

CHAPTER 273

TAXES; LISTING, ASSESSMENT

273.032	MARKET VALUE DEFINITION.	273.1235	TAX RELIEF FOR DESTROYED
273.11	VALUATION OF PROPERTY.		PROPERTY; LOCAL OPTION
273.1231	TAX RELIEF FOR DESTROYED		DISASTER CREDITS.
	PROPERTY; DEFINITIONS.	273.124	HOMESTEAD DETERMINATION;
273.1232	TAX RELIEF FOR DESTROYED		SPECIAL RULES.
	PROPERTY; GENERAL PROVISIONS.	273.1392	PAYMENT; SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
273.1233	TAX RELIEF FOR DESTROYED	273.1393	COMPUTATION OF NET PROPERTY
	PROPERTY; LOCAL OPTION		TAXES.
	DISASTER ABATEMENT.	273.1398	DISPARITY REDUCTION AID AND
273.1234	TAX RELIEF FOR DESTROYED		CREDIT.
	PROPERTY; HOMESTEAD AND		
	DISASTER CREDITS.		

273.032 MARKET VALUE DEFINITION.

For the purpose of determining any property tax levy limitation based on market value, any qualification to receive state aid based on market value, or any state aid amount based on market value, the terms “market value,” “taxable market value,” and “market valuation,” whether equalized or unequalized, mean the total taxable market value of property within the local unit of government before any adjustments for tax increment, fiscal disparity, powerline credit, or wind energy values, but after the limited market adjustments under section 273.11, subdivision 1a, and after the market value exclusions of certain improvements to homestead property under section 273.11, subdivision 16. Unless otherwise provided, “market value,” “taxable market value,” and “market valuation” for purposes of this paragraph, refer to the taxable market value for the previous assessment year.

For the purpose of determining any net debt limit based on market value, or any limit on the issuance of bonds, certificates of indebtedness, or capital notes based on market value, the terms “market value,” “taxable market value,” and “market valuation,” whether equalized or unequalized, mean the total taxable market value of property within the local unit of government before any adjustments for tax increment, fiscal disparity, powerline credit, or wind energy values, but after the limited market value adjustments under section 273.11, subdivision 1a, and after the market value exclusions of certain improvements to homestead property under section 273.11, subdivision 16. Unless otherwise provided, “market value,” “taxable market value,” and “market valuation” for purposes of this paragraph, mean the taxable market value as last finally equalized.

History: 2007 c 13 art 1 s 12

273.11 VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

[For text of subs 1 to 15, see M.S.2006]

Subd. 16. **Valuation exclusion for certain improvements.** Improvements to homestead property made before January 2, 2003, shall be fully or partially excluded from the value of the property for assessment purposes provided that (1) the house is at least 45 years old at the time of the improvement and (2) the assessor’s estimated market value of the house on January 2 of the current year is equal to or less than \$400,000.

For purposes of determining this eligibility, “house” means land and buildings.

The age of a residence is the number of years since the original year of its construction. In the case of a residence that is relocated, the relocation must be from a location within the state and the only improvements eligible for exclusion under this subdivision are (1) those for which building permits were issued to the homeowner after the residence was relocated to its present site, and (2) those undertaken during or after the year the residence is initially occupied by the homeowner, excluding any market value increase relating to basic improvements that are necessary to install the residence on its foundation and connect it to utilities at its present site. In the case of an owner-occupied duplex or triplex, the improvement is eligible regardless of which portion of the property was improved.

If the property lies in a jurisdiction which is subject to a building permit process, a building permit must have been issued prior to commencement of the improvement. The improvements for a single project or in any one year must add at least \$5,000 to the value of the property to be eligible for exclusion under this subdivision. Only improvements to the structure which is the residence of the qualifying homesteader or construction of or improvements to no more than one two-car garage per residence qualify for the provisions of this subdivision. If an improvement was begun between January 2, 1992, and January 2, 1993, any value added from that improvement for the January 1994 and subsequent assessments shall qualify for exclusion under this subdivision provided that a building permit was obtained for the improvement between January 2, 1992, and January 2, 1993. Whenever a building permit is issued for property currently classified as homestead, the issuing jurisdiction shall notify the property owner of the possibility of valuation exclusion under this subdivision. The assessor shall require an application, including documentation of the age of the house from the owner, if unknown by the assessor. The application may be filed subsequent to the date of the building permit provided that the application must be filed within three years of the date the building permit was issued for the improvement. If the property lies in a jurisdiction which is not subject to a building permit process, the application must be filed within three years of the date the improvement was made. The assessor may require proof from the taxpayer of the date the improvement was made. Applications must be received prior to July 1 of any year in order to be effective for taxes payable in the following year.

No exclusion for an improvement may be granted by a local board of review or county board of equalization, and no abatement of the taxes for qualifying improvements may be granted by the county board unless (1) a building permit was issued prior to the commencement of the improvement if the jurisdiction requires a building permit, and (2) an application was completed.

The assessor shall note the qualifying value of each improvement on the property's record, and the sum of those amounts shall be subtracted from the value of the property in each year for ten years after the improvement has been made. After ten years the amount of the qualifying value shall be added back as follows:

(1) 50 percent in the two subsequent assessment years if the qualifying value is equal to or less than \$10,000 market value; or

(2) 20 percent in the five subsequent assessment years if the qualifying value is greater than \$10,000 market value.

If an application is filed after the first assessment date at which an improvement could have been subject to the valuation exclusion under this subdivision, the ten-year period during which the value is subject to exclusion is reduced by the number of years that have elapsed since the property would have qualified initially. The valuation exclusion shall terminate whenever (1) the property is sold, or (2) the property is reclassified to a class which does not qualify for treatment under this subdivision. Improvements made by an occupant who is the purchaser of the property under a conditional purchase contract do not qualify under this subdivision unless the seller of the property is a governmental entity. The qualifying value of the property shall be computed based upon the increase from that structure's market value as of January 2 preceding the acquisition of the property by the governmental entity.

The total qualifying value for a homestead may not exceed \$50,000. The total qualifying value for a homestead with a house that is less than 70 years old may not exceed \$25,000. The term "qualifying value" means the increase in estimated market value resulting from the improvement if the improvement occurs when the house is at least 70 years old, or one-half of the increase in estimated market value resulting from the improvement otherwise. The \$25,000 and \$50,000 maximum qualifying value under this subdivision may result from multiple improvements to the homestead.

If 50 percent or more of the square footage of a structure is voluntarily razed or removed, the valuation increase attributable to any subsequent improvements to the remaining structure does not qualify for the exclusion under this subdivision. If a structure is unintentionally or accidentally destroyed by a natural disaster, the property is eligible for an exclu-

sion under this subdivision provided that the structure was not completely destroyed. The qualifying value on property destroyed by a natural disaster shall be computed based upon the increase from that structure's market value as determined on January 2 of the year in which the disaster occurred. A property receiving benefits under the homestead disaster provisions under sections 273.1231 to 273.1235 is not disqualified from receiving an exclusion under this subdivision. If any combination of improvements made to a structure after January 1, 1993, increases the size of the structure by 100 percent or more, the valuation increase attributable to the portion of the improvement that causes the structure's size to exceed 100 percent does not qualify for exclusion under this subdivision.

[For text of subds 17 to 23, see M.S.2006]

History: 1Sp2007 c 2 art 3 s 11

273.123 [Repealed, 1Sp2007 c 2 art 3 s 12]

273.1231 TAX RELIEF FOR DESTROYED PROPERTY; DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Applicability.** For purposes of sections 273.1231 to 273.1235, the following words, terms, and phrases have the meanings given them in this section unless the language or context clearly indicates that a different meaning is intended.

Subd. 2. **Disaster or emergency.** "Disaster or emergency" means:

- (1) a major disaster as determined by the president of the United States;
- (2) a natural disaster as determined by the secretary of agriculture;
- (3) a disaster as determined by the administrator of the Small Business Administration;

or

(4) a tornado, storm, flood, earthquake, landslide, explosion, fire, or similar catastrophe, as a result of which a local emergency is declared pursuant to section 12.29.

Subd. 3. **Disaster or emergency area.** (a) "Disaster or emergency area" means a geographic area for which:

(1)(i) the president of the United States, the secretary of agriculture, or the administrator of the Small Business Administration has determined that a disaster exists pursuant to federal law, or

(ii) a local emergency has been declared pursuant to section 12.29; and

(2) an application by the local unit of government requesting property tax relief under this section has been received by the governor and approved by the executive council.

(b) The executive council must not approve an application unless:

(1) a completed disaster survey is included; and

(2) within the boundaries of the applicant, (i) the average damage for the buildings that are damaged is at least \$5,000, and (ii) either at least 25 taxable buildings were damaged, or the total dollar amount of damage to all taxable buildings equals or exceeds one percent of the total taxable market value of buildings for the applicant as reported to the commissioner of revenue under section 270C.89, subdivision 2, for the assessment in the year prior to the year of the damage.

Subd. 4. **Homestead property.** "Homestead property" means a homestead dwelling that is classified as class 1a, 1b, 1c, or 2a property or a manufactured home or sectional home used as a homestead and taxed pursuant to section 273.125, subdivision 8, paragraph (b), (c), or (d).

Subd. 5. **Nonhomestead property.** "Nonhomestead property" means any class of taxable real or personal property except homestead property and property that is required by law to be appraised for property tax purposes by the commissioner of revenue.

Subd. 6. **Net tax.** "Net tax" means the market value and net tax capacity taxes imposed on real and personal property under section 272.01, including the levy under section 275.025, after the subtractions listed in section 273.1393, clauses (2) to (9). Net tax excludes special assessments regardless of how computed.

Subd. 7. **Reassessed market value.** "Reassessed market value" means the taxable market value of the property established for the January 2 assessment in the year that the disaster or destruction occurs, as adjusted by the county assessor or the commissioner of revenue to reflect the loss in market value caused by the damage. As soon as practical, the assessor or commissioner shall report the reassessed value to the county auditor.

History: *1Sp2007 c 2 art 3 s 6*

273.1232 TAX RELIEF FOR DESTROYED PROPERTY; GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Subdivision 1. **Reassessments required.** For the purposes of sections 273.1231 to 273.1235, the county assessor must reassess all damaged property in a disaster or emergency area, and the county assessor or the commissioner of revenue as appropriate shall reassess all property for which an application is submitted under section 273.1233 or 273.1235.

Subd. 2. **Local tax rates.** Except as otherwise required by law, the county auditor must compute local tax rates for taxes payable in the year following the year in which the damage occurred using the values established for the January 2 assessment.

History: *1Sp2007 c 2 art 3 s 7*

273.1233 TAX RELIEF FOR DESTROYED PROPERTY; LOCAL OPTION DISASTER ABATEMENT.

Subdivision 1. **Abatement authorization.** (a) Notwithstanding section 375.192, a county board may grant an abatement of net tax for homestead and nonhomestead property under the provisions of this paragraph for taxes payable in the year in which the destruction occurs if:

- (1) the owner submits a written application to the county assessor as soon as practical after the damage has occurred;
- (2) the owner submits a written application to the county board as soon as practical after the damage has occurred; and
- (3) the county assessor determines that 50 percent or more of a homestead dwelling or other building has been (i) unintentionally or accidentally destroyed, or (ii) destroyed by arson or vandalism by someone other than the owner.

Abatements granted under this paragraph are not subject to approval by the commissioner of revenue.

(b) Notwithstanding sections 270C.86 and 375.192, the commissioner of revenue may grant an abatement of net tax for property that the commissioner is required by law to appraise for taxes payable in the year in which the destruction occurs if:

- (1) the owner submits a written application to the commissioner as soon as practical after the damage has occurred;
- (2) the owner forwards a copy of the written application to the county board as soon as practical after the damage has occurred; and
- (3) the commissioner determines that 50 percent or more of the property has been (i) unintentionally or accidentally destroyed, or (ii) destroyed by arson or vandalism by someone other than the owner.

Abatements granted under this paragraph are not subject to approval by the county board of the county where the property is located.

Subd. 2. **Abatement limits and allowances.** (a) In the case of a property located within a disaster or emergency area, the abatement under this section is limited to the difference between (i) the net tax on the property computed using the market value of the property established for the January 2 assessment in the year in which the damage occurred, and (ii) the net tax computed using the reassessed value.

(b) In the case of property not located in a disaster or emergency area, the abatement under this section is limited to the result obtained by multiplying the difference in the net tax

on the property computed using the market value of the property established for the January 2 assessment in the year in which the damage occurred, and the net tax computed using the reassessed value, times a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of months in the assessment year that the structure was not usable and the denominator of which is 12. If a structure was usable for a fraction of a month, that month is not included in the numerator.

(c) If application is made after payment of all or a portion of the taxes being abated, the portion already paid shall be refunded to the taxpayer by the county treasurer as soon as practical.

Subd. 3. Reimbursement, levy, and appropriation. (a) If the destruction occurs as a result of a disaster or emergency and the property is located in a disaster or emergency area, the county auditor shall certify the abatements granted under this section to the commissioner of revenue for reimbursement to each taxing jurisdiction in which the damaged property is located. The commissioner shall make the payments to the taxing jurisdictions containing the property, other than school districts and the state, at the time distributions are made under section 473H.10, subdivision 3. Reimbursements to school districts shall be made as provided in section 273.1392. No reimbursement is to be paid to the state treasury.

(b) Local taxing authorities may levy in the following year the amount of unreimbursed tax dollars lost as a result of the reductions granted pursuant to this subdivision outside of any statutory restriction as to levy amount or tax rate.

(c) There is annually appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of revenue an amount necessary to make the payments required by this section.

History: *1Sp2007 c 2 art 3 s 8*

273.1234 TAX RELIEF FOR DESTROYED PROPERTY; HOMESTEAD AND DISASTER CREDITS.

Subdivision 1. Credit provided. The county auditor shall compute a credit for taxes payable in the year following the year in which the damage or destruction occurred for each reassessed homestead within the county that is located within a disaster or emergency area. The credit is equal to the difference in the net tax on the property computed using the market value of the property established for the January 2 assessment in the year in which the damage occurred and as computed using the reassessed value.

Subd. 2. Credit reimbursements. The county auditor shall certify the credits granted under this section to the commissioner of revenue for reimbursement to each taxing jurisdiction in which the damaged property is located. The commissioner shall make the payments to the taxing jurisdictions containing the property, other than school districts and the state, at the time distributions are made under section 473H.10, subdivision 3. Reimbursements to school districts shall be made as provided in section 273.1392. No reimbursement is to be paid to the state treasury.

Subd. 3. Appropriation. There is annually appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of revenue an amount necessary to make the payments required by this section.

History: *1Sp2007 c 2 art 3 s 9*

273.1235 TAX RELIEF FOR DESTROYED PROPERTY; LOCAL OPTION DISASTER CREDITS.

Subdivision 1. Credit provided. The county board may grant a credit for taxes payable in the year following the year in which the damage or destruction occurred for: (1) homestead properties that do not qualify for a credit under section 273.1234; and (2) nonhomestead property meeting the requirements under section 273.1233.

Subd. 2. Credit calculation. In the case of a property located within a disaster or emergency area, the credit is equal to the difference between (i) the net tax on the property computed using the market value of the property established for the January 2 assessment in the year in which the damage occurred, and (ii) the net tax computed using the reassessed value.

In the case of property not located in a disaster or emergency area, the credit under this section is equal to the result obtained by multiplying the difference in the net tax on the property computed using the market value of the property established for the January 2 assessment in the year in which the damage occurred, and the net tax computed using the reassessed value, times a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of months in the assessment year that the structure was not usable and the denominator of which is 12. If a structure was usable for a fraction of a month, that month is not included in the numerator.

Subd. 3. Credit reimbursements. The county auditor shall certify the credits granted under this section for property within a disaster or emergency area to the commissioner of revenue for reimbursement to each taxing jurisdiction in which the damaged property is located. The commissioner shall make the payments to the taxing jurisdictions containing the property, other than school districts and the state, at the time distributions are made under section 473H.10, subdivision 3. Reimbursements to school districts shall be made as provided in section 273.1392. No reimbursement is to be paid to the state treasury. No reimbursement is to be made for credits to property not located in a disaster or emergency area.

Subd. 4. Appropriation. There is annually appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of revenue an amount necessary to make the payments required by this section.

History: *1Sp2007 c 2 art 3 s 10*

273.124 HOMESTEAD DETERMINATION; SPECIAL RULES.

[For text of subs 1 to 13, see M.S.2006]

Subd. 14. Agricultural homesteads; special provisions. (a) Real estate of less than ten acres that is the homestead of its owner must be classified as class 2a under section 273.13, subdivision 23, paragraph (a), if:

(1) the parcel on which the house is located is contiguous on at least two sides to (i) agricultural land, (ii) land owned or administered by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, or (iii) land administered by the Department of Natural Resources on which in lieu taxes are paid under sections 477A.11 to 477A.14;

(2) its owner also owns a noncontiguous parcel of agricultural land that is at least 20 acres;

(3) the noncontiguous land is located not farther than four townships or cities, or a combination of townships or cities from the homestead; and

(4) the agricultural use value of the noncontiguous land and farm buildings is equal to at least 50 percent of the market value of the house, garage, and one acre of land.

Homesteads initially classified as class 2a under the provisions of this paragraph shall remain classified as class 2a, irrespective of subsequent changes in the use of adjoining properties, as long as the homestead remains under the same ownership, the owner owns a noncontiguous parcel of agricultural land that is at least 20 acres, and the agricultural use value qualifies under clause (4). Homestead classification under this paragraph is limited to property that qualified under this paragraph for the 1998 assessment.

(b)(i) Agricultural property consisting of at least 40 acres shall be classified as the owner's homestead, to the same extent as other agricultural homestead property, if all of the following criteria are met:

(1) the owner, the owner's spouse, the son or daughter of the owner or owner's spouse, or the grandson or granddaughter of the owner or the owner's spouse, is actively farming the agricultural property, either on the person's own behalf as an individual or on behalf of a partnership operating a family farm, family farm corporation, joint family farm venture, or limited liability company of which the person is a partner, shareholder, or member;

(2) both the owner of the agricultural property and the person who is actively farming the agricultural property under clause (1), are Minnesota residents;

(3) neither the owner nor the spouse of the owner claims another agricultural homestead in Minnesota; and

(4) neither the owner nor the person actively farming the property lives farther than four townships or cities, or a combination of four townships or cities, from the agricultural property, except that if the owner or the owner's spouse is required to live in employer-provided housing, the owner or owner's spouse, whichever is actively farming the agricultural property, may live more than four townships or cities, or combination of four townships or cities from the agricultural property.

The relationship under this paragraph may be either by blood or marriage.

(ii) Real property held by a trustee under a trust is eligible for agricultural homestead classification under this paragraph if the qualifications in clause (i) are met, except that "owner" means the grantor of the trust.

(iii) Property containing the residence of an owner who owns qualified property under clause (i) shall be classified as part of the owner's agricultural homestead, if that property is also used for noncommercial storage or drying of agricultural crops.

(c) Noncontiguous land shall be included as part of a homestead under section 273.13, subdivision 23, paragraph (a), only if the homestead is classified as class 2a and the detached land is located in the same township or city, or not farther than four townships or cities or combination thereof from the homestead. Any taxpayer of these noncontiguous lands must notify the county assessor that the noncontiguous land is part of the taxpayer's homestead, and, if the homestead is located in another county, the taxpayer must also notify the assessor of the other county.

(d) Agricultural land used for purposes of a homestead and actively farmed by a person holding a vested remainder interest in it must be classified as a homestead under section 273.13, subdivision 23, paragraph (a). If agricultural land is classified class 2a, any other dwellings on the land used for purposes of a homestead by persons holding vested remainder interests who are actively engaged in farming the property, and up to one acre of the land surrounding each homestead and reasonably necessary for the use of the dwelling as a home, must also be assessed class 2a.

(e) Agricultural land and buildings that were class 2a homestead property under section 273.13, subdivision 23, paragraph (a), for the 1997 assessment shall remain classified as agricultural homesteads for subsequent assessments if:

(1) the property owner abandoned the homestead dwelling located on the agricultural homestead as a result of the April 1997 floods;

(2) the property is located in the county of Polk, Clay, Kittson, Marshall, Norman, or Wilkin;

(3) the agricultural land and buildings remain under the same ownership for the current assessment year as existed for the 1997 assessment year and continue to be used for agricultural purposes;

(4) the dwelling occupied by the owner is located in Minnesota and is within 30 miles of one of the parcels of agricultural land that is owned by the taxpayer; and

(5) the owner notifies the county assessor that the relocation was due to the 1997 floods, and the owner furnishes the assessor any information deemed necessary by the assessor in verifying the change in dwelling. Further notifications to the assessor are not required if the property continues to meet all the requirements in this paragraph and any dwellings on the agricultural land remain uninhabited.

(f) Agricultural land and buildings that were class 2a homestead property under section 273.13, subdivision 23, paragraph (a), for the 1998 assessment shall remain classified agricultural homesteads for subsequent assessments if:

(1) the property owner abandoned the homestead dwelling located on the agricultural homestead as a result of damage caused by a March 29, 1998, tornado;

(2) the property is located in the county of Blue Earth, Brown, Cottonwood, LeSueur, Nicollet, Nobles, or Rice;

(3) the agricultural land and buildings remain under the same ownership for the current assessment year as existed for the 1998 assessment year;

(4) the dwelling occupied by the owner is located in this state and is within 50 miles of one of the parcels of agricultural land that is owned by the taxpayer; and

(5) the owner notifies the county assessor that the relocation was due to a March 29, 1998, tornado, and the owner furnishes the assessor any information deemed necessary by the assessor in verifying the change in homestead dwelling. For taxes payable in 1999, the owner must notify the assessor by December 1, 1998. Further notifications to the assessor are not required if the property continues to meet all the requirements in this paragraph and any dwellings on the agricultural land remain uninhabited.

(g) Agricultural property consisting of at least 40 acres of a family farm corporation, joint family farm venture, family farm limited liability company, or partnership operating a family farm as described under subdivision 8 shall be classified homestead, to the same extent as other agricultural homestead property, if all of the following criteria are met:

(1) a shareholder, member, or partner of that entity is actively farming the agricultural property;

(2) that shareholder, member, or partner who is actively farming the agricultural property is a Minnesota resident;

(3) neither that shareholder, member, or partner, nor the spouse of that shareholder, member, or partner claims another agricultural homestead in Minnesota; and

(4) that shareholder, member, or partner does not live farther than four townships or cities, or a combination of four townships or cities, from the agricultural property.

Homestead treatment applies under this paragraph for property leased to a family farm corporation, joint farm venture, limited liability company, or partnership operating a family farm if legal title to the property is in the name of an individual who is a member, shareholder, or partner in the entity.

(h) To be eligible for the special agricultural homestead under this subdivision, an initial full application must be submitted to the county assessor where the property is located. Owners and the persons who are actively farming the property shall be required to complete only a one-page abbreviated version of the application in each subsequent year provided that none of the following items have changed since the initial application:

(1) the day-to-day operation, administration, and financial risks remain the same;

(2) the owners and the persons actively farming the property continue to live within the four townships or city criteria and are Minnesota residents;

(3) the same operator of the agricultural property is listed with the Farm Service Agency;

(4) a Schedule F or equivalent income tax form was filed for the most recent year;

(5) the property's acreage is unchanged; and

(6) none of the property's acres have been enrolled in a federal or state farm program since the initial application.

The owners and any persons who are actively farming the property must include the appropriate Social Security numbers, and sign and date the application. If any of the specified information has changed since the full application was filed, the owner must notify the assessor, and must complete a new application to determine if the property continues to qualify for the special agricultural homestead. The commissioner of revenue shall prepare a standard reapplication form for use by the assessors.

(i) Agricultural land and buildings that were class 2a homestead property under section 273.13, subdivision 23, paragraph (a), for the 2007 assessment shall remain classified agricultural homesteads for subsequent assessments if:

(1) the property owner abandoned the homestead dwelling located on the agricultural homestead as a result of damage caused by the August 2007 floods;

(2) the property is located in the county of Dodge, Fillmore, Houston, Olmsted, Steele, Wabasha, or Winona;

(3) the agricultural land and buildings remain under the same ownership for the current assessment year as existed for the 2007 assessment year;

(4) the dwelling occupied by the owner is located in this state and is within 50 miles of one of the parcels of agricultural land that is owned by the taxpayer; and

(5) the owner notifies the county assessor that the relocation was due to the August 2007 floods, and the owner furnishes the assessor any information deemed necessary by the assessor in verifying the change in homestead dwelling. For taxes payable in 2009, the owner must notify the assessor by December 1, 2008. Further notifications to the assessor are not required if the property continues to meet all the requirements in this paragraph and any dwellings on the agricultural land remain uninhabited.

[For text of subds 17 to 21, see M.S.2006]

History: *1Sp2007 c 2 art 1 s 23*

273.1392 PAYMENT; SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

The amounts of conservation tax credits under section 273.119; disaster or emergency reimbursement under sections 273.1231 to 273.1235; homestead and agricultural credits under section 273.1384; aids and credits under section 273.1398; wetlands reimbursement under section 275.295; enterprise zone property credit payments under section 469.171; and metropolitan agricultural preserve reduction under section 473H.10 for school districts, shall be certified to the Department of Education by the Department of Revenue. The amounts so certified shall be paid according to section 127A.45, subdivisions 9 and 13.

History: *1Sp2007 c 2 art 3 s 11*

273.1393 COMPUTATION OF NET PROPERTY TAXES.

Notwithstanding any other provisions to the contrary, "net" property taxes are determined by subtracting the credits in the order listed from the gross tax:

- (1) disaster credit as provided in sections 273.1231 to 273.1235;
- (2) powerline credit as provided in section 273.42;
- (3) agricultural preserves credit as provided in section 473H.10;
- (4) enterprise zone credit as provided in section 469.171;
- (5) disparity reduction credit;
- (6) conservation tax credit as provided in section 273.119;
- (7) homestead and agricultural credits as provided in section 273.1384;
- (8) taconite homestead credit as provided in section 273.135; and
- (9) supplemental homestead credit as provided in section 273.1391.

The combination of all property tax credits must not exceed the gross tax amount.

History: *1Sp2007 c 2 art 3 s 11*

273.1398 DISPARITY REDUCTION AID AND CREDIT.

[For text of subds 1 to 4, see M.S.2006]

Subd. 4a. [Repealed, 2007 c 13 art 2 s 11]

[For text of subd 4b, see M.S.2006]

Subd. 4c. [Repealed, 2007 c 13 art 2 s 11]

[For text of subds 6 and 8, see M.S.2006]