

**290A.03 DEFINITIONS.**

Subdivision 1. **Generally.** The following words, terms, and phrases when used in this chapter shall have the meaning ascribed to them in this section, except where the context indicates a different meaning.

Subd. 2. **Commissioner.** "Commissioner" means the commissioner of revenue of the state of Minnesota.

Subd. 3. **Income.** (1) "Income" means the sum of the following:

(a) federal adjusted gross income as defined in the Internal Revenue Code; and

(b) the sum of the following amounts to the extent not included in clause (a):

(i) all nontaxable income;

(ii) the amount of a passive activity loss that is not disallowed as a result of section 469, paragraph (i) or (m) of the Internal Revenue Code and the amount of passive activity loss carryover allowed under section 469(b) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(iii) an amount equal to the total of any discharge of qualified farm indebtedness of a solvent individual excluded from gross income under section 108(g) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(iv) cash public assistance and relief;

(v) any pension or annuity (including railroad retirement benefits, all payments received under the federal Social Security Act, Supplemental Security Income, and veterans benefits), which was not exclusively funded by the claimant or spouse, or which was funded exclusively by the claimant or spouse and which funding payments were excluded from federal adjusted gross income in the years when the payments were made;

(vi) interest received from the federal or a state government or any instrumentality or political subdivision thereof;

(vii) workers' compensation;

(viii) nontaxable strike benefits;

(ix) the gross amounts of payments received in the nature of disability income or sick pay as a result of accident, sickness, or other disability, whether funded through insurance or otherwise;

(x) a lump-sum distribution under section 402(e)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through December 31, 1995;

(xi) contributions made by the claimant to an individual retirement account, including a qualified voluntary employee contribution; simplified employee pension plan; self-employed retirement plan; cash or deferred arrangement plan under section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code; or deferred compensation plan under section 457 of the Internal Revenue Code, to the extent the sum of amounts exceeds the retirement base amount for the claimant and spouse;

(xii) to the extent not included in federal adjusted gross income, distributions received by the claimant or spouse from a traditional or Roth style retirement account or plan;

(xiii) nontaxable scholarship or fellowship grants;

- (xiv) the amount of deduction allowed under section 199 of the Internal Revenue Code;
- (xv) the amount of deduction allowed under section 220 or 223 of the Internal Revenue Code;
- (xvi) the amount deducted for tuition expenses under section 222 of the Internal Revenue Code; and
- (xvii) the amount deducted for certain expenses of elementary and secondary school teachers under section 62(a)(2)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code.

In the case of an individual who files an income tax return on a fiscal year basis, the term "federal adjusted gross income" shall mean federal adjusted gross income reflected in the fiscal year ending in the calendar year. Federal adjusted gross income shall not be reduced by the amount of a net operating loss carryback or carryforward or a capital loss carryback or carryforward allowed for the year.

(2) "Income" does not include:

- (a) amounts excluded pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code, sections 101(a) and 102;
  - (b) amounts of any pension or annuity which was exclusively funded by the claimant or spouse and which funding payments were not excluded from federal adjusted gross income in the years when the payments were made;
  - (c) to the extent included in federal adjusted gross income, amounts contributed by the claimant or spouse to a traditional or Roth style retirement account or plan, but not to exceed the retirement base amount reduced by the amount of contributions excluded from federal adjusted gross income, but not less than zero;
  - (d) surplus food or other relief in kind supplied by a governmental agency;
  - (e) relief granted under this chapter;
  - (f) child support payments received under a temporary or final decree of dissolution or legal separation;
- or
- (g) restitution payments received by eligible individuals and excludable interest as defined in section 803 of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001, Public Law 107-16.

(3) The sum of the following amounts may be subtracted from income:

- (a) for the claimant's first dependent, the exemption amount multiplied by 1.4;
- (b) for the claimant's second dependent, the exemption amount multiplied by 1.3;
- (c) for the claimant's third dependent, the exemption amount multiplied by 1.2;
- (d) for the claimant's fourth dependent, the exemption amount multiplied by 1.1;
- (e) for the claimant's fifth dependent, the exemption amount; and
- (f) if the claimant or claimant's spouse was disabled or attained the age of 65 on or before December 31 of the year for which the taxes were levied or rent paid, the exemption amount.

For purposes of this subdivision, the "exemption amount" means the exemption amount under section 151(d) of the Internal Revenue Code for the taxable year for which the income is reported; "retirement base amount" means the deductible amount for the taxable year for the claimant and spouse under section

219(b)(5)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code, adjusted for inflation as provided in section 219(b)(5)(D) of the Internal Revenue Code, without regard to whether the claimant or spouse claimed a deduction; and "traditional or Roth style retirement account or plan" means retirement plans under sections 401, 403, 408, 408A, and 457 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Subd. 4. **Household.** "Household" means a claimant and an individual related to the claimant as husband or wife who are domiciled in the same homestead.

Subd. 5. **Household income.** "Household income" means all income received by all persons of a household in a calendar year while members of the household, other than income of a dependent.

Subd. 6. **Homestead.** "Homestead" means the dwelling occupied as the claimant's principal residence and so much of the land surrounding it, not exceeding ten acres, as is reasonably necessary for use of the dwelling as a home and any other property used for purposes of a homestead as defined in section 273.13, subdivision 22, except for agricultural land assessed as part of a homestead pursuant to section 273.13, subdivision 23, "homestead" is limited to the house and garage and immediately surrounding one acre of land. The homestead may be owned or rented and may be a part of a multidwelling or multipurpose building and the land on which it is built. A manufactured home, as defined in section 273.125, subdivision 8, or a park trailer taxed as a manufactured home under section 168.012, subdivision 9, assessed as personal property may be a dwelling for purposes of this subdivision.

Subd. 7. **Dependent.** "Dependent" means any person who is considered a dependent under sections 151 and 152 of the Internal Revenue Code.

Subd. 8. **Claimant.** (a) "Claimant" means a person, other than a dependent, as defined under sections 151 and 152 of the Internal Revenue Code disregarding section 152(b)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, who filed a claim authorized by this chapter and who was a resident of this state as provided in chapter 290 during the calendar year for which the claim for relief was filed.

(b) In the case of a claim relating to rent constituting property taxes, the claimant shall have resided in a rented or leased unit on which ad valorem taxes or payments made in lieu of ad valorem taxes, including payments of special assessments imposed in lieu of ad valorem taxes, are payable at some time during the calendar year covered by the claim.

(c) "Claimant" shall not include a resident of a nursing home, intermediate care facility, long-term residential facility, or a facility that accepts group residential housing payments whose rent constituting property taxes is paid pursuant to the Supplemental Security Income program under title XVI of the Social Security Act, the Minnesota supplemental aid program under sections 256D.35 to 256D.54, the medical assistance program pursuant to title XIX of the Social Security Act, the general assistance medical care program pursuant to section 256D.03, subdivision 3, or the group residential housing program under chapter 256I.

If only a portion of the rent constituting property taxes is paid by these programs, the resident shall be a claimant for purposes of this chapter, but the refund calculated pursuant to section 290A.04 shall be multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is income as defined in subdivision 3, paragraphs (1) and (2), reduced by the total amount of income from the above sources other than vendor payments under the medical assistance program or the general assistance medical care program and the denominator of which is income as defined in subdivision 3, paragraphs (1) and (2), plus vendor payments under the medical assistance program or the general assistance medical care program, to determine the allowable refund pursuant to this chapter.

(d) Notwithstanding paragraph (c), if the claimant was a resident of the nursing home, intermediate care facility, long-term residential facility, or facility for which the rent was paid for the claimant by the group residential housing program for only a portion of the calendar year covered by the claim, the claimant may compute rent constituting property taxes by disregarding the rent constituting property taxes from the nursing home or facility and use only that amount of rent constituting property taxes or property taxes payable relating to that portion of the year when the claimant was not in the facility. The claimant's household income is the income for the entire calendar year covered by the claim.

(e) In the case of a claim for rent constituting property taxes of a part-year Minnesota resident, the income and rental reflected in this computation shall be for the period of Minnesota residency only. Any rental expenses paid which may be reflected in arriving at federal adjusted gross income cannot be utilized for this computation. When two individuals of a household are able to meet the qualifications for a claimant, they may determine among them as to who the claimant shall be. If they are unable to agree, the matter shall be referred to the commissioner of revenue whose decision shall be final. If a homestead property owner was a part-year Minnesota resident, the income reflected in the computation made pursuant to section 290A.04 shall be for the entire calendar year, including income not assignable to Minnesota.

(f) If a homestead is occupied by two or more renters, who are not husband and wife, the rent shall be deemed to be paid equally by each, and separate claims shall be filed by each. The income of each shall be each renter's household income for purposes of computing the amount of credit to be allowed.

Subd. 9. **Disabled claimant.** "Disabled claimant" means any claimant who has a disability.

Subd. 10. **Disability.** "Disability" means:

(a) Inability to engage in any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months, or

(b) Blindness; and the term "blindness" means central acuity of 20/200 or less in the better eye with the use of a correcting lens. An eye which is accompanied by a limitation in the fields of vision such that the widest diameter of the visual field subtends an angle no greater than 20 degrees shall be considered as having a central visual acuity of 20/200 or less.

(c) An individual shall be determined to be under a disability only if the physical or mental impairment or impairments are of such severity that the individual is not only unable to do previous work but cannot, considering age, education, and work experience, engage in any other kind of substantial gainful work which exists in the state economy, regardless of whether the work exists in the immediate area of residence, or whether a specific job vacancy exists for the individual, or whether the individual would be hired on applying for work. For purposes of the preceding sentence, "work which exists in the state economy" means work which exists in significant numbers either in the area where the individual lives or in several areas of the state.

(d) A "physical or mental impairment" is an impairment that results from anatomical, physiological, or psychological abnormalities which are demonstrable by medically acceptable clinical and laboratory diagnostic techniques.

Subd. 11. **Rent constituting property taxes.** "Rent constituting property taxes" means 17 percent of the gross rent actually paid in cash, or its equivalent, or the portion of rent paid in lieu of property taxes, in any calendar year by a claimant for the right of occupancy of the claimant's Minnesota homestead in

the calendar year, and which rent constitutes the basis, in the succeeding calendar year of a claim for relief under this chapter by the claimant.

Subd. 12. **Gross rent.** (a) "Gross rent" means rental paid for the right of occupancy, at arm's length, of a homestead, exclusive of charges for any medical services furnished by the landlord as a part of the rental agreement, whether expressly set out in the rental agreement or not.

(b) The gross rent of a resident of a nursing home or intermediate care facility is \$350 per month. The gross rent of a resident of an adult foster care home is \$550 per month. Beginning for rent paid in 2002, the commissioner shall annually adjust for inflation the gross rent amounts stated in this paragraph. The adjustment must be made in accordance with section 1(f) of the Internal Revenue Code, except that for purposes of this paragraph the percentage increase shall be determined from the year ending on June 30, 2001, to the year ending on June 30 of the year in which the rent is paid. The commissioner shall round the gross rents to the nearest \$10 amount. If the amount ends in \$5, the commissioner shall round it up to the next \$10 amount. The determination of the commissioner under this paragraph is not a rule under the Administrative Procedure Act.

(c) If the landlord and tenant have not dealt with each other at arm's length and the commissioner determines that the gross rent charged was excessive, the commissioner may adjust the gross rent to a reasonable amount for purposes of this chapter.

(d) Any amount paid by a claimant residing in property assessed pursuant to section 273.124, subdivision 3, 4, 5, or 6 for occupancy in that property shall be excluded from gross rent for purposes of this chapter. However, property taxes imputed to the homestead of the claimant or the dwelling unit occupied by the claimant that qualifies for homestead treatment pursuant to section 273.124, subdivision 3, 4, 5, or 6 shall be included within the term "property taxes payable" as defined in subdivision 13, notwithstanding the fact that ownership is not in the name of the claimant.

Subd. 12a. [Repealed, 1997 c 231 art 5 s 19]

Subd. 13. **Property taxes payable.** "Property taxes payable" means the property tax exclusive of special assessments, penalties, and interest payable on a claimant's homestead after deductions made under sections 273.135, 273.1384, 273.1391, 273.42, subdivision 2, and any other state paid property tax credits in any calendar year, and after any refund claimed and allowable under section 290A.04, subdivision 2h, that is first payable in the year that the property tax is payable. In the case of a claimant who makes ground lease payments, "property taxes payable" includes the amount of the payments directly attributable to the property taxes assessed against the parcel on which the house is located. No apportionment or reduction of the "property taxes payable" shall be required for the use of a portion of the claimant's homestead for a business purpose if the claimant does not deduct any business depreciation expenses for the use of a portion of the homestead in the determination of federal adjusted gross income. For homesteads which are manufactured homes as defined in section 273.125, subdivision 8, and for homesteads which are park trailers taxed as manufactured homes under section 168.012, subdivision 9, "property taxes payable" shall also include 17 percent of the gross rent paid in the preceding year for the site on which the homestead is located. When a homestead is owned by two or more persons as joint tenants or tenants in common, such tenants shall determine between them which tenant may claim the property taxes payable on the homestead. If they are unable to agree, the matter shall be referred to the commissioner of revenue whose decision shall be final. Property taxes are considered payable in the year prescribed by law for payment of the taxes.

In the case of a claim relating to "property taxes payable," the claimant must have owned and occupied the homestead on January 2 of the year in which the tax is payable and (i) the property must have been

classified as homestead property pursuant to section 273.124, on or before December 15 of the assessment year to which the "property taxes payable" relate; or (ii) the claimant must provide documentation from the local assessor that application for homestead classification has been made on or before December 15 of the year in which the "property taxes payable" were payable and that the assessor has approved the application.

Subd. 14. [Repealed, 1997 c 231 art 5 s 19]

Subd. 15. **Internal Revenue Code.** "Internal Revenue Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended through March 26, 2014.

**History:** 1975 c 359 s 23; 1975 c 437 art 1 s 3; 1976 c 245 s 2; 1976 c 268 s 2; 1976 c 334 s 15; 1977 c 376 s 12; 1977 c 423 art 2 s 2-8; 1978 c 721 art 9 s 2; 1979 c 303 art 2 s 28-30; 1980 c 419 s 43,44; 1980 c 607 art 3 s 1; 1981 c 60 s 24; 1981 c 178 s 112,113; 1981 c 343 s 36; 1981 c 365 s 9; 1Sp1981 c 1 art 3 s 2; art 5 s 9; art 8 s 16; 1Sp1981 c 4 art 1 s 139-143; 1982 c 523 art 1 s 63,64; art 8 s 1; art 36 s 2; art 40 s 13; 1983 c 15 s 28; 1983 c 294 s 4,5; 1983 c 342 art 1 s 40; art 4 s 1-5; 1984 c 514 art 1 s 7; art 2 s 32,33; art 3 s 8; art 4 s 10,11,17; 1984 c 522 s 9,10; 1984 c 655 art 1 s 51; 1985 c 210 art 1 s 17; art 2 s 9; 1Sp1985 c 14 art 1 s 58; art 4 s 85-88; art 5 s 1; 1986 c 444; 1Sp1986 c 1 art 1 s 8; art 3 s 20; art 4 s 38,39; 1987 c 268 art 3 s 1-3; art 6 s 46,47; 1988 c 719 art 3 s 10; art 4 s 1-4; art 5 s 84; 1989 c 28 s 25; 1989 c 277 art 2 s 46; 1989 c 329 art 15 s 20; 1990 c 480 art 5 s 10; 1990 c 604 art 2 s 16; art 5 s 1,2; 1991 c 199 art 2 s 1; 1991 c 291 art 6 s 40,41,46; 1992 c 511 art 6 s 19; art 7 s 19; 1993 c 13 art 2 s 9; 1993 c 375 art 6 s 1-3; art 8 s 14; 1994 c 416 art 1 s 40; 1994 c 465 art 2 s 1; 1994 c 587 art 1 s 24; 1995 c 186 s 119; 1995 c 264 art 1, s 4; art 3 s 22,23; art 4 s 10; 1996 c 471 art 3 s 52; 1997 c 231 art 1 s 14; art 2 s 70; art 5 s 11-13; art 6 s 24; 1998 c 389 art 2 s 18,19; art 7 s 9,10; 1999 c 159 s 128; 1999 c 243 art 2 s 28; art 3 s 5; art 5 s 27; 2000 c 490 art 12 s 4; 1Sp2001 c 5 art 4 s 1,2; art 7 s 44; art 10 s 9; 2002 c 377 art 2 s 12; art 10 s 17; 2002 c 379 art 1 s 67; 2003 c 127 art 2 s 20; art 4 s 4; 1Sp2003 c 21 art 3 s 4; 1Sp2005 c 3 art 4 s 16,17; 2006 c 259 art 2 s 7; 2007 c 1 s 4; 2008 c 154 art 4 s 8; art 11 s 19; 2009 c 12 art 1 s 9,10; 2009 c 88 art 1 s 11,12; 2010 c 216 s 14; 1Sp2010 c 1 art 13 s 4; 2011 c 8 s 6; 1Sp2011 c 7 art 2 s 8; art 6 s 8,9; 2013 c 3 s 5; 2013 c 143 art 1 s 1; 2014 c 150 art 1 s 22; 2014 c 308 art 4 s 16