the declaration is filed after June 15 and not after September 15 of the taxable year, and is not required by subdivision 5(1) to be filed on or before June 15 of the taxable year, the estimated tax shall be paid in two equal installments. The first installment shall be paid at the time of the filing of the declaration, and the second on January 15 of the succeeding taxable year.

(d) If the declaration is filed after September 15 of the taxable year, and is not required by subdivision 5(1) to be filed on or before September 15 of the taxable year, the estimated tax shall be paid in full at the time of the filing of the declaration.

(e) If the declaration is filed after the time prescribed in subdivision 5(1) or (2) including cases in which an extension of time for filing the declaration has been granted under subdivision 5(5), subparagraphs (b), (c), and (d) shall not apply, and there shall be paid at the time of such filing all installments of estimated tax which would have been payable on or before such time if the declaration had been filed within the time prescribed in subdivision 5(1) or (2), and the remaining installments shall be paid at the times at which, and in the amounts in which, they would have been payable if the declaration had been so filed.

(2) If an individual referred to in subdivision 5(2) (relating to income from farming) makes a declaration of estimated tax on or before January 15 of the succeeding taxable year, the estimated tax shall be paid in full at the time of the filing of the declaration.

(3) If any amendment of a declaration is filed, the remaining installments, if any, shall be ratably increased or decreased, as the case may be, to reflect such increase or decrease in the estimated tax by reason of such amendment, and if such amendment is made after September 15 of the taxable year, any increase in the estimated tax by reason thereof shall be paid at the time of making such amendment.

(4) At the election of the individual, any installment of the estimated tax may be paid prior to the date prescribed for its payment.

(5) Payment of the estimated tax, or any installment thereof, shall be considered payment on account of the taxes imposed upon the individual by this chapter, for the taxable year.

Subd. 7. **Fiscal year.** The application of this section to taxable years beginning other than January 1, must be made by substituting, for the months specified in this section, the months that correspond. This section must be applied to taxable years of less than 12 months, pursuant to rules issued by the commissioner.

Subd. 8. **Exception, estates and trusts.** The provisions of this section shall not apply to an estate or trust.

Subd. 9. **Overpayment of estimated tax.** (1) Where the amount of an installment payment of estimated tax exceeds the amount determined to be the correct amount of such installment payment, the overpayment shall be credited against the unpaid installments, if any. Where the total amount of the estimated tax payments plus (a) the total amount of tax withheld at the source under section 290.92, subdivision 2a or 3 (if any) and (b) and other payments (if any) exceeds by \$1 or more the taxes (and any added penalties and interest) reported in the return of the taxpayer or imposed upon the taxpayer by this chapter, the amount of such excess shall be refunded to the taxpayer. If the amount of such excess is less than \$1 the commissioner shall not be required to refund that amount. Where any amount of such excess to be refunded exceeds \$10, such amount on the original return shall bear interest at the rate specified in section 270.76, computed from 90 days after (a) the due date of the return of the taxpayer or (b) the date on which the return is filed, whichever is later, until the date the refund is paid to the taxpayer. A return shall not be treated as filed until it is in processible form. A return is in processible form when the return is filed on a permitted form, and the return contains the taxpayer's name, address, social security account number, the required signature, and sufficient required information (whether on the return or on required attachments) to permit the mathematical verification of tax liability shown on the return. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 290.50, written findings by the commissioner, notice by mail to the taxpayer, and certificate for refundment by the commissioner, shall not be necessary. The provisions of section 270.10, shall not be applicable.

(2) Any action of the commissioner in refunding the amount of such excess shall not constitute a determination of the correctness of the return of the taxpayer within the purview of section 290.46.

(3) The commissioner of finance shall cause any such refund of tax and interest to be paid out of the general fund in accordance with the provisions of section 290.62, and so much of said fund as may be necessary is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

Subd. 10. **Underpayment of estimated tax.** (1) In the case of any underpayment of estimated tax by an individual, except as provided in paragraph (5) or (6), there must be added to and become a part of the taxes imposed by this chapter, for the taxable year an amount determined at the rate specified in section 270.75 upon the amount of the underpayment for the period of the underpayment.

(2) For purposes of the preceding paragraph, the amount of underpayment shall be the excess of

(a) the amount of the installment required to be paid over

(b) the amount, if any, of the installment paid on or before the last day prescribed for such payment.

(3) The period of the underpayment shall run from the date the installment was required to be paid to whichever of the following dates is the earlier

(a) The 15th day of the fourth month following the close of the taxable year.

(b) With respect to any portion of the underpayment, the date on which such portion is paid. For purposes of this subparagraph, a payment of estimated tax on any installment date shall be considered a payment of any unpaid required installments in the order in which the installments are required to be paid.

(4) The amount of any installment required to be paid shall be 25 percent of the required annual payment except as provided in paragraph (c). The term "required annual payment" means the lesser of

(a) 80 percent (66-2/3 percent in the case of farmers referred to in subdivision 5,

paragraph (2)), of the tax shown on the return for the taxable year or 80 percent (66-2/3 percent in the case of farmers referred to above) of the tax for the year if no return is filed, or

(b) The total tax liability shown on the return of the individual for the preceding taxable year (if a return showing a liability for such taxes was filed by the individual for the preceding taxable year of 12 months), or

(c) An amount equal to the applicable percentage of the tax for the taxable year (after deducting personal credits) computed by placing on an annualized basis the taxable income and alternative minimum taxable income for the months in the taxable year ending before the month in which the installment is required to be paid. The applicable percentage of the tax is 20 percent in the case of the first installment, 40 percent for the second installment, 60 percent for the third installment, and 80 percent for the fourth installment. For purposes of this subparagraph, the taxable income and alternative minimum taxable income shall be placed on an annualized basis by

(i) Multiplying by 12 (or in the case of a taxable year of less than 12 months, the number of months in the taxable year) the taxable income and alternative minimum taxable income computed for the months in the taxable year ending before the month in which the installment is required to be paid.

(ii) Dividing the resulting amount by the number of months in the taxable year ending before the month in which such installment date falls.

(5) No addition to the tax shall be imposed under this subdivision for any taxable year if:

(a) the individual did not have any liability for tax for the preceding taxable year,

(b) the preceding taxable year was a taxable year of 12 months, and

(c) the individual was a resident of Minnesota throughout the preceding taxable year.

(6) No addition to the tax shall be imposed under this subdivision with respect to any underpayment to the extent the commissioner determines that the provisions of section 6654(e)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, apply.

(7) For the purposes of applying this subdivision, the estimated tax shall be computed without any reduction for the amount which the individual estimates as the individual's credit under section 290.92, subdivision 12 (relating to tax withheld at source on wages), and any other refundable credits which are allowed against income tax liability, and the amount of such credits for the taxable year shall be deemed a payment of estimated tax, and an equal part of such amounts shall be deemed paid on each installment date (determined under subdivisions 6 and 7) for such taxable year, unless the taxpayer establishes the dates on which all amounts were actually withheld, in which case the amounts so withheld shall be deemed payments of estimated tax on the dates on which such amounts were actually withheld.

Subd. 11. Failure to pay. Any individual required under this section to pay any estimated tax, who willfully fails to pay such estimated tax at the time or times required by law or rules, shall, in addition to other penalties provided by law, be guilty of a gross misdemeanor. This subdivision shall not apply to an individual with respect to the failure to pay estimated tax if there is no addition to the tax under this section with respect to the failure to pay estimated tax.

Subd. 12. [Repealed, 1980 c 419 s 46]

History: 1961 c 213 art 1 s 2; Ex1961 c 91 art 2 s 4; 1963 c 355 s 18; 1969 c 6 s 35,36; 1969 c 325 s 10; 1969 c 399 s 31,32; 1971 c 36 s 1; 1973 c 19 s 1; 1973 c 43 s 1; 1973 c 273 s 1,2; 1973 c 492 s 14; 1975 c 377 s 16; 1978 c 772 s 62; 1980 c 419 s 35,36; 1981 c 178 s 108,109; 1981 c 343 s 30-32; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 56-58; art 40 s 11; 1983 c 207 s 34-36; 1984 c 514 art 4 s 8; 1985 c 248 s 70; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 15 s 9; art 21 s 43-48; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 9; art 3 s 19

290.931 DECLARATIONS OF ESTIMATED INCOME TAX BY CORPORATIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Requirements of declaration.** Every corporation subject to taxation under this chapter (excluding section 290.92) shall make a declaration of estimated tax for the taxable year if its tax liability so computed can reasonably be expected to exceed \$1,000, or in accordance with rules prescribed by the commissioner for an affiliated group of corporations electing to file one return as permitted by rules prescribed under section 290.37, subdivision 1.

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1975 c 349 s 31]

Subd. 3. **Contents of declaration.** The declaration shall contain such pertinent information as the commissioner may by forms or rules prescribe.

Subd. 4. [Repealed, 1981 c 178 s 119]

Subd. 5. **Short taxable year.** A corporation with a taxable year of less than 12 months shall make a declaration in accordance with rules prescribed by the commissioner.

History: 1965 c 884 art 2 s 1; 1975 c 349 s 23; 1980 c 419 s 37; 1981 c 343 s 33; 1984 c 514 art 2 s 31; 1985 c 248 s 70; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 57

290.932 TIME FOR FILING DECLARATIONS OF ESTIMATED INCOME TAX BY CORPORATIONS.

Subdivision 1. **General rule.** The declaration of estimated tax required of corporations by section 290.931 shall be filed as follows:

If the requirements of section 290.931 are first met -	The declaration shall be filed on or before -
before the 1st day of the 3rd month of the taxable year	the 15th day of the 3rd month of the taxable year
after the last day of the 2nd month and before the 1st day of the 6th month of the taxable year	the 15th day of the 6th month of the taxable year
after the last day of the 5th month and before the 1st day of the 9th month of the taxable year	the 15th day of the 9th month of the taxable year
after the last day of the 8th month and before the 1st day of the 12th month of the taxable year	the 15th day of the 12th month of the taxable year

Subd. 2. **Amendment.** An amendment of a declaration may be filed in any interval between installment dates prescribed for the taxable year, but only one amendment may be filed in each such interval.

Subd. 3. [Repealed, 1981 c 178 s 119]

Subd. 4. **Extension of time for filing returns.** The commissioner may grant a reasonable extension of time for filing any return, declaration, statement or other document required by this section. No such extension shall be for more than six months.

Subd. 5. [Repealed, 1980 c 419 s 46]

History: 1965 c 884 art 2 s 2; 1980 c 419 s 38; 1981 c 178 s 110,111

290.933 INSTALLMENT PAYMENTS OF ESTIMATED INCOME TAX BY CORPORATIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Amount and time for payment of each installment.** The amount of estimated tax with respect to which a declaration is required under section 290.931 shall be paid as follows:

(1) **Payment in four installments.** If the declaration is filed on or before the 15th day of the third month of the taxable year, the estimated tax shall be paid in four equal installments on the 15th day of the third, sixth, ninth and 12th month of the taxable year.

(2) **Payment in three installments.** If the declaration is filed after the 15th day of the third month and not after the 15th day of the sixth month of the taxable year, and is not required by section 290.932, subdivision 1, to be filed on or before the 15th day of such third month, the estimated tax shall be paid in three equal installments on the 15th day of the sixth, ninth and 12th month of the taxable year.

(3) **Payment in two installments.** If the declaration of estimated tax is filed after the 15th day of the sixth month and not after the 15th day of the ninth month of the taxable year, and is not required by section 290.932, subdivision 1, to be filed on or before the 15th day of such sixth month, the estimated tax shall be paid in two equal installments on the 15th day of the ninth and 12th month of the taxable year.

(4) **Payment in one installment.** If the declaration of estimated tax is filed after the 15th day of the ninth month of the taxable year, and is not required by section 290.932, subdivision 1, to be filed on or before the 15th day of such ninth month, the estimated tax shall be paid in one installment.

(5) **Late filing.** If the declaration is filed after the time prescribed in section 290.932, subdivision 1 (determined without regard to any extension of time for filing the declaration under section 290.932, subdivision 4), paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) of this subdivision shall not apply, and there shall be paid at the time of such filing all installments of estimated tax which would have been payable on or before such time if the declaration had been filed within the time prescribed in section 290.932, subdivision 1, and the remaining installments shall be paid at the times at which, and in the amounts in which, they would have been payable if the declaration had been so filed.

Subd. 2. **Amendment of declaration.** If any amendment of a declaration is filed, the amount of each remaining installment (if any) shall be the amount which would have been payable if the new estimate had been made when the first estimate for the taxable year was made, increased or decreased (as the case may be), by the amount computed by dividing

(1) the difference between (A) the amount of estimated tax required to be paid before the date on which the amendment is made, and (B) the amount of estimated tax which would have been required to be paid before such date if the new estimate had been made when the first estimate was made, by

(2) the number of installments remaining to be paid on or after the date on which the amendment is made.

Subd. 3. [Repealed, 1981 c 178 s 119]

Subd. 4. **Installments paid in advance.** At the election of the corporation, any installment of the estimated tax may be paid before the date prescribed for its payment.

History: 1965 c 884 art 2 s 3; 1975 c 349 s 24

290.934 FAILURE BY CORPORATION TO PAY ESTIMATED INCOME TAX.

Subdivision 1. **Addition to the tax.** In case of any underpayment of estimated tax by a corporation, except as provided in subdivision 4, there shall be added to the tax for the taxable year an amount determined at the rate specified in section 270.75 upon the amount of the underpayment (determined under subdivision 2) for the period of the underpayment (determined under subdivision 3).

Subd. 2. **Amount of underpayment.** For purposes of subdivision 1, the amount of the underpayment shall be the excess of

- (1) the amount of the installment, over
- (2) the amount, if any, of the installment paid on or before the last date prescribed for payment.

Subd. 3. **Period of underpayment.** The period of the underpayment shall run from the date the installment was required to be paid to whichever of the following dates is the earlier

- (1) The 15th day of the third month following the close of the taxable year.
- (2) With respect to any portion of the underpayment, the date on which such portion is paid. For purposes of this paragraph, a payment of estimated tax on any installment date shall be considered a payment of any previous underpayment only to the extent such payment exceeds the amount of the installment determined under subdivision 2(1) for such installment date.

Subd. 4. **Exception.** (a) Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding subdivisions, the addition to the tax with respect to any underpayment of any installment shall not be imposed if the total amount of all payments of estimated tax made on or before the last date prescribed for the payment of such installment equals or exceeds the amount which would have been required to be paid on or before such date if the estimated tax were whichever of the following is the lesser

(1) The tax shown on the return of the corporation for the preceding taxable year, if a return showing a liability for tax was filed by the corporation for the preceding taxable year and such preceding year was a taxable year of 12 months.

(2) An amount equal to the tax computed at the rates applicable to the taxable year but otherwise on the basis of the facts shown on the return of the corporation for, and the law applicable to, the preceding taxable year.

(3) (A) An amount equal to the tax for the taxable year computed by placing on an annualized basis the taxable income:

(i) for the first two months of the taxable year, in the case of the installment required to be paid in the third month,

(ii) for the first two months or for the first five months of the taxable year, in the case of the installment required to be paid in the sixth month,

(iii) for the first six months or for the first eight months of the taxable year in the case of the installment required to be paid in the ninth month, and

(iv) for the first nine months or for the first 11 months of the taxable year, in the case of the installment required to be paid in the 12th month of the taxable year.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, the taxable income shall be placed on an annualized basis by

(i) multiplying by 12 the taxable income referred to in subparagraph (A), and

(ii) dividing the resulting amount by the number of months in the taxable year (2, 5, 6, 8, 9, or 11, as the case may be) referred to in clause (A).

(4) (A) If this paragraph is applicable, the amount determined for any installment shall be determined in the following manner:

(i) take the taxable income for all months during the taxable year preceding the filing month,

(ii) divide that amount by the base period percentage for all months during the taxable year preceding the filing month,

(iii) determine the tax on the amount determined under item (ii), and

(iv) multiply the tax computed under item (iii) by the base period percentage for the filing month and all months during the taxable year preceding the filing month.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph:

(i) The "base period percentage" for any period of months shall be the average percent which the taxable income for the corresponding months in each of the three preceding taxable years bears to the taxable income for the three preceding taxable years.

(ii) The term "filing month" means the month in which the installment is required to be paid.

(iii) This paragraph shall only apply if the base period percentage for any six consecutive months of the taxable year equals or exceeds 70 percent.

(iv) The commissioner may by rules provide for the determination of the base period percentage in the case of reorganizations, new corporations, and other similar circumstances.

(b) Notwithstanding clause (a)(1) and (2), in the case of a large corporation, the addition to the tax with respect to any underpayment of any installment shall be imposed if the total amount of all payments of estimated tax made on or before the last date prescribed for the payment of the installment is less than the amount required to be paid on or before the date. The amount required to be paid as estimated tax for the taxable year shall in no event be less than the applicable percentage of (A) the tax shown on the return for the taxable year, or (B) if no return was filed, the tax for the year. The term "large corporation" means any corporation (or any predecessor corporation) which had taxable net income of \$1,000,000 or more for any taxable year during the testing period. The term "testing period" means the three taxable years immediately preceding the taxable year involved. The term "applicable percentage" means 65 percent for taxable years beginning after April 30, 1982, 75 percent for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1982, and 90 percent for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1983.

Subd. 5. **Definition of tax.** The term "tax" means the tax imposed by chapter 290.

Subd. 6. [Repealed, 1981 c 178 s 119]

Subd. 7. **Failure to file an estimate.** In the case of a corporation which fails to file an estimated tax for a taxable year when one is required, the period of the underpayment shall run from the four installment dates as set forth in section 290.933, subdivision 1, clause (1), to whichever of the periods set forth in subdivision 3, clauses (1) and (2), is the earlier.

History: 1965 c 884 art 2 s 4; 1971 c 96 s 1; 1975 c 377 s 17; 1977 c 386 s 9; 1981 c 60 s 22; 1981 c 343 s 34,35; 1982 c 523 art 40 s 12; 1983 c 207 s 37

290.935 PAYMENT ON ACCOUNT.

Payment of the estimated tax or any installment thereof shall be considered payment on account of the taxes imposed by this chapter, for the taxable year.

History: 1965 c 884 art 2 s 5

290.936 OVERPAYMENT OF ESTIMATED TAX.

(1) Where the amount of an installment payment of estimated tax exceeds the amount determined to be the correct amount of such installment payment, the overpayment shall be credited against the unpaid installments, if any. Where the total amount of the estimated tax payments and other payments, if any, exceeds by \$1 or more the taxes (and any added penalties and interest) reported in the return of the taxpayer or imposed upon the taxpayer by this chapter, the amount of such excess shall be refunded to the taxpayer. If the amount of such excess is less than \$1, the commissioner shall not be required to refund. Where any amount of such excess to be refunded exceeds \$10, such amount on the original return shall bear interest at the rate specified in section 270.76, computed from 90 days after (a) the due date of the return of the taxpayer or (b) the date on which the return is filed, whichever is later, until the date the refund is paid to the taxpayer. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 290.50, written findings by the commissioner, notice by mail to the taxpayer, and certificate for refundment by the commissioner, shall not be necessary. The provisions of section 270.10, shall not be applicable.

(2) Any action of the commissioner in refunding the amount of such excess shall not constitute a determination of the correctness of the return of the taxpayer within the purview of section 290.46.

(3) The commissioner of finance shall cause any such refund of tax and interest to be paid out of the general fund in accordance with the provisions of section 290.62, and so much of said fund as may be necessary is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

History: 1969 c 325 s 11; 1969 c 399 s 49; 1973 c 43 s 2; 1973 c 492 s 14; 1980 c 419 s 39; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 59; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 15 s 10; 1986 c 444

290.94 MS 1974 [Expired]

290.95 [Repealed, 1980 c 419 s 46]

290.96 [Repealed, 1980 c 419 s 46]

290.97 CONTRACTS WITH STATE; WITHHOLDING.

No department of the state of Minnesota, nor any political or governmental subdivision of the state shall make final settlement with any contractor under a contract requiring the employment of employees for wages by said contractor and by subcontractors until satisfactory showing is made that said contractor or subcontractor has complied with the provisions of section 290.92. A certificate by the commissioner of revenue shall satisfy this requirement with respect to the contractor or subcontractor. If, at the time of final settlement, there are any unpaid withholding taxes, penalties, or interest arising from the government contract, the department shall issue a certification to the contractor or subcontractor upon payment, with certified funds, of any unpaid withholding taxes, penalties, and interest. Payment is received by the department upon delivery of the certified funds to the central office located in St. Paul, or any district or subdistrict office located throughout the state.

History: 1961 c 213 art 1 s 6; 1973 c 582 s 3; 1980 c 419 s 40; 1983 c 180 s 14; 1985 c 210 art 1 s 16

290.971 Subdivision 1. [Repealed, 1981 c 344 s 4]

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1981 c 344 s 4]

Subd. 3. [Repealed, 1981 c 344 s 4]

Subd. 4. [Repealed, 1981 c 344 s 4]

Subd. 5. [Repealed, 1980 c 607 art 1 s 33; 1981 c 344 s 4]

Subd. 6. [Repealed, 1981 c 344 s 4]

Subd. 7. [Repealed, 1982 c 424 s 121; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

290.972 Subdivision 1. [Repealed, 1981 c 344 s 4]

Subd. 2. [Repealed, 1981 c 344 s 4]

Subd. 3. [Repealed, 1981 c 344 s 4]

Subd. 4. [Repealed, 1981 c 344 s 4]

Subd. 5. [Repealed, 1981 c 344 s 4]

Subd. 6. [Repealed, 1981 c 344 s 4]

Subd. 7. [Repealed, 1980 c 419 s 46; 1981 c 344 s 4]

290.9725 ELECTION BY SMALL BUSINESS CORPORATION.

Any corporation having a valid election in effect under section 1362 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, shall not be subject to the taxes imposed by this chapter, except the tax imposed under section 290.92.

History: 1981 c 344 s 2; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 60; 1983 c 207 s 38,43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 43; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 21 s 49; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 9

290.9726 CORPORATION TAXABLE INCOME TAXED TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Subdivision 1. **General rule.** The gross income of the shareholders of corporations described in section 290.9725 shall be computed under the provisions of section 290.01, subdivisions 20 to 20f.

Subd. 2. **Character of items distributed or considered distributed.** The character

of any item of income, gain, loss, or deduction included in shareholder's income, for the period of time that the shareholder is not a resident of Minnesota, shall be assignable as provided in section 290.17, subdivision 2, as if the item were realized directly from the source from which it was realized by the corporation or incurred in the same manner as incurred by the corporation.

Subd. 3. Exceptions. No subtraction specified in section 290.01, subdivision 20b shall apply to any class of income which would be taxable to the corporation under the provisions of this chapter.

Subd. 4. Treatment of family groups. Any amount taxable to a shareholder may be apportioned or allocated by the commissioner between or among shareholders of the corporation who are members of the shareholder's family, as defined in section 290.10, clause (6), if the commissioner determines that the apportionment or allocation is necessary in order to reflect the value of services rendered to the corporation by the shareholders.

Subd. 5. Credit allowances. The credits provided in section 290.06 and any other income tax credits to which the corporation is entitled shall be allocated to the shareholders as provided in sections 1366 and 1377 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985. The limitations set forth in the computation of the credit shall be applied to the shareholders.

Subd. 6. Basis. The adjustments to basis described in section 1376 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as it existed prior to October 19, 1982, shall not be made for any year beginning before January 1, 1981 for which the corporation did not have a valid election to be taxed as a small business corporation.

History: 1982 c 523 art 1 s 61; 1983 c 207 s 39,40,43; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 43; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 8; art 4 s 9; 1985 c 210 art 2 s 8; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 21 s 49; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 9

290.973 [Repealed, 1982 c 523 art 1 s 72]

290.974 RETURN OF S CORPORATION.

Every S corporation shall make a return for each taxable year during which said election is in effect stating specifically the names and addresses of all persons owning stock in the corporation at any time during the taxable year, the number of shares of stock owned by each shareholder at all times during the taxable year, each shareholder's pro rata share of each item of the corporation for the taxable year, and such other information for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of sections 290.01, subdivisions 20 to 20f and 290.9725 as the commissioner may by forms and rules prescribe.

History: 1961 c 457 s 4; 1981 c 344 s 3; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 62; 1983 c 207 s 41

290.975 [Repealed, 1981 c 344 s 4]

290.981 [Repealed, 1977 c 423 art 2 s 20]

290.982 [Repealed, 1977 c 423 art 2 s 20]

290.983 [Repealed, 1977 c 423 art 2 s 20]

290.984 [Repealed, 1977 c 423 art 2 s 20]

290.985 [Repealed, 1977 c 423 art 2 s 20]

290.986 [Repealed, 1977 c 423 art 2 s 20]

290.987 [Repealed, 1977 c 423 art 2 s 20]

290.988 [Repealed, 1977 c 423 art 2 s 20]

290.989 [Repealed, 1977 c 423 art 2 s 20]

290.99 [Repealed, 1977 c 423 art 2 s 20]

290.991 [Repealed, 1977 c 423 art 2 s 20]

290.992 [Repealed, 1977 c 423 art 2 s 20]