

CHAPTER 290

INCOME AND EXCISE TAXES

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290.01 DEFINITIONS.

[For text of subds 1 to 3a, see M.S.1988]

Subd. 4. Corporation. The term "corporation" shall include every entity which is a corporation under section 7701(a)(3) or is treated as a corporation under section 851(h) or 7704 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1988, and financial institutions. A corporation's franchise is its authorization to exist and conduct business, whether created by legislation, by executive order, by a governmental agency, by contract or other private action, or by some combination thereof. Every corporation is deemed to have a corporate franchise. An entity described in section 646(b) of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, Public Law Number 99-514, as amended by section 1006(k) of the Technical and Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1988, Public Law Number 100-647, shall be classified in the same manner for purposes of this chapter as it is for federal income tax purposes.

[For text of subds 4a to 6, see M.S.1988]

Subd. 6a. [Repealed, 1989 c 28 s 26]

[For text of subd 6b, see M.S.1988]

Subd. 7. Resident. The term "resident" means (1) any individual domiciled in Minnesota, except that an individual is not a "resident" for the period of time that the individual is a "qualified individual" as defined in section 911(d)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1987, unless, during that period, a Minnesota homestead application is filed for property in which the individual has an interest; and (2) any individual domiciled outside the state who maintains a place of abode in the state and spends in the aggregate more than one-half of the tax year in Minnesota, unless the individual or the spouse of the individual is in the armed forces of the United States, or the individual is covered under the reciprocity provisions in section 290.081.

For purposes of this subdivision, presence within the state for any part of a calendar day constitutes a day spent in the state. Individuals shall keep adequate records to substantiate the days spent outside the state.

The term "abode" means a dwelling maintained by an individual, whether or not owned by the individual and whether or not occupied by the individual, and includes a dwelling place owned or leased by the individual's spouse.

[For text of subds 7a to 18, see M.S.1988]

Subd. 19. Net income. The term "net income" means the federal taxable income,

as defined in section 63 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through the date named in this subdivision, incorporating any elections made by the taxpayer in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code in determining federal taxable income for federal income tax purposes, and with the modifications provided in subdivisions 19a to 19f.

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

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

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

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1986, shall be in effect for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1986. The provisions of sections 10104, 10202, 10203, 10204, 10206, 10212, 10221, 10222, 10223, 10226, 10227, 10228, 10611, 10631, 10632, and 10711 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1987, Public Law Number 100-203, and the provisions of sections 1001, 1002, 1003, 1004, 1005, 1006, 1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1011A, 1011B, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1018, 2004, 3041, 4009, 6007, 6026, 6032, 6137, 6277, and 6282 of the Technical and Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1988, Public Law Number 100-647, shall be effective at the time they become effective for federal income tax purposes.

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1987, shall be in effect for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1987. The provisions of sections 4001, 4002, 4011, 5021, 5041, 5053, 5075, 6003, 6008, 6011, 6030, 6031, 6033, 6057, 6064, 6066, 6079, 6130, 6176, 6180, 6182, 6280, and 6281 of the Technical and Miscellaneous Revenue Act of 1988, Public Law Number 100-647, shall become effective at the time they become effective for federal tax purposes.

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1988, shall be in effect for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1988.

Except as otherwise provided, references to the Internal Revenue Code in subdivisions 19a to 19g mean the code in effect for purposes of determining net income for the applicable year.

Subd. 19a. Additions to federal taxable income. For individuals, estates, and trusts, there shall be added to federal taxable income:

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

(ii) exempt-interest dividends as defined in section 852(b)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code, except the portion of the exempt-interest dividends derived from interest income on obligations of the state of Minnesota or its political or governmental subdivisions, municipalities, governmental agencies or instrumentalities, but only if the portion of the exempt-interest dividends from such Minnesota sources paid to all shareholders represents 95 percent or more of the exempt-interest dividends that are paid by the regulated investment company as defined in section 851(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, or the fund of the regulated investment company as defined in section 851(h) of the Internal Revenue Code, making the payment; and

(2) the amount of income taxes paid or accrued within the taxable year under this chapter and income taxes paid to any other state or to any province or territory of Canada, to the extent allowed as a deduction under section 63(d) of the Internal Revenue Code, but the addition may not be more than the amount by which the itemized deductions as allowed under section 63(d) of the Internal Revenue Code

exceeds the amount of the standard deduction as defined in section 63(c) of the Internal Revenue Code; and

(3) the capital gain amount of a lump sum distribution to which the special tax under section 1122(h)(3)(B)(ii) of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, Public Law Number 99-514, applies.

Subd. 19b. Subtractions from federal taxable income. For individuals, estates, and trusts, there shall be subtracted from federal taxable income:

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

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

(3) the amount paid to others not to exceed \$650 for each dependent in grades kindergarten 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. In order to qualify for the subtraction under this clause the taxpayer must elect to itemize deductions under section 63(e) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(4) to the extent included in federal taxable income, distributions from a qualified governmental pension plan, an individual retirement account, simplified employee pension, or qualified plan covering a self-employed person that represent a return of contributions that were included in Minnesota gross income in the taxable year for which the contributions were made but were deducted or were not included in the computation of federal adjusted gross income. The distribution shall be allocated first to return of contributions until the contributions included in Minnesota gross income have been exhausted. This subtraction applies only to contributions made in a taxable year prior to 1985;

(5) income as provided under section 290.0802;

(6) the amount of unrecovered accelerated cost recovery system deductions allowed under subdivision 19g; and

(7) to the extent included in federal adjusted gross income, income realized on disposition of property exempt from tax under section 290.491.

Subd. 19c. Corporations; additions to federal taxable income. For corporations, there shall be added to federal taxable income:

(1) the amount of any deduction taken for federal income tax purposes for income, excise, or franchise taxes based on net income or related minimum taxes paid by the corporation to Minnesota, another state, a political subdivision of another state, the District of Columbia, or any foreign country or possession of the United States;

(2) interest not subject to federal tax upon obligations of: the United States, its possessions, its agencies, or its instrumentalities; the state of Minnesota or any other state, any of its political or governmental subdivisions, any of its municipalities, or any of its governmental agencies or instrumentalities; or the District of Columbia;

(3) exempt-interest dividends received as defined in section 852(b)(5) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(4) the amount of any windfall profits tax deducted under section 164 or 471 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(5) the amount of any net operating loss deduction taken for federal income tax purposes under section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(6) the amount of any special deductions taken for federal income tax purposes under sections 241 to 247 of the Internal Revenue Code;

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

(8) the amount of any capital losses deducted for federal income tax purposes under sections 1211 and 1212 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(9) the amount of any charitable contributions deducted for federal income tax purposes under section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(10) the exempt foreign trade income of a foreign sales corporation under sections 921(a) and 291 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(11) the amount of percentage depletion deducted under sections 611 through 614 and 291 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(12) for certified pollution control facilities placed in service in a taxable year beginning before December 31, 1986, and for which amortization deductions were elected under section 169 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, the amount of the amortization deduction allowed in computing federal taxable income for those facilities; and

(13) the amount of any deemed dividend from a foreign operating corporation determined pursuant to section 290.17, subdivision 4, paragraph (g).

Subd. 19d. Corporations; modifications decreasing federal taxable income. For corporations, there shall be subtracted from federal taxable income after the increases provided in subdivision 19c:

(1) the amount of foreign dividend gross-up added to gross income for federal income tax purposes under section 78 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(2) the decrease in salary expense for federal income tax purposes due to claiming the federal jobs credit under section 51 of the Internal Revenue Code;

(3) any dividend (not including any distribution in liquidation) paid within the taxable year by a national or state bank to the United States, or to any instrumentality of the United States exempt from federal income taxes, on the preferred stock of the bank owned by the United States or the instrumentality;

(4) amounts disallowed for intangible drilling costs due to differences between this chapter and the Internal Revenue Code in taxable years beginning before January 1, 1987, as follows:

(i) to the extent the disallowed costs are represented by physical property, an amount equal to the allowance for depreciation under Minnesota Statutes 1986, section 290.09, subdivision 7, subject to the modifications contained in subdivision 19e; and

(ii) to the extent the disallowed costs are not represented by physical property, an amount equal to the allowance for cost depletion under Minnesota Statutes 1986, section 290.09, subdivision 8;

(5) the deduction for capital losses pursuant to sections 1211 and 1212 of the Internal Revenue Code, except that:

(i) for capital losses incurred in taxable years beginning after December 31, 1986, capital loss carrybacks shall not be allowed;

(ii) for capital losses incurred in taxable years beginning after December 31, 1986, a capital loss carryover to each of the 15 taxable years succeeding the loss year shall be allowed;

(iii) for capital losses incurred in taxable years beginning before January 1, 1987, a capital loss carryback to each of the three taxable years preceding the loss year, subject to the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1986, section 290.16, shall be allowed; and

(iv) for capital losses incurred in taxable years beginning before January 1, 1987, a capital loss carryover to each of the five taxable years succeeding the loss year to the extent such loss was not used in a prior taxable year and subject to the provisions of Minnesota Statutes 1986, section 290.16, shall be allowed;

(6) an amount for interest and expenses relating to income not taxable for federal income tax purposes, if (i) the income is taxable under this chapter and (ii) the interest and expenses were disallowed as deductions under the provisions of section 171(a)(2), 265 or 291 of the Internal Revenue Code in computing federal taxable income;

(7) in the case of mines, oil and gas wells, other natural deposits, and timber for which percentage depletion was disallowed pursuant to subdivision 19c, clause (11), a reasonable allowance for depletion based on actual cost. In the case of leases the deduction must be apportioned between the lessor and lessee in accordance with rules prescribed by the commissioner. In the case of property held in trust, the allowable deduction must be apportioned between the income beneficiaries and the trustee in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the trust, or if there is no provision in the instrument, on the basis of the trust's income allocable to each;

(8) for certified pollution control facilities placed in service in a taxable year beginning before December 31, 1986, and for which amortization deductions were elected under section 169 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, an amount equal to the allowance for depreciation under Minnesota Statutes 1986, section 290.09, subdivision 7;

(9) the amount included in federal taxable income attributable to the credits provided in Minnesota Statutes 1986, section 273.1314, subdivision 9, or Minnesota Statutes, section 469.171, subdivision 6;

(10) amounts included in federal taxable income that are due to refunds of income, excise, or franchise taxes based on net income or related minimum taxes paid by the corporation to Minnesota, another state, a political subdivision of another state, the District of Columbia, or a foreign country or possession of the United States to the extent that the taxes were added to federal taxable income under section 290.01, subdivision 19c, clause (1), in a prior taxable year;

(11) the following percentage of royalties, fees, or other like income accrued or received from a foreign operating corporation or a foreign corporation which is part of the same unitary business as the receiving corporation:

Taxable Year

Beginning After Percentage

December 31, 1988 50 percent

December 31, 1990 80 percent; and

(12) income or gains from the business of mining as defined in section 290.05, subdivision 1, clause (a), that are not subject to Minnesota franchise tax.

Subd. 19e. Depreciation modifications for corporations. In the case of corporations, a modification shall be made for the accelerated cost recovery system. The allowable deduction for the accelerated cost recovery system is the same amount as provided in section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code with the following modifications. The modifications apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 1986, and to property for which deductions under the Tax Reform Act of 1986, Public Law Number 99-514, are elected or apply.

(a) For property placed in service after December 31, 1980, and before January 1, 1987, 40 percent of the allowance pursuant to section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended through December 31, 1985, for 15-, 18-, or 19-year real property shall not be allowed and for all other property 20 percent shall not be allowed.

(b) For property placed in service after December 31, 1987, no modification shall be made.

(c) For property placed in service after July 31, 1986, and before January 1, 1987, for which the taxpayer elects the deduction pursuant to section 203 of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, Public Law Number 99-514, and for property placed in service after

December 31, 1986, and before January 1, 1988, 15 percent of the allowance pursuant to section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code shall not be allowed.

(d) For property placed in service after December 31, 1980, and before January 1, 1987, for which the taxpayer elects to use 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, as amended through December 31, 1986, but excluding property for which the taxpayer elects the deduction pursuant to section 203 of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, Public Law Number 99-514, the modifications provided in paragraph (a) do not apply.

(e) For property subject to the modifications contained in paragraphs (a) and (c) and Minnesota Statutes 1986, section 290.09, subdivision 7, clause (c), the following modification shall be made after the entire amount of the allowable deduction has been allowed for federal tax purposes for that property under the provisions of section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code. The remaining depreciable basis in those assets for Minnesota purposes, including the amount of any basis reduction to reflect the investment tax credit for federal purposes under sections 48(q) and 49(d) of the Internal Revenue Code, shall be a depreciation allowance computed using the straight line method over the following number of years:

- (1) three-year property, one year;
- (2) five-year and seven-year property, two years;
- (3) ten-year property, five years; and
- (4) all other property, seven years.

(f) For property placed in service after December 31, 1987, the remaining depreciable basis for Minnesota purposes that is attributable to the basis reduction for federal purposes to reflect the investment tax credit under sections 48(q) and 49(d) of the Internal Revenue Code, shall be allowed as a deduction in 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, has been allowed, except that where the straight line method provided in section 168(b)(3) is used, the deduction provided in this clause shall be allowed in the last taxable year in which an allowance for depreciation is allowed for that property.

(g) For qualified timber property for which the taxpayer made an election under section 194 of the Internal Revenue Code, the remaining depreciable basis for Minnesota purposes is allowed as a deduction in the first taxable year after the entire allowable deduction has been allowed for federal tax purposes.

(h) The basis of property to which section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code applies is its basis as provided in this chapter including the modifications provided in this subdivision and in Minnesota Statutes 1986, section 290.09, subdivision 7, paragraph (c). The recapture tax provisions provided in sections 1245 and 1250 of the Internal Revenue Code apply but must be calculated using the basis provided in the preceding sentence.

(i) The basis of an asset acquired in an exchange of assets, including an involuntary conversion, is the same as its federal basis under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, except that the difference in basis due to the modifications in this subdivision and in Minnesota Statutes 1986, section 290.09, subdivision 7, paragraph (c), is a deduction as provided in paragraph (e).

Subd. 19f. Basis modifications affecting gain or loss on disposition of property. (a) For individuals, estates, and trusts, the basis of property is its adjusted basis for federal income tax purposes except as set forth in paragraphs (f) and (g). For corporations, the basis of property is its adjusted basis for federal income tax purposes, without regard to the time when the property became subject to tax under this chapter or to whether out-of-state losses or items of tax preference with respect to the property were not deductible under this chapter, except that the modifications to the basis for federal income tax purposes set forth in paragraphs (b) to (j) are allowed to corporations, and the resulting modifications to federal taxable income must be made in the year in which gain or loss on the sale or other disposition of property is recognized.

(b) The basis of property shall not be reduced to reflect federal investment tax credit.

(c) The basis of property subject to the accelerated cost recovery system under section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code shall be modified to reflect the modifications in depreciation with respect to the property provided for in subdivision 19e. For certified pollution control facilities for which amortization deductions were elected under section 169 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, the basis of the property must be increased by the amount of the amortization deduction not previously allowed under this chapter.

(d) For property acquired before January 1, 1933, the basis for computing a gain is the fair market value of the property as of that date. The basis for determining a loss is the cost of the property to the taxpayer less any depreciation, amortization, or depletion, actually sustained before that date. If the adjusted cost exceeds the fair market value of the property, then the basis is the adjusted cost regardless of whether there is a gain or loss.

(e) The basis is reduced by the allowance for amortization of bond premium if an election to amortize was made pursuant to Minnesota Statutes 1986, section 290.09, subdivision 13, and the allowance could have been deducted by the taxpayer under this chapter during the period of the taxpayer's ownership of the property.

(f) For assets placed in service before January 1, 1987, corporations, partnerships, or individuals engaged in the business of mining ores other than iron ore or taconite concentrates subject to the occupation tax under chapter 298 must use the occupation tax basis of property used in that business.

(g) For assets placed in service before January 1, 1990, corporations, partnerships, or individuals engaged in the business of mining iron ore or taconite concentrates subject to the occupation tax under chapter 298 must use the occupation tax basis of property used in that business.

(h) In applying the provisions of sections 301(c)(3)(B), 312(f) and (g), and 316(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code, the dates December 31, 1932, and January 1, 1933, shall be substituted for February 28, 1913, and March 1, 1913, respectively.

(i) In applying the provisions of section 362(a) and (c) of the Internal Revenue Code, the date December 31, 1956, shall be substituted for June 22, 1954.

(j) The basis of property shall be increased by the amount of intangible drilling costs not previously allowed due to differences between this chapter and the Internal Revenue Code.

(k) The adjusted basis of any corporate partner's interest in a partnership is the same as the adjusted basis for federal income tax purposes modified as required to reflect the basis modifications set forth in paragraphs (b) to (j). The adjusted basis of a partnership in which the partner is an individual, estate, or trust is the same as the adjusted basis for federal income tax purposes modified as required to reflect the basis modifications set forth in paragraphs (f) and (g).

(l) The modifications contained in paragraphs (b) to (j) also apply to the basis of property that is determined by reference to the basis of the same property in the hands of a different taxpayer or by reference to the basis of different property.

[For text of subds 19g to 30, see M.S.1988]

History: 1989 c 27 art 1 s 2; 1989 c 28 s 1-9

290.015 MINIMUM CONTACTS REQUIRED FOR JURISDICTION TO TAX TRADE OR BUSINESS.

[For text of subd 1, see M.S.1988]

Subd. 2. Presumption. (a) A person is presumed, subject to rebuttal, to be obtaining or regularly soliciting business from within this state if:

(1) it conducts activities described in subdivision 1, paragraph (b), without regard to transactions described in subdivision 3, with 20 or more persons within this state during any tax period; or

(2) it is a financial institution as defined in section 290.01, subdivision 4a, and the sum of its assets and the absolute value of its deposits attributable to sources within this state equals or exceeds \$5,000,000, with assets and deposits attributed to sources within this state by applying the principles established under section 290.191, except as provided in subdivision 3.

(b) A financial institution that (i) is not engaged in activities within this state under subdivision 1, paragraph (a), and (ii) does not satisfy the requirements of paragraph (a) is not subject to taxes imposed by this chapter.

Subd. 3. Exceptions. (a) A person is not subject to tax under this chapter if the person is engaged in the business of selling tangible personal property and taxation of that person under this chapter is precluded by Public Law Number 86-272, United States Code, title 15, sections 381 to 384 or would be so precluded except for the fact that the person stored tangible personal property in a state licensed facility under chapter 231.

(b) Ownership of an interest in the following types of property (including those contacts with this state reasonably required to evaluate and complete the acquisition or disposition of the property, the servicing of the property or the income from it, the collection of income from the property, or the acquisition or liquidation of collateral relating to the property) shall not be a factor in determining whether the owner is subject to tax under this chapter:

(1) an interest in a real estate mortgage investment conduit, a real estate investment trust, or a regulated investment company or a fund of a regulated investment company, as those terms are defined in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1987;

(2) an interest in money market instruments or securities as defined in section 290.191, subdivision 6, paragraphs (c) and (d);

(3) an interest in a loan-backed, mortgage-backed, or receivable-backed security representing either: (i) ownership in a pool of promissory notes, mortgages, or receivables or certificates of interest or participation in such notes, mortgages, or receivables, or (ii) debt obligations or equity interests which provide for payments in relation to payments or reasonable projections of payments on the notes, mortgages, or receivables, and which are issued by a financial institution or by an entity substantially all of whose assets consist of promissory notes, mortgages, receivables, or interests in them;

(4) an interest in any assets described in section 290.191, subdivision 11, paragraphs (e) to (l), and in which the payment obligations embodied in such assets were solicited and entered into by persons independent and not acting on behalf of the owner;

(5) an interest in the right to service, or collect income from any assets described in section 290.191, subdivision 11, paragraphs (e) to (l), and in which the payment obligations embodied in such assets were solicited and entered into by persons independent and not acting on behalf of the owner;

(6) an interest of a person other than an individual, estate, or trust, in any intangible, tangible, real, or personal property acquired in satisfaction, whether in whole or in part, of any asset embodying a payment obligation which is in default, whether secured or unsecured, the ownership of an interest in which would be exempt under the preceding provisions of this subdivision, provided the property is disposed of within a reasonable period of time; or

(7) amounts held in escrow or trust accounts, pursuant to and in accordance with the terms of property described in this subdivision.

If the person is a member of the unitary group, paragraph (b), clauses (2) to (7), do not apply to an interest acquired from another member of the unitary group.

Subd. 4. **Limitations.** (a) This section does not subject a trade or business to any regulation, including any tax, of any local unit of government or subdivision of this state if the trade or business does not own or lease tangible or real property located within this state and has no employees or independent contractors present in this state to assist in the carrying on of the business.

(b) The purchase of tangible personal property or intangible property or services by a person that conducts a trade or business with the principal place of business outside of Minnesota (the "non-Minnesota person") from a person within Minnesota shall not be taken into account in determining whether the non-Minnesota person is subject to the taxes imposed by this chapter, except for services involving either the direct solicitation of Minnesota customers or relationships with Minnesota customers after sales are made. This paragraph is subject to the limitations contained in subdivision 3, paragraph (b), clauses (4) and (5).

(c) No contact with any Minnesota financial institution by any financial institution with its principal place of business outside Minnesota with respect to transactions described in subdivision 3, or with respect to deposits received from or by a Minnesota financial institution, shall be taken into account in determining whether such a financial institution is subject to the taxes imposed by this chapter. The fact of participation by a Minnesota financial institution in a transaction which also involves a borrower and a financial institution that conducts a trade or business with its principal place of business outside of Minnesota shall not be a factor in determining whether such financial institution is subject to the taxes imposed by this chapter. This paragraph does not apply to transactions between or among members of the same unitary group.

[For text of subd 5, see M.S.1988]

History: 1989 c 27 art 2 s 1-3

290.05 EXEMPT INDIVIDUALS, ORGANIZATIONS, ESTATES, TRUSTS.

[For text of subds 1 and 2, see M.S.1988]

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 section 290.21 shall not be allowed in computing Minnesota taxable net income.

[For text of subds 4 to 6, see M.S.1988]

Subd. 7. [Repealed, 1989 c 184 art 1 s 20]

History: 1989 c 209 art 2 s 32

290.06 RATES OF TAX; CREDITS AGAINST TAX.

[For text of subd 1, see M.S.1988]

Subd. 2c. **Schedules of rates for individuals, estates, and trusts.** (a) The income taxes imposed by this chapter upon married individuals filing joint returns and surviving spouses as defined in section 2(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as amended

through December 31, 1987, must be computed by applying to their taxable net income the following schedule of rates:

if taxable income is:	the tax is:
not over \$19,000	6 percent
over \$19,000	\$1,140 plus 8 percent of the excess over \$19,000

plus an amount computed using the following schedule of rates:

if taxable income is:	the tax is:
over \$75,500, but not over \$165,000	0.5 percent of the excess over \$75,500
over \$165,000	\$447.50.

Married individuals filing separate returns, estates, and trusts must compute their income tax by applying the above rates to their taxable income, except that the income brackets will be one-half of the above amounts. In the case of married individuals filing separately, the additional 0.5 percent tax provided in this subdivision shall be applied to taxable income over \$37,750, but not over \$127,500.

(b) The income taxes imposed by this chapter upon unmarried individuals must be computed by applying to taxable net income the following schedule of rates:

if taxable income is:	the tax is:
not over \$13,000	6 percent
over \$13,000	\$780 plus 8 percent of the excess over \$13,000

plus an amount computed using the following schedule of rates:

if taxable income is:	the tax is:
over \$42,700, but not over \$93,000	0.5 percent of the excess over \$42,700
over \$93,000	\$251.50.

(c) The income taxes imposed by this chapter upon unmarried individuals qualifying as a head of household as defined in section 2(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1987, must be computed by applying to taxable net income the following schedule of rates:

if taxable income is:	the tax is:
not over \$16,000	6 percent
over \$16,000	\$960 plus 8 percent of the excess over \$16,000

plus an amount computed using the following schedule of rates:

if taxable income is:	the tax is:
over \$64,300, but not over \$135,000	0.5 percent of the excess over \$64,300
over \$135,000	\$353.50.

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

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

(1) The numerator is the individual's Minnesota source federal adjusted gross income as defined in section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1987, after applying the allocation and assignability provisions of section 290.081, clause (a), or 290.17; and

(2) the denominator is the individual's federal adjusted gross income as defined in section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1987, increased by the addition required for interest income from non-Minnesota state and municipal bonds under section 290.01, subdivision 19a, clause (1).

(f) Any individual who has income which is included in the computation of federal adjusted gross income but is not subject to tax by Minnesota other than income specifically allowed as a subtraction under section 290.01, subdivision 19b, shall compute the tax in the same manner described in paragraph (e). The numerator of the fraction under paragraph (e) is the individual's Minnesota source federal adjusted gross income reduced by the income not subject to Minnesota tax and the denominator is the federal adjusted gross income.

[For text of subds 2d to 21, see M.S.1988]

Subd. 22. Credit for taxes paid to another state. (a) A taxpayer who is liable for taxes on or measured by net income to another state or province or territory of Canada, as provided in paragraphs (b) through (f), upon income allocated or apportioned to Minnesota, is entitled to a credit for the tax paid to another state or province or territory of Canada if the tax is actually paid in the taxable year or a subsequent taxable year. A taxpayer who is a resident of this state pursuant to section 290.01, subdivision 7, clause (2), and who is subject to income tax as a resident in the state of the individual's domicile is not allowed this credit unless the state of domicile does not allow a similar credit.

(b) For an individual, estate, or trust, the credit is determined by multiplying the tax payable under this chapter by the ratio derived by dividing the income subject to tax in the other state or province or territory of Canada that is also subject to tax in Minnesota while a resident of Minnesota by the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income, as defined in section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1988, modified by the addition required by section 290.01, subdivision 19a, clause (1), and the subtraction allowed by section 290.01, subdivision 19b, clause (1), to the extent the income is allocated or assigned to Minnesota under sections 290.081 and 290.17.

(c) If the taxpayer is an athletic team that apportions all of its income under section 290.17, subdivision 5, paragraph (c), the credit is determined by multiplying the tax payable under this chapter by the ratio derived from dividing the total net income subject to tax in the other state or province or territory of Canada by the taxpayer's Minnesota taxable income.

(d) The credit determined under paragraph (b) or (c) shall not exceed the amount of tax so paid to the other state or province or territory of Canada on the gross income earned within the other state or province or territory of Canada subject to tax under this chapter, nor shall the allowance of the credit reduce the taxes paid under this chapter to an amount less than what would be assessed if such income amount was excluded from taxable net income.

(e) In the case of the tax assessed on a lump sum distribution under section 290.032, the credit allowed under paragraph (a) is the tax assessed by the other state or province or territory of Canada on the lump sum distribution that is also subject to tax under section 290.032, and shall not exceed the tax assessed under section 290.032. To the extent the total lump sum distribution defined in section 290.032, subdivision 1, includes lump sum distributions received in prior years or is all or in part an annuity contract, the reduction to the tax on the lump sum distribution allowed under section 290.032, subdivision 2, includes tax paid to another state that is properly apportioned to that distribution.

(f) If a Minnesota resident reported an item of income to Minnesota and is assessed tax in such other state or province or territory of Canada on that same income after the Minnesota statute of limitations has expired, the taxpayer shall receive a credit for that year under paragraph (a), notwithstanding any statute of limitations to the contrary. The claim for the credit must be submitted within one year from the date

the taxes were paid to the other state or province or territory of Canada. The taxpayer must submit sufficient proof to show entitlement to a credit.

History: 1989 c 28 s 10,11

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 subject to the limitations provided in subdivision 2 except that in determining whether the child qualified as a dependent, income received as an aid to families with dependent children grant or allowance to or on behalf of the child must not be taken into account in determining whether the child received more than half of the child's support from the taxpayer.

If the taxpayer is not required and does not file a federal individual income tax return for the tax year, no credit is allowed for any amount paid to any person unless:

(1) the name, address, and taxpayer identification number of the person are included on the return claiming the credit; or

(2) if the person is an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, the name and address of the person are included on the return claiming the credit.

In the case of a failure to provide the information required under the preceding sentence, the preceding sentence does not apply if it is shown that the taxpayer exercised due diligence in attempting to provide the information required.

In the case of a nonresident, part-year resident, or person whose tax is computed under section 290.06, subdivision 2c, paragraph (f), the credit determined under section 21 of the Internal Revenue Code must be allocated based on the ratio by which the earned income of the claimant and the claimant's spouse from Minnesota sources bears to the total earned income of the claimant and the claimant's spouse.

[For text of subds 2 to 6, see M.S.1988]

History: 1989 c 28 s 12

290.0802 SUBTRACTION FOR THE ELDERLY AND DISABLED.

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

(a) "Adjusted gross income" means federal adjusted gross income as used in section 22(d) of the Internal Revenue Code for the taxable year plus the ordinary income portion of a lump sum distribution as defined in section 402(e) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(b) "Disability income" means disability income as defined in section 22(c)(2)(B)(iii) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(c) "Internal Revenue Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1987.

(d) "Nontaxable retirement and disability benefits" means the amount of pension, annuity, or disability benefits that would be included in the reduction under section 22(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, but excluding tier one railroad retirement benefits.

(e) "Qualified individual" means a qualified individual as defined in section 22(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Subd. 2. Subtraction. (a) A qualified individual is allowed a subtraction from federal taxable income for the individual's subtraction base amount. The excess of the subtraction base amount over the taxable net income computed without regard to the subtraction for the elderly or disabled under section 290.01, subdivision 19b, clause (5),

may be used to reduce the amount of a lump sum distribution subject to tax under section 290.032.

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

(i) \$10,000 for a married taxpayer filing a joint return if a spouse is a qualified individual,

(ii) \$8,000 for a single taxpayer, and

(iii) \$5,000 for a married taxpayer filing a separate federal return.

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

(i) \$15,000 for a married taxpayer filing a joint return if both spouses are qualified individuals,

(ii) \$12,000 for a single taxpayer or for a married couple filing a joint return if only one spouse is a qualified individual, and

(iii) \$7,500 for a married taxpayer filing a separate federal return.

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

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

[For text of subd 3, see M.S.1988]

History: 1989 c 28 s 13,14

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.

(b) 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.

(c) 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.

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: 1989 c 184 art 2 s 17

290.092 ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM TAX FOR CORPORATIONS.

[For text of subd 1, see M.S.1988]

Subd. 2. Exemptions. Corporations subject to tax under sections 290.05, subdivision 3; or 60A.15, subdivision 1, and 290.35; real estate investment trusts; regulated investment companies as defined in section 851(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or funds of regulated investment companies as defined in section 851(h) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1988; cooperatives taxable under subchapter T of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 or organized under chapter 308A or a similar law of another state; and entities having a valid election in effect under section 1362 or 860D(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1988, are not subject to the tax imposed in subdivision 1 or 5.

[For text of subds 3 and 4, see M.S.1988]

Subd. 4a. New business exclusion. For the first five taxable years during which a corporation is subject to taxation under this chapter, the amount of its Minnesota property and payrolls must be excluded from the alternative minimum tax base unless it is disqualified in this subdivision. A corporation is considered subject to taxation under this chapter if it would be subject to Minnesota's jurisdiction to tax as provided in section 290.015, before claiming this exclusion. The following does not qualify for this exclusion:

(1) a corporation that is a member of a unitary group that includes at least one business that does not qualify for this exclusion;

(2) any corporation organized under the laws of this state or certified to do business within this state at least five taxable years before the taxable year in which this exclusion is claimed;

(3) corporations created by: reorganizations, as defined in section 368 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1987; or split-ups, split-offs, or spin-offs, as described in section 355 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1987; or the transfer or acquisition, whether directly or indirectly, of assets which constitute a trade or business, including stock purchases under section 338 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1987, where the surviving, newly formed, or acquiring corporation conducts substantially the same activities as the predecessor corporation, regardless of whether or not the survivor corporation also conducts additional activities, and the predecessor corporation would not otherwise qualify for this exclusion if it had continued to conduct those activities;

(4) any change in identity or form of business where the original business entity would have been subject to Minnesota's taxing jurisdiction, as provided in section 290.015, at least five taxable years before the taxable year in which this exclusion is claimed;

(5) a corporation, the primary business activity of which is the providing of professional services as defined in section 319A.02; operation as a financial institution,

as defined in section 290.01, subdivision 4a; sales or management of real estate; or operation as an insurance agency, as defined in section 60A.02; or

(6) a corporation the affairs of which the commissioner finds were arranged as they were primarily to reduce taxes by qualifying as a new business under this subdivision.

[For text of subds 5 and 6, see M.S.1988]

History: 1989 c 27 art 2 s 4,5; 1989 c 356 s 14

290.095 OPERATING LOSS DEDUCTION.

[For text of subds 1 to 7, see M.S.1988]

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, 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 following the end of the taxable year of the net operating loss which results in such carryback, plus any extension of time granted for filing the return, but only if the return was filed within the extended time.

[For text of subds 11 and 12, see M.S.1988]

History: 1989 c 28 s 15

290.17 GROSS INCOME, ALLOCATION TO STATE.

Subdivision 1. Scope of allocation rules. (a) The income of resident individuals is not subject to allocation outside this state. The allocation rules apply to nonresident individuals, estates, trusts, nonresident partners of partnerships, nonresident shareholders of corporations having a valid election in effect under section 1362 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1987, and all corporations not having such an election in effect. If a partnership or corporation would not otherwise be subject to the allocation rules, but conducts a trade or business that is part of a unitary business involving another legal entity that is subject to the allocation rules, the partnership or corporation is subject to the allocation rules.

(b) Expenses, losses, and other deductions (referred to collectively in this paragraph as "deductions") must be allocated along with the item or class of gross income to which they are definitely related for purposes of assignment under this section or apportionment under section 290.191, 290.20, 290.35, or 290.36. Deductions not definitely related to any item or class of gross income are assigned to the taxpayer's domicile.

(c) The application of the allocation rules as they apply to income, gains, losses, deductions, or credits of (1) a partner's distributable share from a partnership under section 290.31, subdivision 4; (2) a shareholder's distributable share from an S corporation provided in section 1366 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1988; (3) a beneficiary's distributable share from an estate or trust as provided in section 290.23, subdivision 9; or (4) the shareholders of regulated investment companies, real estate investment trusts, and real estate mortgage investment conduits as provided in subchapter M of the Internal Revenue Code of 1988, as amended through December 31, 1988, shall be determined by the resident status of the partner, beneficiary, or shareholder at the end of the taxable year of the partnership, estate or trust, or corporation.

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

(a)(1) Subject to paragraphs (a)(2) and (a)(3), income from labor or personal or professional services is assigned to this state if, and to the extent that, the labor or

services are performed within it; all other income from such sources is treated as income from sources without this state.

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

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

(i) The amount of income to be assigned to Minnesota for an individual who is a nonresident salaried athletic team employee shall be determined by using a fraction in which the denominator contains the total number of days in which the individual is under a duty to perform for the employer, and the numerator is the total number of those days spent in Minnesota; and

(ii) The amount of income to be assigned to Minnesota for an individual who is a nonresident, and who is an athlete or entertainer not listed in 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.

(3) 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 of these, or as a retirement or survivor's benefit made from a plan qualifying under section 401, 403, 408, or 409, or as defined in section 403(b) or 457 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1987, 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.

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

(c) Except upon the sale of a partnership interest or the sale of stock of an S corporation, income or gains from intangible personal property not employed in the business of the recipient of the income or gains must be assigned to this state if the recipient of the income or gains is a resident of this state or is a resident trust or estate.

Gain on the sale of a partnership interest is allocable to this state in the ratio of the original cost of partnership tangible property in this state to the original cost of partnership tangible property everywhere, determined at the time of the sale. If more than 50 percent of the value of the partnership's assets consists of intangibles, gain or loss from the sale of the partnership interest is allocated to this state in accordance with the sales factor of the partnership for its first full tax period immediately preceding the tax period of the partnership during which the partnership interest was sold.

Gain on the sale of stock held in an S corporation is allocable to this state in the ratio of the original cost of tangible property of the S corporation within this state to the original cost of tangible property of the S corporation everywhere.

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

(d) 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.

(e) Income from winnings on Minnesota pari-mutuel betting tickets and lawful gambling as defined in section 349.12, subdivision 2, conducted within the boundaries of the state of Minnesota shall be assigned to this state.

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

[For text of subds 3 to 6, see M.S.1988]

History: 1989 c 28 s 16,17

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 chapter 270B, the Multistate Tax Commission will be considered to be a state for purposes of auditing corporate sales, excise, and income tax returns.

History: 1989 c 184 art 2 s 18

290.191 APPORTIONMENT OF NET INCOME.

[For text of subds 1 to 5, see M.S.1988]

Subd. 6. Determination of receipts factor for financial institutions. (a) For purposes of this section, the rules in this subdivision and subdivisions 7 and 8 apply in determining the receipts factor for financial institutions.

(b) "Receipts" for this purpose means gross income, including net taxable gain on disposition of assets, including securities and money market instruments, when derived from transactions and activities in the regular course of the taxpayer's trade or business.

(c) "Money market instruments" means federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell, commercial paper, banker's acceptances, and purchased certificates of deposit and similar instruments to the extent that the instruments are reflected as assets under generally accepted accounting principles.

(d) "Securities" means United States Treasury securities, obligations of United States government agencies and corporations, obligations of state and political subdivisions, corporate stock and other securities, participations in securities backed by mortgages held by United States or state government agencies, loan-backed securities and similar investments to the extent the investments are reflected as assets under generally accepted accounting principles.

(e) Receipts from the lease or rental of real or tangible personal property, including both finance leases and true leases, must be attributed to this state if the property is located in this state. Tangible personal property that is characteristically moving property, such as motor vehicles, rolling stock, aircraft, vessels, mobile equipment, and the like, is considered to be located in a state if:

- (1) the operation of the property is entirely within the state; or
- (2) the operation of the property is in two or more states, but the principal base of operations from which the property is sent out is in the state.

(f) Interest income and other receipts from assets in the nature of loans that are secured primarily by real estate or tangible personal property must be attributed to this state if the security property is located in this state under the principles stated in paragraph (e).

(g) Interest income and other receipts from consumer loans not secured by real or tangible personal property that are made to residents of this state, whether at a place of business, by traveling loan officer, by mail, by telephone or other electronic means, must be attributed to this state.

(h) Interest income and other receipts from commercial loans and installment obligations that are unsecured by real or tangible personal property or secured by intangible property must be attributed to this state if the proceeds of the loan are to be applied in this state. If it cannot be determined where the funds are to be applied, the income and receipts are attributed to the state in which the office of the borrower from which the application would be made in the regular course of business is located. If this cannot be determined, the transaction is disregarded in the apportionment formula.

(i) Interest income and other receipts from a participating financial institution's

portion of participation and syndication loans must be attributed under paragraphs (e) to (h). A participation loan is an arrangement in which a lender makes a loan to a borrower and then sells all or a part of the loan to a purchasing financial institution. A syndication loan is a multibank loan transaction in which all the lenders are named as parties to the loan documentation, are known to the borrower, and have privity of contract with the borrower.

(j) Interest income and other receipts including service charges from financial institution credit card and travel and entertainment credit card receivables and credit card holders' fees must be attributed to the state to which the card charges and fees are regularly billed.

(k) Merchant discount income derived from financial institution credit card holder transactions with a merchant must be attributed to the state in which the merchant is located. In the case of merchants located within and outside the state, only receipts from merchant discounts attributable to sales made from locations within the state are attributed to this state. It is presumed, subject to rebuttal, that the location of a merchant is the address shown on the invoice submitted by the merchant to the taxpayer.

(l) Receipts from the performance of fiduciary and other services must be attributed to the state in which the benefits of the services are consumed. If the benefits are consumed in more than one state, the receipts from those benefits must be apportioned to this state pro rata according to the portion of the benefits consumed in this state. If the extent to which the benefits of services are consumed in this state is not readily determinable, the benefits of the services shall be deemed to be consumed at the location of the office of the customer from which the services were ordered in the regular course of the customer's trade or business. If the ordering office cannot be determined, the benefits of the services shall be deemed to be consumed at the office of the customer to which the services are billed.

(m) Receipts from the issuance of travelers checks and money orders must be attributed to the state in which the checks and money orders are purchased.

(n) Receipts from investments of a financial institution in securities of this state, its political subdivisions, agencies, and instrumentalities must be attributed to this state.

(o) Receipts from a financial institution's interest in any property described in section 290.015, subdivision 3, paragraph (b), is not included in the numerator or the denominator of the receipts factor provided the financial institution's activities within this state with respect to any interest in the property are limited in the manner provided in section 290.015, subdivision 3, paragraph (b). If a financial institution is subject to tax under this chapter, its interest in property described in section 290.015, subdivision 3, paragraph (b), is included in the receipts factor in the same manner as assets in the nature of securities or money market instruments are included under paragraph (n) and subdivision 7.

[For text of subs 7 to 10, see M.S.1988]

Subd. 11. Financial institutions; property factor. (a) For financial institutions, the property factor includes, as well as tangible property, intangible property as set forth in this subdivision.

(b) Intangible personal property must be included at its tax basis for federal income tax purposes.

(c) Goodwill must not be included in the property factor.

(d) Coin and currency located in this state must be attributed to this state.

(e) Lease financing receivables must be attributed to this state if and to the extent that the property is located within this state.

(f) Assets in the nature of loans that are secured by real or tangible personal property must be attributed to this state if and to the extent that the security property is located within this state.

(g) Assets in the nature of consumer loans and installment obligations that are unsecured or secured by intangible property must be attributed to this state if the loan was made to a resident of this state.

(h) Assets in the nature of commercial loan and installment obligations that are unsecured by real or tangible personal property or secured by intangible property must be attributed to this state if the proceeds of the loan are to be applied in this state. If it cannot be determined where the funds are to be applied, the assets must be attributed to the state in which there is located the office of the borrower from which the application would be made in the regular course of business. If this cannot be determined, the transaction is disregarded in the apportionment formula.

(i) A participating financial institution's portion of participation and syndication loans must be attributed under paragraphs (e) to (h).

(j) Financial institution credit card and travel and entertainment credit card receivables must be attributed to the state to which the credit card charges and fees are regularly billed.

(k) Receivables arising from merchant discount income derived from financial institution credit card holder transactions with a merchant are attributed to the state in which the merchant is located. In the case of merchants located within and without the state, only receivables from merchant discounts attributable to sales made from locations within the state are attributed to this state. It is presumed, subject to rebuttal, that the location of a merchant is the address shown on the invoice submitted by the merchant to the taxpayer.

(l) Assets in the nature of securities and money market instruments are apportioned to this state based upon the ratio that total deposits from this state, its residents, its political subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities bear to the total deposits from all states, their residents, their political subdivisions, agencies and instrumentalities. In the case of an unregulated financial institution, the assets are apportioned to this state based upon the ratio that its gross business income earned from sources within this state bears to gross business income earned from sources within all states. For purposes of this subsection, deposits made by this state, its residents, its political subdivisions, agencies, and instrumentalities are attributed to this state, whether or not the deposits are accepted or maintained by the taxpayer at locations within this state.

(m) A financial institution's interest in any property described in section 290.015, subdivision 3, paragraph (b), is not included in the numerator or the denominator of the property factor provided the financial institution's activities within this state with respect to any interest in such property are limited in the manner provided in section 290.015, subdivision 3, paragraph (b). If a financial institution is subject to tax under this chapter, its interest in property described in section 290.015, subdivision 3, paragraph (b), is included in the property factor in the same manner as assets in the nature of securities or money market instruments are included under paragraph (1).

[For text of subd 12, see M.S.1988]

History: 1989 c 27 art 2 s 6,7

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 19 to 19f, 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.

History: 1989 c 28 s 18

290.371 NOTICE OF BUSINESS ACTIVITIES REPORT.

Subdivision 1. Report required. Every corporation that, during any calendar year or fiscal accounting year beginning after December 31, 1986, obtained any business from within this state as described in section 290.015, subdivision 1, except corporations specifically exempted under subdivision 2, must file a notice of business activities report, as provided in this section. Filing of the report is not a factor in determining whether a corporation is subject to taxation under this chapter.

Subd. 2. Exemptions. A corporation is not required to file a notice of business activities report if:

(1) by the end of an accounting period for which it was otherwise required to file a notice of business activities report under this section, it had received a certificate of authority to do business in this state;

(2) a timely return or report has been filed under section 290.05, subdivision 4; or 290.37;

(3) the corporation is exempt from taxation under this chapter pursuant to section 290.05, subdivision 1;

(4) the corporation's activities in Minnesota, or the interests in property which it owns, consist solely of activities or property exempted from jurisdiction to tax under section 290.015, subdivision 3, paragraph (b); or

(5) the corporation has a valid election in effect under section 1362 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1988.

Subd. 3. [Renumbered subdivision 2]

Subd. 3. Annual filing. Every corporation not exempt under subdivision 2 must file annually a notice of business activities report, including such forms as the commissioner may require, with respect to each of its calendar or fiscal accounting years beginning after December 31, 1986, on or before the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the calendar or fiscal accounting year.

Subd. 4. [Renumbered subdivision 3]

Subd. 4. Failure to file timely report. (a) Any corporation required to file a notice of business activities report does not have any cause of action upon which it may bring suit under Minnesota law, except for issues related to its Minnesota tax liability, unless the corporation has filed a notice of business activities report.

(b) The failure of a corporation to file a timely report prevents the use of the courts in this state, except regarding activities and property described in section 290.015, subdivision 3, paragraph (b), for all contracts executed and all causes of action that arose at any time before the end of the last accounting period for which the corporation failed to file a required report.

(c) The court in which the issues arise must excuse the corporation for its failure to file a report when due, and restore the corporation's cause of action under the laws of this state, if the corporation has paid all taxes, interest, and civil penalties due the state for all periods, or provided for payment of them by adequate security or bond approved by the commissioner.

(d) Pursuant to section 270B.14, subdivision 6, the commissioner may acknowledge whether or not a particular corporation has filed with the commissioner reports or returns required by this chapter if the acknowledgment:

- (1) is to a party in a civil action;
- (2) relates to the filing status of another party in the same civil action; and
- (3) is in response to a written request accompanied by a copy of the summons and complaint in the civil action.

Subd. 5. [Renumbered subdivision 4]

History: 1989 c 27 art 2 s 8; 1989 c 184 art 2 s 19

290.39 RETURN; FORM AND FILING.

[For text of subs 1 and 3, see M.S.1988]

Subd. 4. **Voter registration form.** The commissioner shall insert securely in each individual income tax return form or instruction booklet distributed in an even-numbered year a voter registration form, returnable to the secretary of state, designed according to rules adopted by the secretary of state. This requirement applies to forms and booklets supplied to post offices, banks, and other outlets, as well as to those mailed directly to taxpayers.

[For text of subd 5, see M.S.1988]

History: 1989 c 335 art 1 s 188

290.432 CORPORATE NONGAME WILDLIFE CHECKOFF.

A corporation that files an income tax return may designate on its 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 corporation and paid into the nongame wildlife management account established by section 290.431 for use by the section of wildlife in the department of natural resources for its nongame wildlife program. The commissioner of revenue shall, on the corporate tax return, notify filers of their right to designate that a portion of their tax return be paid into the nongame wildlife management account for the protection of endangered 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 to the legislative commission on Minnesota resources in the form determined by the commission. None of the money provided in this section may be spent unless the commission has approved the work program.

The state pledges and agrees with all corporate contributors to the nongame wildlife account to use the funds contributed solely for the nongame wildlife program 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 those programs.

History: 1989 c 335 art 1 s 189

290.50 OVERPAYMENTS, CLAIMS FOR REFUND OR CREDITS.

[For text of subs 1 to 5, see M.S.1988]

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.

History: 1989 c 184 art 2 s 20

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.

[For text of subd 2, see M.S.1988]

History: 1989 c 184 art 2 s 21

290.61 [Repealed, 1989 c 184 art 1 s 20]

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 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: 1989 c 184 art 2 s 22

290.92 TAX WITHHELD AT SOURCE UPON WAGES.

[For text of subds 1 to 4a, see M.S.1988]

Subd. 4b. Withholding by partnerships. (a) A partnership shall deduct and withhold a tax as provided in paragraph (b) when the partnership pays or credits amounts to any of its nonresident individual partners on account of their distributive shares of partnership income for a taxable year of the partnership.

(b) The amount of tax withheld is determined by multiplying the partner's distributive share allocable to Minnesota under section 290.17, paid or credited during the taxable year by the highest rate used to determine the income tax liability for an individual under section 290.06, subdivision 2c, except that the amount of tax withheld may be determined based on tables provided by the commissioner if the partner submits a withholding exemption certificate under subdivision 5.

(c) A partnership required to deduct and withhold tax under this subdivision shall file a return with the commissioner. The tax required to be deducted and withheld during that year must be paid with the return. The return and payment is due on or before the due date specified for filing the partnership return under section 290.42.

(d) A partnership required to withhold and remit tax under this subdivision is liable for payment of the tax to the commissioner, and a person having control of or responsibility for the withholding of the tax or the filing of returns due under this subdivision is personally liable for the tax due. The commissioner may reduce or abate the tax withheld under this subdivision if the partnership had reasonable cause to believe that no tax was due under this section.

(e) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), a partnership is not required to deduct and withhold tax for a nonresident partner if:

(1) the partner elects to have the tax due paid as part of the partnership's composite return under section 290.39, subdivision 5;

(2) the partner has Minnesota assignable federal adjusted gross income from the partnership of less than \$1,000; or

(3) the partnership is liquidated or terminated, the income was generated by a transaction related to the termination or liquidation, and no cash or other property was distributed in the current or prior taxable year.

(f) For purposes of subdivisions 6, paragraph (1)(c), 6a, 7, 11, and 15, a partnership is considered an employer.

Subd. 4c. Withholding by small business corporations. (a) A corporation having a valid election in effect under section 290.9725 shall deduct and withhold a tax as provided in paragraph (b) when it pays or credits amounts to any of its nonresident individual shareholders as dividends or as their share of the corporations's undistributed taxable income for the taxable year.

(b) The amount of tax withheld is determined by multiplying the amount of dividends or undistributed income allocable to Minnesota under section 290.17, paid or credited to a nonresident shareholder during the taxable year by the highest rate used

to determine the income tax liability of an individual under section 290.06, subdivision 2c, except that the amount of tax withheld may be determined based on tables provided by the commissioner if the shareholder submits a withholding exemption certificate under subdivision 5.

(c) A corporation required to deduct and withhold tax under this subdivision shall file a return with the commissioner. The tax required to be deducted and withheld during that year must be paid with the return. The return and payment is due on or before the due date specified for filing the corporate income tax return under section 290.42.

(d) A corporation required to withhold and remit tax under this section is liable for payment of the tax to the commissioner, and a person having control of or responsibility for the withholding of the tax or the filing of returns due under this subdivision is personally liable for the tax due.

(e) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), a corporation is not required to deduct and withhold tax for a nonresident shareholder, if:

(1) the shareholder elects to have the tax due paid as part of the corporation's composite return under section 290.39, subdivision 5;

(2) the shareholder has Minnesota assignable federal adjusted gross income from the corporation of less than \$1,000; or

(3) the corporation is liquidated or terminated, the income was generated by a transaction related to the termination or liquidation, and no cash or other property was distributed in the current or prior taxable year.

(f) For purposes of subdivisions 6, paragraph (1)(c), 6a, 7, 11, and 15, a corporation is considered an employer.

[For text of subd 5, see M.S.1988]

Subd. 5a. Verification of withholding exemptions; appeal. (1) An employer shall submit to the commissioner a copy of any withholding exemption certificate or any affidavit of residency received from an employee on which the employee claims any of the following:

(a) a total number of withholding exemptions in excess of ten 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 and affidavits of residency 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. Pursuant to section 270B.06, 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, pursuant to section 270B.06, 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.

[For text of subs 6 to 16, see M.S.1988]

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. Pursuant to section 270B.12, subdivision 1, 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.

[For text of subs 18 to 25, see M.S.1988]

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 1986, as amended through December 31, 1987, 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, 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.

[For text of subds 27 and 28, see M.S.1988]

History: 1989 c 28 s 19,20; 1989 c 184 art 2 s 23-25

290.9201 TAX ON NONRESIDENT ENTERTAINERS.

Subdivision 1. Definitions. (a) "Entertainer" means an individual who is not a resident of Minnesota or a state with which Minnesota has a reciprocal agreement under section 290.081 who performs acts in Minnesota that amuse, entertain, or inform. For purposes of this section, "entertainer" includes, but is not limited to, a musician, singer, dancer, comedian, thespian, athlete, and public speaker.

(b) Entertainment entity means either: (1) an entertainer who is paid compensation for providing entertainment as an independent contractor, (2) a partnership that is paid compensation for entertainment provided by entertainers who are partners, or (3) a corporation that is paid compensation for entertainment provided by entertainers who are shareholders of the corporation.

Subd. 2. Tax on entertainment. Entertainment entities are subject to a tax in the amount of two percent of the total compensation received by them during the calendar year for entertainment performed in Minnesota.

Subd. 3. Credit against tax. Each calendar year an entertainment entity may take a nonrefundable credit of \$100 against the tax imposed by this section.

Subd. 4. Filing date of annual return. (a) An entertainment entity subject to the tax imposed by this section shall file with the commissioner an annual return for the calendar year on or before April 15 following the close of the calendar year.

(b) The return must be in the form prescribed by the commissioner.

Subd. 5. Payment of tax and liability. The tax imposed by this section is payable to the commissioner on the filing date and is the joint and several liability of the entertainer and the entertainment entity.

Subd. 6. Exemption from income tax. Compensation subject to the tax imposed under this section is not assignable to Minnesota under section 290.17.

Subd. 7. Withholding on compensation of entertainers. The tax on compensation of an entertainer must be withheld at a rate of two percent of all compensation paid to the entertainment entity by the person or corporation having legal control of the payment of the compensation. The payor is liable to the state for the payment of the tax required to be deducted and withheld, and is not liable to a person for the amount of the payment. The compensation subject to withholding under this section is not subject to the withholding provisions of section 290.92, subdivision 2a, 3, or 28, except the provisions of section 290.92, subdivisions 6a, 7, 14, 15, and 18, shall apply to withholding under this section as if the withholding were upon wages.

Subd. 8. Deposit of entertainer withholding. (a) The person or corporation having legal control of the payment of compensation taxable under this section shall deposit the earnings tax with the commissioner, and shall file an entertainer withholding tax return with the commissioner, within 30 days of each performance.

(b) The withholding tax return must be in the form prescribed by the commissioner.

Subd. 9. Refunds. If there is an overpayment of the tax imposed by this section, refund of the overpayment or credit shall be made to the payor under rules prescribed by the commissioner, but only to the extent that the amount of the overpayment was not deducted and withheld under subdivision 7 by the payor. An overpayment that is refunded bears interest at the rate specified in section 270.76, computed from the date of payment until the date the refund is paid to the payor.

Subd. 10. Refunds. If the tax withheld at the source under subdivision 7 exceeds by \$1 or more the taxes, penalties, and interest reported in the return of the entertainment entity or imposed by this section, the excess must be refunded to the entertainment entity. If the excess is less than \$1, the commissioner need not refund that amount. If the excess to be refunded exceeds \$10, the amount on the original return bears interest at the rate specified in section 270.76, computed from 90 days after (1) the due date of the return of the employee taxpayer or (2) the date on which the return is filed, whichever is later, to the date the refund is paid to the taxpayer.

History: 1989 c 28 s 21

290.9705 SURETY DEPOSITS REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS.

Subdivision 1. Withholding of payments to out-of-state contractors. (a) In this section, "person" means a person, corporation, or cooperative, the state of Minnesota and its political subdivisions, and a city, county, and school district in Minnesota.

(b) A person who in the regular course of business is hiring, contracting, or having a contract with a nonresident person or foreign corporation, as defined in Minnesota Statutes 1986, section 290.01, subdivision 5, to perform construction work in Minnesota, shall deduct and withhold eight percent of every payment to the contractor if the contract exceeds or can reasonably be expected to exceed \$100,000.

Subd. 2. Requirement to deposit withholdings with commissioner. A person required to withhold an amount under subdivision 1 shall deposit the amount withheld and file a return prescribed by the commissioner within 30 days of the payment to the contractor. The payor is liable to the state for the amount required to be deducted and is not liable to a person for the amount of the payment.

Subd. 3. Waiver of withholding. The conditions in subdivisions 1 and 2 may be waived by the commissioner if (1) the contractor gives the commissioner a cash surety or a bond, secured by an insurance company licensed by Minnesota, conditioned that the contractor will comply with all applicable provisions of this chapter and chapter 297A, or (2) the contractor has done construction work in Minnesota at any time during the three calendar years prior to entering the contract and has fully complied with all the provisions of this chapter and chapter 297A for the three prior years.

Subd. 4. Deposits used as surety for compliance with income and sales tax provisions. The amounts deposited with the commissioner under subdivisions 2 and 3 are considered a surety to guarantee payment of income, franchise, withholding, and sales and use taxes of the contractor. The commissioner shall retain the money deposited until the commissioner determines the contractor's liability for state income, franchise, sales and use taxes, and taxes withheld under section 290.92. If the deposit exceeds the liability, the commissioner shall refund the difference to the contractor with interest at the rate specified in section 270.76 computed from the dates the amounts were deposited with the commissioner.

History: 1989 c 28 s 22