...... moves to amend H.F. No. 984, the first engrossment, as follows:

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

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#### "ARTICLE 1

### PROPERTY TAXPAYER EMPOWERMENT

Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 123B.63, subdivision 3, is amended to read: Subd. 3. **Capital project levy referendum.** (a) A district may levy the local tax

rate approved by a majority of the electors voting on the question to provide funds for an approved project. The election must take place no more than five years before the estimated date of commencement of the project. The referendum <a href="majority">must may</a> be held on a date set by called by the board and, except as provided in paragraph (g), must be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in either an even-numbered or odd-numbered year. A district must meet the requirements of section 123B.71 for projects funded under this section. If a review and comment is required under section 123B.71, subdivision 8, a referendum for a project not receiving a positive review and comment by the commissioner must be approved by at least 60 percent of the voters at the election.

- (b) The A referendum may be called by the school board and under this subdivision may be held:
- (1) separately, before an election for the issuance of obligations for the project under chapter 475; or
- (2) in conjunction with an election for the issuance of obligations for the project under chapter 475; or
- (3) notwithstanding section 475.59, as a conjunctive question authorizing both the capital project levy and the issuance of obligations for the project under chapter 475. Any obligations authorized for a project may be issued within five years of the date of the election.

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(c) The ballot must provide a general description of the proposed project, state the estimated total cost of the project, state whether the project has received a positive or negative review and comment from the commissioner, state the maximum amount of the capital project levy as a percentage of net tax capacity, state the amount that will be raised by that local tax rate in the first year it is to be levied, and state the maximum number of years that the levy authorization will apply.

The ballot must contain a textual portion with the information required in this section and a question stating substantially the following:

"Shall the capital project levy proposed by the board of ........ School District No. ...... be approved?"

If approved, the amount provided by the approved local tax rate applied to the net tax capacity for the year preceding the year the levy is certified may be certified for the number of years, not to exceed ten, approved.

(d) If the district proposes a new capital project to begin at the time the existing capital project expires and at the same maximum tax rate, the general description on the ballot may state that the capital project levy is being renewed and that the tax rate is not being increased from the previous year's rate. An election to renew authority under this paragraph may be called at any time that is otherwise authorized by this subdivision. The ballot notice required under section 275.60 may be modified to read:

"BY VOTING YES ON THIS BALLOT QUESTION, YOU ARE VOTING TO RENEW AN EXISTING CAPITAL PROJECTS REFERENDUM THAT IS SCHEDULED TO EXPIRE."

- (e) In the event a conjunctive question proposes to authorize both the capital project levy and the issuance of obligations for the project, appropriate language authorizing the issuance of obligations must also be included in the question.
  - (f) The district must notify the commissioner of the results of the referendum.
- (g) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), a referendum to levy the amount needed to finance a district's response to a disaster or emergency may be held on a date set by the board. "Disaster" means a situation that creates an actual or imminent serious threat to the health and safety of persons or a situation that has resulted or is likely to result in catastrophic loss to property or the environment. "Emergency" means an unforeseen combination of circumstances that calls for immediate action to prevent a disaster from developing or occurring.
- 2.34 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective August 1, 2.35 2015, and applies to any referendum authorized on or after that date.

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Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 126C.17, subdivision 9, is amended to read: Subd. 9. **Referendum revenue.** (a) The revenue authorized by section 126C.10, subdivision 1, may be increased in the amount approved by the voters of the district at a referendum called for the purpose. The referendum may be called by the board. The referendum must be conducted one or two calendar years before the increased levy authority, if approved, first becomes payable. Only one election to approve an increase may be held in a calendar year. Unless the referendum is conducted by mail under subdivision 11, paragraph (a). The referendum must be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The ballot must state the maximum amount of the increased revenue per adjusted pupil unit. The ballot may state a schedule, determined by the board, of increased revenue per adjusted pupil unit that differs from year to year over the number of years for which the increased revenue is authorized or may state that the amount shall increase annually by the rate of inflation. The ballot must state the cumulative amount per pupil of any local optional revenue, board-approved referendum authority, and previous voter-approved referendum authority, if any, that the board expects to certify for the next school year. For this purpose, the rate of inflation shall be the annual inflationary increase calculated under subdivision 2, paragraph (b). The ballot may state that existing referendum levy authority is expiring. In this case, the ballot may also compare the proposed levy authority to the existing expiring levy authority, and express the proposed increase as the amount, if any, over the expiring referendum levy authority. The ballot must designate the specific number of years, not to exceed ten, for which the referendum authorization applies. The ballot, including a ballot on the question to revoke or reduce the increased revenue amount under paragraph (c), must abbreviate the term "per adjusted pupil unit" as "per pupil." The notice required under section 275.60 may be modified to read, in cases of renewing existing levies at the same amount per pupil as in the previous year: "BY VOTING "YES" ON THIS BALLOT QUESTION, YOU ARE VOTING

"BY VOTING "YES" ON THIS BALLOT QUESTION, YOU ARE VOTING TO EXTEND AN EXISTING PROPERTY TAX REFERENDUM THAT IS SCHEDULED TO EXPIRE."

The ballot may contain a textual portion with the information required in this subdivision and a question stating substantially the following:

"Shall the increase in the revenue proposed by (petition to) the board of ......, School District No. .., be approved?"

If approved, an amount equal to the approved revenue per adjusted pupil unit times the adjusted pupil units for the school year beginning in the year after the levy is certified shall be authorized for certification for the number of years approved, if applicable, or until revoked or reduced by the voters of the district at a subsequent referendum.

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(b) The board must prepare and deliver by first class mail at least 15 days but no more than 30 days before the day of the referendum to each taxpayer a notice of the referendum and the proposed revenue increase. The board need not mail more than one notice to any taxpayer. For the purpose of giving mailed notice under this subdivision, owners must be those shown to be owners on the records of the county auditor or, in any county where tax statements are mailed by the county treasurer, on the records of the county treasurer. Every property owner whose name does not appear on the records of the county auditor or the county treasurer is deemed to have waived this mailed notice unless the owner has requested in writing that the county auditor or county treasurer, as the case may be, include the name on the records for this purpose. The notice must project the anticipated amount of tax increase in annual dollars for typical residential homesteads, agricultural homesteads, apartments, and commercial-industrial property within the school district.

The notice must state the cumulative and individual amounts per pupil of any local optional revenue, board-approved referendum authority, and voter-approved referendum authority, if any, that the board expects to certify for the next school year.

The notice for a referendum may state that an existing referendum levy is expiring and project the anticipated amount of increase over the existing referendum levy in the first year, if any, in annual dollars for typical residential homesteads, agricultural homesteads, apartments, and commercial-industrial property within the district.

The notice must include the following statement: "Passage of this referendum will result in an increase in your property taxes." However, in cases of renewing existing levies, the notice may include the following statement: "Passage of this referendum extends an existing operating referendum at the same amount per pupil as in the previous year."

- (c) A referendum on the question of revoking or reducing the increased revenue amount authorized pursuant to paragraph (a) may be called by the board. A referendum to revoke or reduce the revenue amount must state the amount per adjusted pupil unit by which the authority is to be reduced. Revenue authority approved by the voters of the district pursuant to paragraph (a) must be available to the school district at least once before it is subject to a referendum on its revocation or reduction for subsequent years. Only one revocation or reduction referendum may be held to revoke or reduce referendum revenue for any specific year and for years thereafter.
- (d) The approval of 50 percent plus one of those voting on the question is required to pass a referendum authorized by this subdivision.
- (e) At least 15 days before the day of the referendum, the district must submit a copy of the notice required under paragraph (b) to the commissioner and to the county auditor of each county in which the district is located. Within 15 days after the results

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of the referendum have been certified by the board, or in the case of a recount, the certification of the results of the recount by the canvassing board, the district must notify the commissioner of the results of the referendum.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 205.10, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Questions.** Special elections may be held in a city or town on a question on which the voters are authorized by law or charter to pass judgment. A special election on a question may only be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in either an even-numbered or odd-numbered year. A special election may be ordered by the governing body of the municipality on its own motion or, on a question that has not been submitted to the voters in an election within the previous six months, upon a petition signed by a number of voters equal to 20 percent of the votes cast at the last municipal general election. A question is carried only with the majority in its favor required by law or charter. The election officials for a special election shall be the same as for the most recent municipal general election unless changed according to law. Otherwise special elections shall be conducted and the returns made in the manner provided for the municipal general election.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to any referendum authorized on or after that date.

Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 205A.05, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Questions. (a) Special elections must be held for a school district on a question on which the voters are authorized by law to pass judgment. The special election on a question may only be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of either an even-numbered or odd-numbered year. The school board may on its own motion call a special election to vote on any matter requiring approval of the voters of a district. Upon petition filed with the school board of 50 or more voters of the school district or five percent of the number of voters voting at the preceding school district general election, whichever is greater, the school board shall by resolution call a special election to vote on any matter requiring approval of the voters of a district. A question is carried only with the majority in its favor required by law. The election officials for a special election are the same as for the most recent school district general election unless changed according to law. Otherwise, special elections must be conducted and the returns made in the manner provided for the school district general election.

(b) A special election may not be held:

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6.1	(1) during the 56 days before and the 56 days after a regularly scheduled primary or
6.2	general election conducted wholly or partially within the school district;
6.3	(2) on the date of a regularly scheduled town election in March conducted wholly
6.4	or partially within the school district; or
6.5	(3) during the 30 days before or the 30 days after a regularly scheduled town election
6.6	in March conducted wholly or partially within the school district.
6.7	(e) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, the time period in which a special
6.8	election must be conducted under any other law may be extended by the school board to
6.9	conform with the requirements of this subdivision.
6.10	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective August 1,
6.11	2015, and applies to any referendum authorized on or after that date.
6.12	Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 216B.46, is amended to read:
6.13	216B.46 MUNICIPAL ACQUISITION PROCEDURES; NOTICE;
6.14	ELECTION.
6.15	Any municipality which desires to acquire the property of a public utility as
6.16	authorized under the provisions of section 216B.45 may determine to do so by resolution of
6.17	the governing body of the municipality taken after a public hearing of which at least 30 days'
6.18	published notice shall be given as determined by the governing body. The determination
6.19	shall become effective when ratified by a majority of the qualified electors voting on the
6.20	question at a special election to be held for that purpose, not less than 60 nor more than
6.21	120 days after the resolution of the governing body of the municipality on the first Tuesday
6.22	after the first Monday in November in either an even-numbered or odd-numbered year.
6.23	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective August 1,
6.24	2015, and applies to any referendum authorized on or after that date.
6.25	Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 237.19, is amended to read:
6.26	237.19 MUNICIPAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES.
6.27	Any municipality shall have the right to own and operate a telephone exchange

Any municipality shall have the right to own and operate a telephone exchange within its own borders, subject to the provisions of this chapter. It may construct such plant, or purchase an existing plant by agreement with the owner, or where it cannot agree with the owner on price, it may acquire an existing plant by condemnation, as hereinafter provided, but in no case shall a municipality construct or purchase such a plant or proceed to acquire an existing plant by condemnation until such action by it is authorized by a majority of the electors voting upon the proposition at a general an

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election or a special election called for that purpose held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November in either an even-numbered or odd-numbered year, and if the proposal is to construct a new exchange where an exchange already exists, it shall not be authorized to do so unless 65 percent of those voting thereon vote in favor of the undertaking. A municipality that owns and operates a telephone exchange may enter into a joint venture as a partner or shareholder with a telecommunications organization to provide telecommunications services within its service area.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to any referendum authorized on or after that date.

- Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 275.065, subdivision 3, is amended to read:
- Subd. 3. **Notice of proposed property taxes.** (a) The county auditor shall prepare and the county treasurer shall deliver after November 10 and on or before November 24 each year, by first class mail to each taxpayer at the address listed on the county's current year's assessment roll, a notice of proposed property taxes. Upon written request by the taxpayer, the treasurer may send the notice in electronic form or by electronic mail instead of on paper or by ordinary mail.
  - (b) The commissioner of revenue shall prescribe the form of the notice.
- (c) The notice must inform taxpayers that it contains the amount of property taxes each taxing authority proposes to collect for taxes payable the following year. In the case of a town, or in the case of the state general tax, the final tax amount will be its proposed tax. The notice must clearly state for each city that has a population over 500, county, school district, regional library authority established under section 134.201, and metropolitan taxing districts as defined in paragraph (i), the time and place of a meeting for each taxing authority in which the budget and levy will be discussed and public input allowed, prior to the final budget and levy determination. The taxing authorities must provide the county auditor with the information to be included in the notice on or before the time it certifies its proposed levy under subdivision 1. The public must be allowed to speak at that meeting, which must occur after November 24 and must not be held before 6:00 p.m. It must provide a telephone number for the taxing authority that taxpayers may call if they have questions related to the notice and an address where comments will be received by mail, except that no notice required under this section shall be interpreted as requiring the printing of a personal telephone number or address as the contact information for a taxing authority. If a taxing authority does not maintain public offices where telephone calls can be received by the authority, the authority may inform the county of the lack of a public telephone number and the county shall not list a telephone number for that taxing authority.

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(d) The notice must state for each parcel:

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(1) the market value of the property as determined under section 273.11, and used for computing property taxes payable in the following year and for taxes payable in the current year as each appears in the records of the county assessor on November 1 of the current year; and, in the case of residential property, whether the property is classified as homestead or nonhomestead. The notice must clearly inform taxpayers of the years to which the market values apply and that the values are final values;

- (2) the items listed below, shown separately by county, city or town, and state general tax, agricultural homestead credit under section 273.1384, voter approved school levy, other local school levy, and the sum of the special taxing districts, and as a total of all taxing authorities:
  - (i) the actual tax for taxes payable in the current year; and
  - (ii) the proposed tax amount.

If the county levy under clause (2) includes an amount for a lake improvement district as defined under sections 103B.501 to 103B.581, the amount attributable for that purpose must be separately stated from the remaining county levy amount.

In the case of a town or the state general tax, the final tax shall also be its proposed tax unless the town changes its levy at a special town meeting under section 365.52. If a school district has certified under section 126C.17, subdivision 9, that a referendum will be held in the school district at the November general election, the county auditor must note next to the school district's proposed amount that a referendum is pending and that, if approved by the voters, the tax amount may be higher than shown on the notice. In the case of the city of Minneapolis, the levy for Minneapolis Park and Recreation shall be listed separately from the remaining amount of the city's levy. In the case of the city of St. Paul, the levy for the St. Paul Library Agency must be listed separately from the remaining amount of the city's levy. In the case of Ramsey County, any amount levied under section 134.07 may be listed separately from the remaining amount of the county's levy. In the case of a parcel where tax increment or the fiscal disparities areawide tax under chapter 276A or 473F applies, the proposed tax levy on the captured value or the proposed tax levy on the tax capacity subject to the areawide tax must each be stated separately and not included in the sum of the special taxing districts; and

- (3) the increase or decrease between the total taxes payable in the current year and the total proposed taxes, expressed as a percentage; and
- (4) a statement at the top of the notice stating the following: if a county or city's proposed levy for next year is greater than its actual levy for the current year, the voters may have the right to petition for a referendum on next year's levy certification, according

to section 275.80, provided that the final levy that the local government certifies in December of this year is also greater than its levy for the current year.

For purposes of this section, the amount of the tax on homesteads qualifying under the senior citizens' property tax deferral program under chapter 290B is the total amount of property tax before subtraction of the deferred property tax amount.

- (e) The notice must clearly state that the proposed or final taxes do not include the following:
  - (1) special assessments;

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- (2) levies approved by the voters after the date the proposed taxes are certified, including bond referenda and school district levy referenda;
- (3) a levy limit increase approved by the voters by the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the levy year as provided under section 275.73;
- (4) amounts necessary to pay cleanup or other costs due to a natural disaster occurring after the date the proposed taxes are certified;
- (5) amounts necessary to pay tort judgments against the taxing authority that become final after the date the proposed taxes are certified; and
- (6) the contamination tax imposed on properties which received market value reductions for contamination.
- (f) Except as provided in subdivision 7, failure of the county auditor to prepare or the county treasurer to deliver the notice as required in this section does not invalidate the proposed or final tax levy or the taxes payable pursuant to the tax levy.
- (g) If the notice the taxpayer receives under this section lists the property as nonhomestead, and satisfactory documentation is provided to the county assessor by the applicable deadline, and the property qualifies for the homestead classification in that assessment year, the assessor shall reclassify the property to homestead for taxes payable in the following year.
- (h) In the case of class 4 residential property used as a residence for lease or rental periods of 30 days or more, the taxpayer must either:
- (1) mail or deliver a copy of the notice of proposed property taxes to each tenant, renter, or lessee; or
  - (2) post a copy of the notice in a conspicuous place on the premises of the property.

The notice must be mailed or posted by the taxpayer by November 27 or within three days of receipt of the notice, whichever is later. A taxpayer may notify the county treasurer of the address of the taxpayer, agent, caretaker, or manager of the premises to which the notice must be mailed in order to fulfill the requirements of this paragraph.

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10.1	(1) For purposes of this subdivision and subdivision 6, "metropolitan special taxing
10.2	districts" means the following taxing districts in the seven-county metropolitan area that
10.3	levy a property tax for any of the specified purposes listed below:
10.4	(1) Metropolitan Council under section 473.132, 473.167, 473.249, 473.325,
10.5	473.446, 473.521, 473.547, or 473.834;
10.6	(2) Metropolitan Airports Commission under section 473.667, 473.671, or 473.672;
10.7	and
10.8	(3) Metropolitan Mosquito Control Commission under section 473.711.
10.9	For purposes of this section, any levies made by the regional rail authorities in the
10.10	county of Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, or Washington under chapter
10.11	398A shall be included with the appropriate county's levy.
10.12	(j) The governing body of a county, city, or school district may, with the consent
10.13	of the county board, include supplemental information with the statement of proposed
10.14	property taxes about the impact of state aid increases or decreases on property tax
10.15	increases or decreases and on the level of services provided in the affected jurisdiction.
10.16	This supplemental information may include information for the following year, the current
10.17	year, and for as many consecutive preceding years as deemed appropriate by the governing
10.18	body of the county, city, or school district. It may include only information regarding:
10.19	(1) the impact of inflation as measured by the implicit price deflator for state and
10.20	local government purchases;
10.21	(2) population growth and decline;
10.22	(3) state or federal government action; and
10.23	(4) other financial factors that affect the level of property taxation and local services
10.24	that the governing body of the county, city, or school district may deem appropriate to
10.25	include.
10.26	The information may be presented using tables, written narrative, and graphic
10.27	representations and may contain instruction toward further sources of information or
10.28	opportunity for comment.
10.29	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective for taxes payable in 2016 and
10.30	thereafter.
10.31	Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 275.07, subdivision 1, is amended to read:
10.32	Subdivision 1. <b>Certification of levy.</b> (a) Except as provided under paragraph (b),
10.33	the taxes voted by cities, counties, school districts, and special districts shall be certified
10.34	by the proper authorities to the county auditor on or before five working days after
10.35	December 20 in each year. A town must certify the levy adopted by the town board to
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the county auditor by September 15 each year. If the town board modifies the levy at a special town meeting after September 15, the town board must recertify its levy to the county auditor on or before five working days after December 20. If a city or county levy is subject to a referendum under section 275.80 and the referendum was approved by the voters, the maximum levy certified under this section is the proposed levy certified under section 275.065. If the referendum was not approved, the maximum amount of levy that a city or county may approve under this section is the maximum alternative levy allowed in section 275.80, subdivision 2. The city or county may choose to certify a levy less than the allowed maximum amount. If a city, town, county, school district, or special district fails to certify its levy by that date, its levy shall be the amount levied by it for the preceding year.

- (b)(i) The taxes voted by counties under sections 103B.241, 103B.245, and 103B.251 shall be separately certified by the county to the county auditor on or before five working days after December 20 in each year. The taxes certified shall not be reduced by the county auditor by the aid received under section 273.1398, subdivision 3. If a county fails to certify its levy by that date, its levy shall be the amount levied by it for the preceding year.
- (ii) For purposes of the proposed property tax notice under section 275.065 and the property tax statement under section 276.04, for the first year in which the county implements the provisions of this paragraph, the county auditor shall reduce the county's levy for the preceding year to reflect any amount levied for water management purposes under clause (i) included in the county's levy.
- **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for taxes payable in 2016 and thereafter.
  - Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 275.60, is amended to read:

## 275.60 LEVY OR BOND REFERENDUM; BALLOT NOTICE.

- (a) Notwithstanding any general or special law or any charter provisions, but subject to section 126C.17, subdivision 9, any question submitted to the voters by any local governmental subdivision at a general or special an election after June 8, 1995 June 30, 2015, authorizing a property tax levy or tax rate increase, including the issuance of debt obligations payable in whole or in part from property taxes, must include on the ballot the following notice in boldface type:
- "BY VOTING "YES" ON THIS BALLOT QUESTION, YOU ARE VOTING FOR
  A PROPERTY TAX INCREASE."
  - (b) For purposes of this section and section 275.61, "local governmental subdivision" includes counties, home rule and statutory cities, towns, school districts, and all special

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taxing districts. This statement is in addition to any general or special laws or any charter 12.1 12.2 provisions that govern the contents of a ballot question and, in the case of a question on the issuance of debt obligations, may be supplemented by a description of revenues 12.3 pledged to payment of the obligations that are intended as the primary source of payment. 12.4 (c) An election under this section must be held on the first Tuesday after the first 12.5 Monday in November of either an even-numbered or odd-numbered year. This paragraph 12.6 does not apply to an election on levying a tax or issuing debt obligations to finance the 12.7 local government's response to a disaster or emergency. An election for these purposes 12.8 may be held on a date set by the governing body. "Disaster" means a situation that creates 12.9 an actual or imminent serious threat to the health and safety of persons or a situation that 12.10 has resulted or is likely to result in catastrophic loss to property or the environment. 12.11 12.12 "Emergency" means an unforeseen combination of circumstances that calls for immediate action to prevent a disaster from developing or occurring. 12.13 (e) (d) This section does not apply to a school district bond election if the debt 12.14 12.15 service payments are to be made entirely from transfers of revenue from the capital fund to the debt service fund. 12.16 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective August 1, 12.17 2015, and applies to any referendum authorized on or after that date. 12.18 Sec. 10. [275.80] LEVY INCREASE; REVERSE REFERENDUM 12.19 **AUTHORIZED.** 12.20 Subdivision 1. **Citation.** This section shall be known as the "Property Tax Payers' 12.21 Empowerment Act." 12.22 Subd. 2. **Definitions.** (a) For purposes of this section, the following terms have 12.23 12.24 the meanings given. (b) "General levy" means the total levy certified under section 275.07 by the local 12.25 governmental unit excluding any levy that was approved by the voters at a general or 12.26 special election. 12.27 (c) "Local governmental unit" means a county or a statutory or home rule charter 12.28 12.29 city with a population of 500 or greater. (d) "Maximum alternative levy" for taxes levied in a current year by a local 12.30 governmental unit means the sum of (i) its nondebt levy certified two years previous to the 12.31 current year, and (ii) the amount of its proposed levy for the current year levied for the 12.32

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purposes listed in section 275.70, subdivision 5, clauses (1) to (5).

13.1	(e) "Nondebt levy" means the total levy certified under section 275.07 by the local
13.2	governmental unit, minus any amount levied for the purposes listed in section 275.70,
13.3	subdivision 5, clauses (1) to (5).
13.4	Subd. 3. Levy increase; reverse referendum authority. If the certified general
13.5	levy exceeds the general levy in the previous year, the voters may petition for a
13.6	referendum on the levy to be certified for the following year. The county auditor must
13.7	publish information on the right to petition for a referendum as provided in section 276.04,
13.8	subdivisions 1 and 2. If by June 30, a petition signed by the voters equal in number to ten
13.9	percent of the votes cast in the last general election requesting a vote on the levy is filed
13.10	with the county auditor, a question on the levy to be certified for the current year must be
13.11	placed on the ballot at either the general election or at a special election held on the first
13.12	Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the current calendar year.
13.13	Subd. 4. Prohibition against new debt before the election. Notwithstanding any
13.14	other provision of law, ordinance, or local charter provision, a county or city must not issue
13.15	any new debt or obligation from the time the petition for referendum is filed with the county
13.16	auditor under subdivision 3 until the day after the referendum required under this section is
13.17	held, except as allowed in this subdivision. Refunding bonds and bonds that have already
13.18	received voter approval are exempt from the prohibition in this subdivision. For purposes
13.19	of this subdivision, "obligation" has the meaning given in section 475.51, subdivision 3.
13.20	Subd. 5. Ballot question; consequence of the vote. (a) The question submitted to
13.21	the voters as required under subdivision 3 shall take the following form:
13.22	"The governing body of has imposed the following property tax levy in the last
13.23	two years and is proposing the following maximum levy increase for the coming year:
13.24	(previous payable year) (current payable year) (coming payable year)
13.25	<u>Total levy</u> <u>Total levy</u> <u>Maximum proposed levy</u>
13.26	<u>\$</u> <u>\$</u>
13.27	Shall the governing body of be allowed to impose the maximum proposed
13.28	levy listed above?
13.29	<u>Yes</u>
13.30	<u>No</u>
13.31	If the majority of votes cast are "no," its maximum allowed property tax levy for the
13.32	coming year will be reduced to its maximum alternative levy of"
13.33	(b) If a city is subject to this provision, it will provide the county auditor with
13.34	information on its proposed levy by September 30 necessary to calculate the maximum
13.35	alternative levy under subdivision 2.

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(c) If the majority of votes cast on this question are in the affirmative, the levy certified by the local governmental unit under section 275.07 must be less than or equal to its proposed levy under section 275.065. If the question does not receive sufficient affirmative votes, the levy amount that the local governmental unit certifies under section 275.07 in the current year must be less than or equal to its maximum alternative levy as defined in subdivision 2.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for taxes payable in 2016 and thereafter.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 276.04, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Auditor to publish rates.** On receiving the tax lists from the county auditor, the county treasurer shall, if directed by the county board, give three weeks' published notice in a newspaper specifying the rates of taxation for all general purposes and the amounts raised for each specific purpose. If a city or county is subject to a petition of the voters due to a general levy increase as provided in section 275.80, the published notice must also include the general levy for the current year and the previous year for that city or county along with the statement in the following form:

"Because the governing body of ..... increased its nonvoter approved levy in the current year, the voters in that jurisdiction have the right to petition for a referendum under section 275.80 on that jurisdiction's levy amount. To invoke the referendum, a petition signed by voters equal to ten percent of the votes cast in the last general election must be filed with the county auditor by June 30 of the current year."

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for taxes payable in 2016 and thereafter.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 276.04, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Contents of tax statements. (a) The treasurer shall provide for the printing of the tax statements. The commissioner of revenue shall prescribe the form of the property tax statement and its contents. The tax statement must not state or imply that property tax credits are paid by the state of Minnesota. The statement must contain a tabulated statement of the dollar amount due to each taxing authority and the amount of the state tax from the parcel of real property for which a particular tax statement is prepared. The dollar amounts attributable to the county, the state tax, the voter approved school tax, the other local school tax, the township or municipality, and the total of the metropolitan special taxing districts as defined in section 275.065, subdivision 3, paragraph (i), must be separately stated.

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The amounts due all other special taxing districts, if any, may be aggregated except that any levies made by the regional rail authorities in the county of Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, or Washington under chapter 398A shall be listed on a separate line directly under the appropriate county's levy. If the county levy under this paragraph includes an amount for a lake improvement district as defined under sections 103B.501 to 103B.581, the amount attributable for that purpose must be separately stated from the remaining county levy amount. In the case of Ramsey County, if the county levy under this paragraph includes an amount for public library service under section 134.07, the amount attributable for that purpose may be separated from the remaining county levy amount. The amount of the tax on homesteads qualifying under the senior citizens' property tax deferral program under chapter 290B is the total amount of property tax before subtraction of the deferred property tax amount. The amount of the tax on contamination value imposed under sections 270.91 to 270.98, if any, must also be separately stated. The dollar amounts, including the dollar amount of any special assessments, may be rounded to the nearest even whole dollar. For purposes of this section whole odd-numbered dollars may be adjusted to the next higher even-numbered dollar. The amount of market value excluded under section 273.11, subdivision 16, if any, must also be listed on the tax statement.

- (b) The property tax statements for manufactured homes and sectional structures taxed as personal property shall contain the same information that is required on the tax statements for real property.
- (c) Real and personal property tax statements must contain the following information in the order given in this paragraph. The information must contain the current year tax information in the right column with the corresponding information for the previous year in a column on the left:
  - (1) the property's estimated market value under section 273.11, subdivision 1;
- (2) the property's homestead market value exclusion under section 273.13, subdivision 35;
  - (3) the property's taxable market value under section 272.03, subdivision 15;
- 15.29 (4) the property's gross tax, before credits;
- 15.30 (5) for homestead agricultural properties, the credit under section 273.1384;
- 15.31 (6) any credits received under sections 273.119; 273.1234 or 273.1235; 273.135;
  15.32 273.1391; 273.1398, subdivision 4; 469.171; and 473H.10, except that the amount of
  15.33 credit received under section 273.135 must be separately stated and identified as "taconite
- tax relief"; and

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15.35 (7) the net tax payable in the manner required in paragraph (a).

(d) If a city or county is subject to a petition of the voters due to a general levy increase as provided in section 275.80, the tax statement must also include the general levy for the current year and the previous year for that city or county along with the following statement:

"Because the governing body of ...... increased its nonvoter approved levy in the current year, the voters in that jurisdiction have the right to petition for a referendum on that jurisdiction's levy amount under section 275.80. To invoke the referendum, a petition signed by voters equal to ten percent of the votes cast in the last general election on this issue must be filed with the county auditor by June 30 of the current year."

(e) If the county uses envelopes for mailing property tax statements and if the county agrees, a taxing district may include a notice with the property tax statement notifying taxpayers when the taxing district will begin its budget deliberations for the current year, and encouraging taxpayers to attend the hearings. If the county allows notices to be included in the envelope containing the property tax statement, and if more than one taxing district relative to a given property decides to include a notice with the tax statement, the county treasurer or auditor must coordinate the process and may combine the information on a single announcement.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for taxes payable in 2016 and thereafter.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 412.221, subdivision 2, is amended to read: Subd. 2. Contracts. The council shall have power to make such contracts as may be deemed necessary or desirable to make effective any power possessed by the council. The city may purchase personal property through a conditional sales contract and real property through a contract for deed under which contracts the seller is confined to the remedy of recovery of the property in case of nonpayment of all or part of the purchase price, which shall be payable over a period of not to exceed five years. When the contract price of property to be purchased by contract for deed or conditional sales contract exceeds 0.24177 percent of the estimated market value of the city, the city may not enter into such a contract for at least ten days after publication in the official newspaper of a council resolution determining to purchase property by such a contract; and, if before the end of that time a petition asking for an election on the proposition signed by voters equal to ten percent of the number of voters at the last regular city election is filed with the clerk, the city may not enter into such a contract until the proposition has been approved by a majority of the votes cast on the question at a regular or special an election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of either an even-numbered or odd-numbered year.

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**EFFECTIVE DATE.** Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to any referendum authorized on or after that date.

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 412.301, is amended to read:

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# 412.301 FINANCING PURCHASE OF CERTAIN EQUIPMENT.

- (a) The council may issue certificates of indebtedness or capital notes subject to the city debt limits to purchase capital equipment.
  - (b) For purposes of this section, "capital equipment" means:
- (1) public safety equipment, ambulance and other medical equipment, road construction and maintenance equipment, and other capital equipment; and
- (2) computer hardware and software, whether bundled with machinery or equipment or unbundled, together with application development services and training related to the use of the computer hardware or software.
- (c) The equipment or software must have an expected useful life at least as long as the terms of the certificates or notes.
- (d) Such certificates or notes shall be payable in not more than ten years and shall be issued on such terms and in such manner as the council may determine.
- (e) If the amount of the certificates or notes to be issued to finance any such purchase exceeds 0.25 percent of the estimated market value of taxable property in the city, they shall not be issued for at least ten days after publication in the official newspaper of a council resolution determining to issue them; and if before the end of that time, a petition asking for an election on the proposition signed by voters equal to ten percent of the number of voters at the last regular municipal election is filed with the clerk, such certificates or notes shall not be issued until the proposition of their issuance has been approved by a majority of the votes cast on the question at a regular or special an election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of either an even-numbered or odd-numbered year.
- (f) A tax levy shall be made for the payment of the principal and interest on such certificates or notes, in accordance with section 475.61, as in the case of bonds.
- 17.28 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to any referendum authorized on or after that date.

# 17.30 Sec. 15. [416.17] VOTER APPROVAL REQUIRED; LEASES OF PUBLIC 17.31 BUILDINGS.

Subdivision 1. Reverse referendum; certain leases. (a) Before executing a qualified lease, a municipality must publish notice of its intention to execute the lease

and the date and time of a hearing to obtain public comment on the matter. The notice must be published in the official newspaper of the municipality or in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality and must include a statement of the amount of the obligations to be issued by the authority and the maximum amount of annual rent to be paid by the municipality under the qualified lease. The notice must be published at least 14, but not more than 28, days before the date of the hearing.

- (b) A municipality may enter a lease subject to paragraph (a) only upon obtaining the approval of a majority of the voters voting on the question of issuing the obligations, if a petition requesting a vote on the issuance is signed by voters equal to five percent of the votes cast in the municipality in the last general election and is filed with the county auditor within 30 days after the public hearing.
- Subd. 2. **Definitions.** (a) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given them.
- (b) "Authority" includes any of the following governmental units, the boundaries of which include all or part of the geographic area of the municipality:
  - (1) a housing and redevelopment authority, as defined in section 469.002;
- (2) a port authority, as defined in section 469.048;
  - (3) an economic development authority, as defined in section 469.090; or
- (4) an entity established or exercising powers under a special law with powers similar to those of an entity described in clauses (1) to (3).
- (c) "Municipality" means a statutory or home rule charter city, a county, or a town described in section 368.01, but does not include a city of the first class, however organized, as defined in section 410.01.
- (d) "Qualified lease" means a lease for use of public land, all or part of a public building, or other public facilities consisting of real property for a term of three or more years as a lessee if the property to be leased to the municipality was acquired or improved with the proceeds of obligations, as defined in section 475.51, subdivision 3, issued by an authority.
  - Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 426.19, subdivision 2, is amended to read:
- Subd. 2. **Referendum in certain cases.** Before the pledge of any such revenues to the payment of any such bonds, warrants or certificates of indebtedness, except bonds, warrants or certificates of indebtedness to construct, reconstruct, enlarge or equip a municipal liquor store shall be made, the governing body shall submit to the voters of the city the question of whether such revenues shall be so pledged and such pledge shall not be binding on the city until it shall have been approved by a majority of the voters voting

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on the question at either a general an election or special election called for that purpose held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of either an even-numbered or odd-numbered year. No election shall be required for pledge of such revenues for payment of bonds, warrants or certificates of indebtedness to construct, reconstruct, enlarge or equip a municipal liquor store.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to any referendum authorized on or after that date.

Sec. 17. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 447.045, subdivision 2, is amended to read: Subd. 2. **Statutory city; on-sale and off-sale store.** If the voters of a statutory city operating an on-sale and off-sale municipal liquor store, at a general or special an election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of either an even-numbered or odd-numbered year, vote in favor of contributing from its liquor dispensary fund toward the construction of a community hospital, the city council may appropriate not more than \$60,000 from the fund to any incorporated nonprofit hospital association to build a community hospital in the statutory city. The hospital must be governed by a board including two or more members of the statutory city council and be open to all residents of the statutory city on equal terms. This appropriation must not exceed one-half the total cost of construction of the hospital. The council must not appropriate the money unless the average net earnings of the on-sale and off-sale municipal liquor store have been at least \$10,000 for the last five completed fiscal years before the date of the appropriation.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to any referendum authorized on or after that date.

Sec. 18. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 447.045, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Statutory city; off-sale or on- and off-sale store.** (a) If a statutory city operates an off-sale, or an on- and off-sale municipal liquor store it may provide for a vote at a general or special an election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of either an even-numbered or odd-numbered year on the question of contributing from the city liquor dispensary fund to build, maintain, and operate a community hospital. If the vote is in favor, the city council may appropriate money from the fund to an incorporated hospital association for a period of four years. The appropriation must be from the net profits or proceeds of the municipal liquor store. It must not exceed \$4,000 a year for hospital construction and maintenance or \$1,000 a year for operation. The hospital must be open to all residents of the community on equal terms.

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(b) The council must not appropriate the money unless the average net earnings of the off-sale, or on- and off-sale municipal liquor store have been at least \$8,000 for the last two completed years before the date of the appropriation.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to any referendum authorized on or after that date.

- Sec. 19. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 447.045, subdivision 4, is amended to read:
- Subd. 4. **Fourth class city operating store.** If a city of the fourth class operates a municipal liquor store, it may provide for a vote at a general or special an election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of either an even-numbered or odd-numbered year on the question of contributing from the profit in the city liquor dispensary fund to build, equip, and maintain a community hospital within the city limits. If the vote is in favor, the city council may appropriate not more than \$200,000 from profits in the fund for the purpose. The hospital must be open to all residents of the city on equal terms.

The city may issue certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of and payable only from profits from the operation of municipal liquor stores.

20.17 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective August 1, 20.18 2015, and applies to any referendum authorized on or after that date.

- Sec. 20. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 447.045, subdivision 6, is amended to read:
- Subd. 6. **Statutory city; fourth class.** If a fourth class statutory city operates a municipal liquor store, it may provide for a vote at a general or special an election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of either an even-numbered or odd-numbered year on the question of contributing from the city liquor dispensary fund not more than \$15,000 a year for five years to build and maintain a community hospital. If the vote is in favor the council may appropriate the money from the fund to an incorporated community hospital association in the city.
- 20.27 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective August 1, 20.28 2015, and applies to any referendum authorized on or after that date.
- Sec. 21. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 447.045, subdivision 7, is amended to read:
- Subd. 7. **Statutory city; any store.** If a statutory city operates a municipal liquor store, it may provide for a vote at a general or special an election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of either an even-numbered or odd-numbered year

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on the question of contributing from the statutory city liquor dispensary fund toward the acquisition, construction, improvement, maintenance, and operation of a community hospital. If the vote is in favor, the council may appropriate money from time to time out of the net profits or proceeds of the municipal liquor store to an incorporated nonprofit hospital association in the statutory city. The hospital association must be governed by a board of directors elected by donors of \$50 or more, who each have one vote. The hospital must be open to all residents of the community on equal terms.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to any referendum authorized on or after that date.

Sec. 22. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 452.11, is amended to read:

### 452.11 SUBMISSION TO VOTERS.

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No city of the first class shall acquire or construct any public utility under the terms of sections 452.08 to 452.13 unless the proposition to acquire or construct same has first been submitted to the qualified electors of the city at a general city election or at a special election called for that purpose, held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of either an even-numbered or odd-numbered year and has been approved by a majority vote of all electors voting upon the proposition.

The question of issuing public utility certificates as provided in section 452.09 may, at the option of the council, be submitted at the same election as the question of the acquisition or construction of the public utility.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to any referendum authorized on or after that date.

Sec. 23. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 455.24, is amended to read:

# 455.24 SUBMISSION TO VOTERS.

Before incurring any expense under the powers conferred by section 455.23, the approval of the voters of the city shall first be had at a general or special an election held therein on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of either an even-numbered or odd-numbered year. If a majority of the voters of the city participating at the election shall vote in favor of the construction of the system of poles, wires and cables herein authorized to be made, the council shall proceed with the construction.

21.31 <u>EFFECTIVE DATE.</u> Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective August 1, 21.32 2015, and applies to any referendum authorized on or after that date.

Sec. 24. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 455.29, is amended to read:

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### 455.29 MUNICIPALITIES MAY EXTEND ELECTRIC SERVICE.

Except as otherwise restricted by chapter 216B, the governing body, or the commission or board charged with the operation of the public utilities, if one exists therein, of any municipality in the state owning and operating an electric light and power plant for the purpose of the manufacture and sale of electrical power or for the purchase and redistribution of electrical power, may, upon a two-thirds vote of the governing body, or the commission or board, in addition to all other powers now possessed by such municipality, sell electricity to customers, singly or collectively, outside of such municipality, within the state but not to exceed a distance of 30 miles from the corporate limits of the municipality. Before any municipality shall have the power to extend its lines and sell electricity outside of the municipality as provided by sections 455.29 and 455.30, the governing body shall first submit to the voters of the municipality, at a general or special an election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of either an even-numbered or odd-numbered year, the general principle of going outside the municipality and fixing the maximum amount of contemplated expenditures reasonably expected to be made for any and all extensions then or thereafter contemplated. Three weeks' published notice shall be given of such election as required by law, and if a majority of those voting upon the proposition favors the same, then the municipality shall thereafter be considered as having chosen to enter the general business of extending its electric light and power facilities beyond the corporate limits of the municipality. It shall not be necessary to submit to a vote of the people the question of any specific enlargement, extension, or improvement of any outside lines; provided the voters of the municipality have generally elected to exercise the privileges afforded by sections 455.29 and 455.30, and, provided, that each and any specific extension, enlargement, or improvement project is within the limit of the maximum expenditure authorized at the election. In cities operating under a home rule charter, where a vote of the people is not now required in order to extend electric light and power lines, no election shall be required under the provisions of any act. At any election held to determine the attitude of the voters upon this principle, the question shall be simply stated upon the ballot provided therefor, and shall be substantially in the following form: "Shall the city of ...... undertake the general proposition of extending its electric light and power lines beyond the limits of the municipality, and limit the maximum expenditures for any and all future extensions to the sum of \$.....?" For this purpose every municipality is authorized and empowered to extend the lines, wires, and fixtures of its plant to such customers and may issue certificates of indebtedness therefor in an amount not to exceed the actual cost

of the extensions and for a term not to exceed the reasonable life of the extensions. These certificates of indebtedness shall in no case be made a charge against the municipality, but shall be payable and paid out of current revenues of the plant other than taxes.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to any referendum authorized on or after that date.

Sec. 25. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 459.06, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Accept donations.** Any county, city, or town may by resolution of its governing body accept donations of land that the governing body deems to be better adapted for the production of timber and wood than for any other purpose, for a forest, and may manage it on forestry principles. The donor of not less than 100 acres of any such land shall be entitled to have the land perpetually bear the donor's name. The governing body of any city or town, when funds are available or have been levied therefor, may, when authorized by a majority vote by ballot of the voters voting at any general or special city election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of either an even-numbered or odd-numbered year or the annual town meeting where the question is properly submitted, purchase or obtain by condemnation proceedings, and preferably at the sources of streams, any tract of land for a forest which is better adapted for the production of timber and wood than for any other purpose, and which is conveniently located for the purpose, and manage it on forestry principles. The city or town may annually levy a tax on all taxable property within its boundaries to procure and maintain such forests.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to any referendum authorized on or after that date.

Sec. 26. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 469.053, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. **Reverse referendum.** A city may increase its levy for port authority purposes under subdivision 4 only as provided in this subdivision. Its city council must first pass a resolution stating the proposed amount of levy increase. The city must then publish the resolution together with a notice of public hearing on the resolution for two successive weeks in its official newspaper or, if none exists, in a newspaper of general circulation in the city. The hearing must be held two to four weeks after the first publication. After the hearing, the city council may decide to take no action or may adopt a resolution authorizing the proposed increase or a lesser increase. A resolution authorizing an increase must be published in the city's official newspaper or, if none exists, in a newspaper of general circulation in the city. The resolution is not effective if a

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petition requesting a referendum on the resolution is filed with the city clerk within 30 days of publication of the resolution. The petition must be signed by voters equaling five percent of the votes cast in the city in the last general election. The resolution is effective if approved by a majority of those voting on the question. The commissioner of revenue shall prepare a suggested form of referendum question. The referendum must be held at a special or general an election before October 1 of the year for which the levy increase is proposed conducted on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of either an even-numbered or odd-numbered year. If approved by the voters, the levy increase may take effect no sooner than the next calendar year.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to any referendum authorized on or after that date.

Sec. 27. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 469.0724, is amended to read:

#### 469.0724 GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS.

The port authority of Cannon Falls or Redwood Falls must not proceed with the sale of general obligation tax-supported bonds until the city council by resolution approves the proposed issuance. The resolution must be published in the official newspaper. If, within 30 days after the publication, a petition signed by voters equal in number to ten percent of the number of voters at the last regular city election is filed with the city clerk, the city and port authority must not issue the general obligation tax-supported bonds until the proposition has been approved by a majority of the votes cast on the question at a regular or special an election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of either an even-numbered or odd-numbered year.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for the city of Cannon Falls and the city of Redwood Falls the day after the governing body and chief clerical officer of the city timely comply with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.

Sec. 28. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 469.107, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Reverse referendum.** A city may increase its levy for economic development authority purposes under subdivision 1 in the following way. Its city council must first pass a resolution stating the proposed amount of levy increase. The city must then publish the resolution together with a notice of public hearing on the resolution for two successive weeks in its official newspaper or if none exists in a newspaper of general circulation in the city. The hearing must be held two to four weeks after the first publication. After the hearing, the city council may decide to take no action or may

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adopt a resolution authorizing the proposed increase or a lesser increase. A resolution authorizing an increase must be published in the city's official newspaper or if none exists in a newspaper of general circulation in the city. The resolution is not effective if a petition requesting a referendum on the resolution is filed with the city clerk within 30 days of publication of the resolution. The petition must be signed by voters equaling five percent of the votes cast in the city in the last general election. The election must be held at a general or special an election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of either an even-numbered or odd-numbered year. Notice of the election must be given in the manner required by law. The notice must state the purpose and amount of the levy.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to any referendum authorized on or after that date.

Sec. 29. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 469.190, subdivision 1, is amended to read: Subdivision 1. **Authorization.** Notwithstanding section 477A.016 or any other law, a statutory or home rule charter city may by ordinance, and a town may by the affirmative vote of the electors at the annual town meeting, or at a special town meeting, impose a tax of up to three percent on the gross receipts from the furnishing for consideration of lodging at a hotel, motel, rooming house, tourist court, or resort, other than the renting or leasing of it for a continuous period of 30 days or more. A statutory or home rule charter city may by ordinance impose the tax authorized under this subdivision on the camping site receipts of a municipal campground.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to any referendum authorized on or after that date.

Sec. 30. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 469.190, subdivision 5, is amended to read:

Subd. 5. **Reverse referendum.** If the county board passes a resolution under subdivision 4 to impose the tax, the resolution must be published for two successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation within the unorganized territory, together with a notice fixing a date for a public hearing on the proposed tax.

The hearing must be held not less than two weeks nor more than four weeks after the first publication of the notice. After the public hearing, the county board may determine to take no further action, or may adopt a resolution authorizing the tax as originally proposed or approving a lesser rate of tax. The resolution must be published in a newspaper of general circulation within the unorganized territory. The voters of the unorganized territory may request a referendum on the proposed tax by filing a petition with the county

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auditor within 30 days after the resolution is published. The petition must be signed by voters who reside in the unorganized territory. The number of signatures must equal at least five percent of the number of persons voting in the unorganized territory in the last general election. If such a petition is timely filed, the resolution is not effective until it has been submitted to the voters residing in the unorganized territory at a general or special an election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of either an even-numbered or odd-numbered year and a majority of votes cast on the question of approving the resolution are in the affirmative. The commissioner of revenue shall prepare a suggested form of question to be presented at the referendum.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to any referendum authorized on or after that date.

- Sec. 31. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 471.57, subdivision 3, is amended to read:
- Subd. 3. **May use fund for other purposes upon vote.** The council of any municipality which has established a public works reserve fund by an ordinance designating the specific improvement or type of capital improvement for which the fund may be used may submit to the voters of the municipality at any regular or special an election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of either an even-numbered or odd-numbered year the question of using the fund for some other purpose. If a majority of the votes cast on the question are in favor of such diversion from the original purpose of the fund, it may be used for any purpose so approved by the voters.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to any referendum authorized on or after that date.

Sec. 32. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 471.571, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Expenditure from fund, limitation.** No expenditure for any one project in excess of 60 percent of one year's levy or \$25,000, whichever is greater, may be made from such permanent improvement or replacement fund in any year without first obtaining the approval of a majority of the voters voting at a general or special municipal election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of either an even-numbered or odd-numbered year at which the question of making such expenditure has been submitted. In submitting any proposal to the voters for approval, the amount proposed to be spent and the purpose thereof shall be stated in the proposal submitted. The proceeds of such levies may be pledged for the payment of any bonds issued pursuant to law for

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any purposes authorized hereby and annual payments upon such bonds or interest may be made without additional authorization.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to any referendum authorized on or after that date.

Sec. 33. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 471.572, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **Tax levy.** The governing body of a city may establish, by a two-thirds vote of all its members, by ordinance or resolution a reserve fund and may annually levy a property tax for the support of the fund. The proceeds of taxes levied for its support must be paid into the reserve fund. Any other revenue from a source not required by law to be paid into another fund for purposes other than those provided for the use of the reserve fund may be paid into the fund. Before a tax is levied under this section, the city must publish in the official newspaper of the city an initial resolution authorizing the tax levy. If within ten days after the publication a petition is filed with the city clerk requesting an election on the tax levy signed by a number of qualified voters greater than ten percent of the number who voted in the city at the last general election, the tax may not be levied until the levy has been approved by a majority of the votes cast on it at a regular or special an election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of either an even-numbered or odd-numbered year.

27.19 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective August 1, 27.20 2015, and applies to any referendum authorized on or after that date.

Sec. 34. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 471.572, subdivision 4, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. **Use of fund for a specific purpose.** If the city has established a reserve fund, it may submit to the voters at a regular or special an election held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of either an even-numbered or odd-numbered year the question of whether use of the fund should be restricted to a specific improvement or type of capital improvement. If a majority of the votes cast on the question are in favor of the limitation on the use of the reserve fund, it may be used only for the purpose approved by the voters.

EFFECTIVE DATE. Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective August 1, 2015, and applies to any referendum authorized on or after that date.

Sec. 35. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 475.59, is amended to read:

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## 475.59 MANNER OF SUBMISSION; NOTICE.

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Subdivision 1. Generally; notice. When the governing body of a municipality resolves to issue bonds for any purpose requiring the approval of the electors, it shall provide for submission of the proposition of their issuance at a general or special election or town or school district meeting. Notice of such election or meeting shall be given in the manner required by law and shall state the maximum amount and the purpose of the proposed issue. In any school district, the school board or board of education may, according to its judgment and discretion, submit as a single ballot question or as two or more separate questions in the notice of election and ballots the proposition of their issuance for any one or more of the following, stated conjunctively or in the alternative: acquisition or enlargement of sites, acquisition, betterment, erection, furnishing, equipping of one or more new schoolhouses, remodeling, repairing, improving, adding to, betterment, furnishing, equipping of one or more existing schoolhouses. In any city, town, or county, the governing body may, according to its judgment and discretion, submit as a single ballot question or as two or more separate questions in the notice of election and ballots the proposition of their issuance, stated conjunctively or in the alternative, for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of any facilities at one or more locations.

Subd. 2. Election date. An election to approve issuance of bonds under this section held by a municipality other than a town, must be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of either an even-numbered or odd-numbered year. An election under this section held by a town may be held on the same day as the annual town meeting or on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of either an even-numbered or odd-numbered year.

Subd. 3. Special laws. If a referendum on the issuance of bonds or other debt obligations authorized in a special law is required, it must be held on a date as provided in subdivision 2, notwithstanding any provision in the special law authorizing the referendum to be held at any other time.

Subd. 4. Exception for disaster or emergency. Subdivisions 2 and 3, and any other law requiring an election to approve issuance of bonds or other debt obligations to be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of either an even-numbered or odd-numbered year, do not apply to issuance of bonds or other debt obligations to finance the municipality's response to an emergency or disaster. "Disaster" means a situation that creates an actual or imminent serious threat to the health and safety of persons or a situation that has resulted or is likely to result in catastrophic loss to property or the environment. "Emergency" means an unforeseen combination of circumstances that calls for immediate action to prevent a disaster from developing or occurring.

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**EFFECTIVE DATE.** Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective August 1, 29.1 2015, and applies to any referendum authorized on or after that date. 29.2 Sec. 36. REPEALER. 29.3 Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 205.10, subdivision 3, is repealed. 29.4 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** Except as otherwise provided, this act is effective August 1, 29.5 2015, and applies to any referendum authorized on or after that date. 29.6 ARTICLE 2 29.7 PROPERTY TAXES 298 Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 40A.18, subdivision 2, is amended to read: 29.9 Subd. 2. Allowed commercial and industrial operations. Commercial and 29.10 industrial operations are not allowed on land within an agricultural preserve except: 29.11 (1) small on-farm commercial or industrial operations normally associated with and 29.12 important to farming in the agricultural preserve area; 29.13 (2) storage use of existing farm buildings that does not disrupt the integrity of the 29.14 29.15 agricultural preserve; and (3) small commercial use of existing farm buildings for trades not disruptive to the 29.16 integrity of the agricultural preserve such as a carpentry shop, small scale mechanics shop, 29.17 and similar activities that a farm operator might conduct-; and 29.18 (4) wireless communication installments and related equipment and structure 29.19 capable of providing technology potentially beneficial to farming activities. 29.20 "Existing" in clauses (2) and (3) means existing on August 1, 1989. 29.21 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following enactment. 29.22 Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 273.072, is amended by adding a subdivision 29.23 to read: 29.24 Subd. 7. Termination of local assessor's office by town vote. (a) A town or 29.25 township may elect at its annual meeting to enter into a joint assessment agreement with 29.26 the county in which the town or township is wholly or partially situated, for purposes of 29.27 providing assessments under this section. The county to which assessment duties have 29.28 thereto been transferred shall enter into an agreement with the electing town or township 29.29 under terms negotiated with the town or township, or, if such terms cannot be mutually 29.30 determined, on terms pursuant to the county's authority under this chapter. 29.31

(b) If after electing to enter into a joint assessment agreement under paragraph

(a), the town or township determines that the interests of the town or township may be

better served through valuation by local assessors, it may, at its annual meeting, revoke
the election. Revocation under this paragraph may not be made within four years after
the election in paragraph (a). A revocation under this paragraph is effective at the second
assessment date following the revocation. The office of the town or township assessor shall
be filled as provided by charter or law 90 days before the effective date of the revocation.

## **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective July 1, 2015.

- Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 273.124, subdivision 14, is amended to read:
- 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 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 agricultural property consists of at least 40 acres including undivided government lots and correctional 40's;
- (2) the owner, the owner's spouse, or a grandchild, child, sibling, or parent of the owner or of 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,

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family farm corporation, joint family farm venture, or limited liability company of which the person is a partner, shareholder, or member;

- (3) both the owner of the agricultural property and the person who is actively farming the agricultural property under clause (2), are Minnesota residents;
- (4) neither the owner nor the spouse of the owner claims another agricultural homestead in Minnesota; and
- (5) neither the owner nor the person actively farming the agricultural 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) Agricultural 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.
- (iv) As used in this paragraph, "agricultural property" means class 2a property and any class 2b property that is contiguous to and under the same ownership as the class 2a property.
- (c) Agricultural property 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 agricultural property consists of at least 40 acres, including undivided government lots and correctional 40's;
- (2) the owner or the owner's spouse actively farmed the agricultural property for at least ten years, either on the owner'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 owner is a partner, shareholder, or member;
  - (3) the owner of the agricultural property is a Minnesota resident;
- (4) neither the owner nor the spouse of the owner claims another agricultural homestead in Minnesota; and
- (5) the owner lives no 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 may

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live more than four townships or cities, or combination of four townships or cities, from the agricultural property.

- (e) (d) 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) (e) 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) (f) 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) (g) 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:

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(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) (h) Agricultural property 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) the property consists of at least 40 acres including undivided government lots and correctional 40's;
- (2) a shareholder, member, or partner of that entity is actively farming the agricultural property;
- (3) that shareholder, member, or partner who is actively farming the agricultural property is a Minnesota resident;
- (4) neither that shareholder, member, or partner, nor the spouse of that shareholder, member, or partner claims another agricultural homestead in Minnesota; and
- (5) 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) (i) 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

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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

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(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) (j) 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.

(j) (k) Agricultural land and buildings that were class 2a homestead property under section 273.13, subdivision 23, paragraph (a), for the 2008 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 March 2009 floods;
  - (2) the property is located in the county of Marshall;

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- (3) the agricultural land and buildings remain under the same ownership for the current assessment year as existed for the 2008 assessment year and continue to be used for agricultural purposes;
- (4) the dwelling occupied by the owner is located in Minnesota 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 2009 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.

## **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective beginning with assessment year 2015.

- Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 273.13, subdivision 23, is amended to read:

  Subd. 23. Class 2. (a) An agricultural homestead consists of class 2a agricultural land that is homesteaded, along with any class 2b rural vacant land that is contiguous to the class 2a land under the same ownership. The market value of the house and garage and immediately surrounding one acre of land has the same classification rates as class 1a or 1b property under subdivision 22. The value of the remaining land including improvements up to the first tier valuation limit of agricultural homestead property has a classification rate of 0.5 percent of market value. The remaining property over the first tier has a classification rate of one percent of market value. For purposes of this subdivision, the "first tier valuation limit of agricultural homestead property" and "first tier" means the limit certified under section 273.11, subdivision 23.
- (b) Class 2a agricultural land consists of parcels of property, or portions thereof, that are agricultural land and buildings. Class 2a property has a classification rate of one percent of market value, unless it is part of an agricultural homestead under paragraph (a). Class 2a property must also include any property that would otherwise be classified as 2b, but is interspersed with class 2a property, including but not limited to sloughs, wooded wind shelters, acreage abutting ditches, ravines, rock piles, land subject to a setback requirement,

and other similar land that is impractical for the assessor to value separately from the rest of the property or that is unlikely to be able to be sold separately from the rest of the property.

An assessor may classify the part of a parcel described in this subdivision that is used for agricultural purposes as class 2a and the remainder in the class appropriate to its use.

- (c) Class 2b rural vacant land consists of parcels of property, or portions thereof, that are unplatted real estate, rural in character and not used for agricultural purposes, including land used for growing trees for timber, lumber, and wood and wood products, that is not improved with a structure. The presence of a minor, ancillary nonresidential structure as defined by the commissioner of revenue does not disqualify the property from classification under this paragraph. Any parcel of 20 acres or more improved with a structure that is not a minor, ancillary nonresidential structure must be split-classified, and ten acres must be assigned to the split parcel containing the structure. Class 2b property has a classification rate of one percent of market value unless it is part of an agricultural homestead under paragraph (a), or qualifies as class 2c under paragraph (d).
- (d) Class 2c managed forest land consists of no less than 20 and no more than 1,920 acres statewide per taxpayer that is being managed under a forest management plan that meets the requirements of chapter 290C, but is not enrolled in the sustainable forest resource management incentive program. It has a classification rate of .65 percent, provided that the owner of the property must apply to the assessor in order for the property to initially qualify for the reduced rate and provide the information required by the assessor to verify that the property qualifies for the reduced rate. If the assessor receives the application and information before May 1 in an assessment year, the property qualifies beginning with that assessment year. If the assessor receives the application and information after April 30 in an assessment year, the property may not qualify until the next assessment year. The commissioner of natural resources must concur that the land is qualified. The commissioner of natural resources shall annually provide county assessors verification information on a timely basis. The presence of a minor, ancillary nonresidential structure as defined by the commissioner of revenue does not disqualify the property from classification under this paragraph.
  - (e) Agricultural land as used in this section means:
- (1) contiguous acreage of ten acres or more, used during the preceding year for agricultural purposes; or
- (2) contiguous acreage used during the preceding year for an intensive livestock or poultry confinement operation, provided that land used only for pasturing or grazing does not qualify under this clause.

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"Agricultural purposes" as used in this section means the raising, cultivation, drying, or storage of agricultural products for sale, or the storage of machinery or equipment used in support of agricultural production by the same farm entity. For a property to be classified as agricultural based only on the drying or storage of agricultural products, the products being dried or stored must have been produced by the same farm entity as the entity operating the drying or storage facility. "Agricultural purposes" also includes enrollment in the Reinvest in Minnesota program under sections 103F.501 to 103F.535 or the federal Conservation Reserve Program as contained in Public Law 99-198 or a similar state or federal conservation program if the property was classified as agricultural (i) under this subdivision for taxes payable in 2003 because of its enrollment in a qualifying program and the land remains enrolled or (ii) in the year prior to its enrollment. Agricultural classification shall not be based upon the market value of any residential structures on the parcel or contiguous parcels under the same ownership.

"Contiguous acreage," for purposes of this paragraph, means all of, or a contiguous portion of, a tax parcel as described in section 272.193, or all of, or a contiguous portion of, a set of contiguous tax parcels under that section that are owned by the same person.

- (f) Agricultural land under this section also includes:
- (1) contiguous acreage that is less than ten acres in size and exclusively used in the preceding year for raising or cultivating agricultural products; or
- (2) contiguous acreage that contains a residence and is less than 11 acres in size, if the contiguous acreage exclusive of the house, garage, and surrounding one acre of land was used in the preceding year for one or more of the following three uses:
- (i) for an intensive grain drying or storage operation, or for intensive machinery or equipment storage activities used to support agricultural activities on other parcels of property operated by the same farming entity;
- (ii) as a nursery, provided that only those acres used intensively to produce nursery stock are considered agricultural land; or
- (iii) for intensive market farming; for purposes of this paragraph, "market farming" means the cultivation of one or more fruits or vegetables or production of animal or other agricultural products for sale to local markets by the farmer or an organization with which the farmer is affiliated.

"Contiguous acreage," for purposes of this paragraph, means all of a tax parcel as described in section 272.193, or all of a set of contiguous tax parcels under that section that are owned by the same person.

(g) Land shall be classified as agricultural even if all or a portion of the agricultural use of that property is the leasing to, or use by another person for agricultural purposes.

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Classification under this subdivision is not determinative for qualifying under section 273.111.

- (h) The property classification under this section supersedes, for property tax purposes only, any locally administered agricultural policies or land use restrictions that define minimum or maximum farm acreage.
- (i) The term "agricultural products" as used in this subdivision includes production for sale of:
- (1) livestock, dairy animals, dairy products, poultry and poultry products, fur-bearing animals, horticultural and nursery stock, fruit of all kinds, vegetables, forage, grains, bees, and apiary products by the owner;
- (2) fish bred for sale and consumption if the fish breeding occurs on land zoned for agricultural use;
- (3) the commercial boarding of horses, which may include related horse training and riding instruction, if the boarding is done on property that is also used for raising pasture to graze horses or raising or cultivating other agricultural products as defined in clause (1);
- (4) property which is owned and operated by nonprofit organizations used for equestrian activities, excluding racing;
- (5) game birds and waterfowl bred and raised (i) on a game farm licensed under section 97A.105, provided that the annual licensing report to the Department of Natural Resources, which must be submitted annually by March 30 to the assessor, indicates that at least 500 birds were raised or used for breeding stock on the property during the preceding year and that the owner provides a copy of the owner's most recent schedule F; or (ii) for use on a shooting preserve licensed under section 97A.115;
  - (6) insects primarily bred to be used as food for animals;
- (7) trees, grown for sale as a crop, including short rotation woody crops, and not sold for timber, lumber, wood, or wood products; and
- (8) maple syrup taken from trees grown by a person licensed by the Minnesota Department of Agriculture under chapter 28A as a food processor; and
- 38.29 (9) wine produced by a farm winery licensed under section 340A.315.
- (j) If a parcel used for agricultural purposes is also used for commercial or industrial purposes, including but not limited to:
  - (1) wholesale and retail sales;
- 38.33 (2) processing of raw agricultural products or other goods;
- 38.34 (3) warehousing or storage of processed goods; and
- 38.35 (4) office facilities for the support of the activities enumerated in clauses (1), (2), and (3),

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the assessor shall classify the part of the parcel used for agricultural purposes as class 1b, 2a, or 2b, whichever is appropriate, and the remainder in the class appropriate to its use. The grading, sorting, and packaging of raw agricultural products for first sale is considered an agricultural purpose. A greenhouse or other building where horticultural or nursery products are grown that is also used for the conduct of retail sales must be classified as agricultural if it is primarily used for the growing of horticultural or nursery products from seed, cuttings, or roots and occasionally as a showroom for the retail sale of those products. Use of a greenhouse or building only for the display of already grown horticultural or nursery products does not qualify as an agricultural purpose.

- (k) The assessor shall determine and list separately on the records the market value of the homestead dwelling and the one acre of land on which that dwelling is located. If any farm buildings or structures are located on this homesteaded acre of land, their market value shall not be included in this separate determination.
- (l) Class 2d airport landing area consists of a landing area or public access area of a privately owned public use airport. It has a classification rate of one percent of market value. To qualify for classification under this paragraph, a privately owned public use airport must be licensed as a public airport under section 360.018. For purposes of this paragraph, "landing area" means that part of a privately owned public use airport properly cleared, regularly maintained, and made available to the public for use by aircraft and includes runways, taxiways, aprons, and sites upon which are situated landing or navigational aids. A landing area also includes land underlying both the primary surface and the approach surfaces that comply with all of the following:
- (i) the land is properly cleared and regularly maintained for the primary purposes of the landing, taking off, and taxiing of aircraft; but that portion of the land that contains facilities for servicing, repair, or maintenance of aircraft is not included as a landing area;
  - (ii) the land is part of the airport property; and
- 39.27 (iii) the land is not used for commercial or residential purposes.

The land contained in a landing area under this paragraph must be described and certified by the commissioner of transportation. The certification is effective until it is modified, or until the airport or landing area no longer meets the requirements of this paragraph. For purposes of this paragraph, "public access area" means property used as an aircraft parking ramp, apron, or storage hangar, or an arrival and departure building in connection with the airport.

(m) Class 2e consists of land with a commercial aggregate deposit that is not actively being mined and is not otherwise classified as class 2a or 2b, provided that the land is not located in a county that has elected to opt-out of the aggregate preservation program as

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provided in section 273.1115, subdivision 6. It has a classification rate of one percent of market value. To qualify for classification under this paragraph, the property must be at least ten contiguous acres in size and the owner of the property must record with the county recorder of the county in which the property is located an affidavit containing:

(1) a legal description of the property;

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- (2) a disclosure that the property contains a commercial aggregate deposit that is not actively being mined but is present on the entire parcel enrolled;
- (3) documentation that the conditional use under the county or local zoning ordinance of this property is for mining; and
- (4) documentation that a permit has been issued by the local unit of government or the mining activity is allowed under local ordinance. The disclosure must include a statement from a registered professional geologist, engineer, or soil scientist delineating the deposit and certifying that it is a commercial aggregate deposit.

For purposes of this section and section 273.1115, "commercial aggregate deposit" means a deposit that will yield crushed stone or sand and gravel that is suitable for use as a construction aggregate; and "actively mined" means the removal of top soil and overburden in preparation for excavation or excavation of a commercial deposit.

- (n) When any portion of the property under this subdivision or subdivision 22 begins to be actively mined, the owner must file a supplemental affidavit within 60 days from the day any aggregate is removed stating the number of acres of the property that is actively being mined. The acres actively being mined must be (1) valued and classified under subdivision 24 in the next subsequent assessment year, and (2) removed from the aggregate resource preservation property tax program under section 273.1115, if the land was enrolled in that program. Copies of the original affidavit and all supplemental affidavits must be filed with the county assessor, the local zoning administrator, and the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Land and Minerals. A supplemental affidavit must be filed each time a subsequent portion of the property is actively mined, provided that the minimum acreage change is five acres, even if the actual mining activity constitutes less than five acres.
- (o) The definitions prescribed by the commissioner under paragraphs (c) and (d) are not rules and are exempt from the rulemaking provisions of chapter 14, and the provisions in section 14.386 concerning exempt rules do not apply.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective beginning with taxes payable in 2016.

Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 273.13, subdivision 25, is amended to read:

Subd. 25. Class 4. (a) Class 4a is residential real estate containing four or more units and used or held for use by the owner or by the tenants or lessees of the owner as a residence for rental periods of 30 days or more, excluding property qualifying for class 4d. Class 4a also includes hospitals licensed under sections 144.50 to 144.56, other than hospitals exempt under section 272.02, and contiguous property used for hospital purposes, without regard to whether the property has been platted or subdivided. The market value of class 4a property has a classification rate of 1.25 percent.

(b) Class 4b includes:

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- (1) residential real estate containing less than four units that does not qualify as class 4bb, other than seasonal residential recreational property;
  - (2) manufactured homes not classified under any other provision;
- (3) a dwelling, garage, and surrounding one acre of property on a nonhomestead farm classified under subdivision 23, paragraph (b) containing two or three units; and
- 41.14 (4) unimproved property that is classified residential as determined under subdivision 41.15 33.

The market value of class 4b property has a classification rate of 1.25 percent.

- (c) Class 4bb includes nonhomestead residential real estate containing one unit, other than seasonal residential recreational property, and a single family dwelling, garage, and surrounding one acre of property on a nonhomestead farm classified under subdivision 23, paragraph (b).
- Class 4bb property has the same classification rates as class 1a property under subdivision 22.

Property that has been classified as seasonal residential recreational property at any time during which it has been owned by the current owner or spouse of the current owner does not qualify for class 4bb.

- (d) Class 4c property includes:
- (1) except as provided in subdivision 22, paragraph (c), real and personal property devoted to commercial temporary and seasonal residential occupancy for recreation purposes, for not more than 250 days in the year preceding the year of assessment. For purposes of this clause, property is devoted to a commercial purpose on a specific day if any portion of the property is used for residential occupancy, and a fee is charged for residential occupancy. Class 4c property under this clause must contain three or more rental units. A "rental unit" is defined as a cabin, condominium, townhouse, sleeping room, or individual camping site equipped with water and electrical hookups for recreational vehicles. A camping pad offered for rent by a property that otherwise qualifies for class 4c under this clause is also class 4c under this clause regardless of the term of the rental

agreement, as long as the use of the camping pad does not exceed 250 days. In order for a property to be classified under this clause, either (i) the business located on the property must provide recreational activities, at least 40 percent of the annual gross lodging receipts related to the property must be from business conducted during 90 consecutive days, and either (A) at least 60 percent of all paid bookings by lodging guests during the year must be for periods of at least two consecutive nights; or (B) at least 20 percent of the annual gross receipts must be from charges for providing recreational activities, or (ii) the business must contain 20 or fewer rental units, and must be located in a township or a city with a population of 2,500 or less located outside the metropolitan area, as defined under section 473.121, subdivision 2, that contains a portion of a state trail administered by the Department of Natural Resources. For purposes of item (i)(A), a paid booking of five or more nights shall be counted as two bookings. Class 4c property also includes commercial use real property used exclusively for recreational purposes in conjunction with other class 4c property classified under this clause and devoted to temporary and seasonal residential occupancy for recreational purposes, up to a total of two acres, provided the property is not devoted to commercial recreational use for more than 250 days in the year preceding the year of assessment and is located within two miles of the class 4c property with which it is used. In order for a property to qualify for classification under this clause, the owner must submit a declaration to the assessor designating the cabins or units occupied for 250 days or less in the year preceding the year of assessment by January 15 of the assessment year. Those cabins or units and a proportionate share of the land on which they are located must be designated class 4c under this clause as otherwise provided. The remainder of the cabins or units and a proportionate share of the land on which they are located will be designated as class 3a. The owner of property designation as class 4c property under this clause must provide guest registers or other records demonstrating that the units for which class 4c designation is sought were not occupied for more than 250 days in the year preceding the assessment if so requested. The portion of a property operated as a (1) restaurant, (2) bar, (3) gift shop, (4) conference center or meeting room, and (5) other nonresidential facility operated on a commercial basis not directly related to temporary and seasonal residential occupancy for recreation purposes does not qualify for class 4c. For the purposes of this paragraph, "recreational activities" means renting ice fishing houses, boats and motors, snowmobiles, downhill or cross-country ski equipment; providing marina services, launch services, or guide services; or selling bait and fishing tackle;

- (2) qualified property used as a golf course if:
- (i) it is open to the public on a daily fee basis. It may charge membership fees or dues, but a membership fee may not be required in order to use the property for golfing,

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and its green fees for golfing must be comparable to green fees typically charged by municipal courses; and

(ii) it meets the requirements of section 273.112, subdivision 3, paragraph (d).

A structure used as a clubhouse, restaurant, or place of refreshment in conjunction with the golf course is classified as class 3a property;

- (3) real property up to a maximum of three acres of land owned and used by a nonprofit community service oriented organization and not used for residential purposes on either a temporary or permanent basis, provided that:
- (i) the property is not used for a revenue-producing activity for more than six days in the calendar year preceding the year of assessment; or
- (ii) the organization makes annual charitable contributions and donations at least equal to the property's previous year's property taxes and the property is allowed to be used for public and community meetings or events for no charge, as appropriate to the size of the facility.

For purposes of this clause:

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- (A) "charitable contributions and donations" has the same meaning as lawful gambling purposes under section 349.12, subdivision 25, excluding those purposes relating to the payment of taxes, assessments, fees, auditing costs, and utility payments;
  - (B) "property taxes" excludes the state general tax;
- (C) a "nonprofit community service oriented organization" means any corporation, society, association, foundation, or institution organized and operated exclusively for charitable, religious, fraternal, civic, or educational purposes, and which is exempt from federal income taxation pursuant to section 501(c)(3), (8), (10), or (19) of the Internal Revenue Code; and
- (D) "revenue-producing activities" shall include but not be limited to property or that portion of the property that is used as an on-sale intoxicating liquor or 3.2 percent malt liquor establishment licensed under chapter 340A, a restaurant open to the public, bowling alley, a retail store, gambling conducted by organizations licensed under chapter 349, an insurance business, or office or other space leased or rented to a lessee who conducts a for-profit enterprise on the premises.

Any portion of the property not qualifying under either item (i) or (ii) is class 3a. The use of the property for social events open exclusively to members and their guests for periods of less than 24 hours, when an admission is not charged nor any revenues are received by the organization shall not be considered a revenue-producing activity.

The organization shall maintain records of its charitable contributions and donations and of public meetings and events held on the property and make them available upon

request any time to the assessor to ensure eligibility. An organization meeting the requirement under item (ii) must file an application by May 1 with the assessor for eligibility for the current year's assessment. The commissioner shall prescribe a uniform application form and instructions;

- (4) postsecondary student housing of not more than one acre of land that is owned by a nonprofit corporation organized under chapter 317A and is used exclusively by a student cooperative, sorority, or fraternity for on-campus housing or housing located within two miles of the border of a college campus;
- (5)(i) manufactured home parks as defined in section 327.14, subdivision 3, excluding manufactured home parks described in section 273.124, subdivision 3a, and (ii) manufactured home parks as defined in section 327.14, subdivision 3, that are described in section 273.124, subdivision 3a;
- (6) real property that is actively and exclusively devoted to indoor fitness, health, social, recreational, and related uses, is owned and operated by a not-for-profit corporation, and is located within the metropolitan area as defined in section 473.121, subdivision 2;
- (7) a leased or privately owned noncommercial aircraft storage hangar not exempt under section 272.01, subdivision 2, and the land on which it is located, provided that:
- (i) the land is on an airport owned or operated by a city, town, county, Metropolitan Airports Commission, or group thereof; and
- (ii) the land lease, or any ordinance or signed agreement restricting the use of the leased premise, prohibits commercial activity performed at the hangar.

If a hangar classified under this clause is sold after June 30, 2000, a bill of sale must be filed by the new owner with the assessor of the county where the property is located within 60 days of the sale;

- (8) a privately owned noncommercial aircraft storage hangar not exempt under section 272.01, subdivision 2, and the land on which it is located, provided that:
  - (i) the land abuts a public airport; and
- (ii) the owner of the aircraft storage hangar provides the assessor with a signed agreement restricting the use of the premises, prohibiting commercial use or activity performed at the hangar; and
- (9) residential real estate, a portion of which is used by the owner for homestead purposes, and that is also a place of lodging, if all of the following criteria are met:
- (i) rooms are provided for rent to transient guests that generally stay for periods of 14 or fewer days;
- 44.35 (ii) meals are provided to persons who rent rooms, the cost of which is incorporated in the basic room rate;

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(iii) meals are not provided to the general public except for special events on fewer than seven days in the calendar year preceding the year of the assessment; and

(iv) the owner is the operator of the property.

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The market value subject to the 4c classification under this clause is limited to five rental units. Any rental units on the property in excess of five, must be valued and assessed as class 3a. The portion of the property used for purposes of a homestead by the owner must be classified as class 1a property under subdivision 22;

(10) real property up to a maximum of three acres and operated as a restaurant as defined under section 157.15, subdivision 12, provided it: (i) is located on a lake as defined under section 103G.005, subdivision 15, paragraph (a), clause (3); and (ii) is either devoted to commercial purposes for not more than 250 consecutive days, or receives at least 60 percent of its annual gross receipts from business conducted during four consecutive months. Gross receipts from the sale of alcoholic beverages must be included in determining the property's qualification under item (ii). The property's primary business must be as a restaurant and not as a bar. Gross receipts from gift shop sales located on the premises must be excluded. Owners of real property desiring 4c classification under this clause must submit an annual declaration to the assessor by February 1 of the current assessment year, based on the property's relevant information for the preceding assessment year;

(11) lakeshore and riparian property and adjacent land, not to exceed six acres, used as a marina, as defined in section 86A.20, subdivision 5, which is made accessible to the public and devoted to recreational use for marina services. The marina owner must annually provide evidence to the assessor that it provides services, including lake or river access to the public by means of an access ramp or other facility that is either located on the property of the marina or at a publicly owned site that abuts the property of the marina. No more than 800 feet of lakeshore may be included in this classification. Buildings used in conjunction with a marina for marina services, including but not limited to buildings used to provide food and beverage services, fuel, boat repairs, or the sale of bait or fishing tackle, are classified as class 3a property; and

(12) real and personal property devoted to noncommercial temporary and seasonal residential occupancy for recreation purposes.

Class 4c property has a classification rate of 1.5 percent of market value, except that (i) each parcel of noncommercial seasonal residential recreational property under clause (12) has the same classification rates as class 4bb property, (ii) manufactured home parks assessed under clause (5), item (i), have the same classification rate as class 4b property, and the market value of manufactured home parks assessed under clause (5), item (ii),

has a classification rate of 0.75 percent if more than 50 percent of the lots in the park are occupied by shareholders in the cooperative corporation or association and a classification rate of one percent if 50 percent or less of the lots are so occupied, (iii) commercial-use seasonal residential recreational property and marina recreational land as described in clause (11), has a classification rate of one percent for the first \$500,000 of market value, and 1.25 percent for the remaining market value, (iv) the market value of property described in clause (4) has a classification rate of one percent, (v) the market value of property described in clauses (2), (6), and (10) has a classification rate of 1.25 percent, and (vi) that portion of the market value of property in clause (9) qualifying for class 4c property has a classification rate of 1.25 percent. For taxes payable in 2016 through 2025, property qualifying for classification under clause (3) that is owned or operated by a congressionally chartered veterans organization has a classification rate of one percent.

- (e) Class 4d property is qualifying low-income rental housing certified to the assessor by the Housing Finance Agency under section 273.128, subdivision 3. If only a portion of the units in the building qualify as low-income rental housing units as certified under section 273.128, subdivision 3, only the proportion of qualifying units to the total number of units in the building qualify for class 4d. The remaining portion of the building shall be classified by the assessor based upon its use. Class 4d also includes the same proportion of land as the qualifying low-income rental housing units are to the total units in the building. For all properties qualifying as class 4d, the market value determined by the assessor must be based on the normal approach to value using normal unrestricted rents.
- (f) The first tier of market value of class 4d property has a classification rate of 0.75 percent. The remaining value of class 4d property has a classification rate of 0.25 percent. For the purposes of this paragraph, the "first tier of market value of class 4d property" means the market value of each housing unit up to the first tier limit. For the purposes of this paragraph, all class 4d property value must be assigned to individual housing units. The first tier limit is \$100,000 for assessment year 2014. For subsequent years, the limit is adjusted each year by the average statewide change in estimated market value of property classified as class 4a and 4d under this section for the previous assessment year, excluding valuation change due to new construction, rounded to the nearest \$1,000, provided, however, that the limit may never be less than \$100,000. Beginning with assessment year 2015, the commissioner of revenue must certify the limit for each assessment year by November 1 of the previous year.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective beginning with taxes payable in 2016.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 273.13, subdivision 34, is amended to read:

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Subd. 34. Homestead of disabled veteran or family caregiver. (a) All or a portion of the market value of property owned by a veteran and serving as the veteran's homestead under this section is excluded in determining the property's taxable market value if the veteran has a service-connected disability of 70 percent or more as certified by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs. To qualify for exclusion under this subdivision, the veteran must have been honorably discharged from the United States armed forces, as indicated by United States Government Form DD214 or other official military discharge papers.

- (b)(1) For a disability rating of 70 percent or more, \$150,000 of market value is excluded, except as provided in clause (2); and
- (2) for a total (100 percent) and permanent disability, \$300,000 of market value is excluded.
- (c) If a disabled veteran qualifying for a valuation exclusion under paragraph (b), clause (2), predeceases the veteran's spouse, and if upon the death of the veteran the spouse holds the legal or beneficial title to the homestead and permanently resides there, the exclusion shall carry over to the benefit of the veteran's spouse for the current taxes payable year and for eight additional taxes payable years or until such time as the spouse remarries, or sells, transfers, or otherwise disposes of the property, whichever comes first. Qualification under this paragraph requires an annual application under paragraph (h).
- 47.19
  - (d) If the spouse of a member of any branch or unit of the United States armed forces who dies due to a service-connected cause while serving honorably in active service, as indicated on United States Government Form DD1300 or DD2064, holds the legal or beneficial title to a homestead and permanently resides there, the spouse is entitled to the benefit described in paragraph (b), clause (2), for eight taxes payable years, or until such time as the spouse remarries or sells, transfers, or otherwise disposes of the property, whichever comes first.
  - (e) If a veteran meets the disability criteria of paragraph (a) but does not own property classified as homestead in the state of Minnesota, then the homestead of the veteran's primary family caregiver, if any, is eligible for the exclusion that the veteran would otherwise qualify for under paragraph (b).
  - (f) In the case of an agricultural homestead, only the portion of the property consisting of the house and garage and immediately surrounding one acre of land qualifies for the valuation exclusion under this subdivision.
  - (g) A property qualifying for a valuation exclusion under this subdivision is not eligible for the market value exclusion under subdivision 35, or classification under subdivision 22, paragraph (b).

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- (h) To qualify for a valuation exclusion under this subdivision a property owner must apply to the assessor by July 1 of each assessment year, except that an annual reapplication is not required once a property has been accepted for a valuation exclusion under paragraph (a) and qualifies for the benefit described in paragraph (b), clause (2), and the property continues to qualify until there is a change in ownership. For an application received after July 1 of any calendar year, the exclusion shall become effective for the following assessment year.
- (i) A first-time application by a qualifying spouse for the market value exclusion under paragraph (d) must be made any time within two years of the death of the service member.
  - (j) For purposes of this subdivision:

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- (1) "active service" has the meaning given in section 190.05;
- (2) "own" means that the person's name is present as an owner on the property deed;
- (3) "primary family caregiver" means a person who is approved by the secretary of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs for assistance as the primary provider of personal care services for an eligible veteran under the Program of Comprehensive Assistance for Family Caregivers, codified as United States Code, title 38, section 1720G; and
  - (4) "veteran" has the meaning given the term in section 197.447.
- (k) The purpose of this provision of law providing a level of homestead property tax relief for gravely disabled veterans, their primary family caregivers, and their surviving spouses is to help ease the burdens of war for those among our state's citizens who bear those burdens most heavily.

### **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective beginning with taxes payable in 2016.

- Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 274.014, subdivision 2, is amended to read:
- Subd. 2. **Appeals and equalization course.** Beginning in 2006, and each year thereafter, (a) There must be at least one member at each meeting of a local board of appeal and equalization who has attended an appeals and equalization course developed or approved by the commissioner within the last four years, as certified by the commissioner. The course may be offered in conjunction with a meeting of the Minnesota League of Cities or the Minnesota Association of Townships. The course content must include, but need not be limited to, a review of the handbook developed by the commissioner under subdivision 1.
- (b) The requirement under paragraph (a) does not apply in any year in which the commissioner does not offer in-person training, either:
- (1) in conjunction with the Association of Minnesota Townships, reaching at least as many local board members for which training was offered in 2014; or

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(2) with at least as many registration openings for local board members for which 49.1 49.2 training was offered in 2014. (c) The requirement for in-person training under paragraph (b) may be suspended 49.3 when the Office of Broadband Development certifies to the commissioner that broadband 49.4 service as defined in section 116J.39 exists in every jurisdiction subject to compliance 49.5 with this section. 49.6 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective June 1, 2015. 49.7 49.8 Sec. 8. [274.132] PROPERTY OVERVALUED. Subdivision 1. **Tax credit.** Notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary, 49.9 when the value of a property is reduced by a local, special, or county board of appeal and 49.10 49.11 equalization, or an abatement to correct an error in valuation, a taxpayer shall receive a tax credit in the manner prescribed under subdivision 2. 49.12 Subd. 2. **Reduced value tax balance.** (a) When the value of a property is reduced as 49.13 referenced under subdivision 1, the assessor shall determine the amount of taxes payable for 49.14 the current year on that property and subtract from that amount the amount of taxes payable 49.15 49.16 for the current year under the property's reduced value to obtain the property's reduced value tax balance, if any. The assessor shall credit the reduced value tax balance against a 49.17 taxpayer's succeeding year's property taxes due according to the following schedule: 49.18 (1) if the reduced value tax balance is less than 25 percent of the succeeding year's 49.19 total property taxes due, it shall be credited to the taxpayer in the succeeding year; or 49.20 (2) if the reduced value tax balance is 25 percent or more of the succeeding year's 49.21 total property taxes due, it shall be credited to the taxpayer at a rate of 25 percent of the 49.22 property taxes due per year until paid in full. 49.23 49.24 Subd. 3. **Settlement.** The reduced value tax balance credit calculated under subdivision 2 shall reduce the tax payable to each jurisdiction in proportion to the total 49.25 taxes payable on the parcel. 49.26 Subd. 4. **Property tax credit runs with the land.** The reduced value tax balance 49.27 credit determined under subdivision 2 must be applied against taxes due on the property 49.28 49.29 without regard to a change in ownership of the property or a change in the person liable for paying taxes on the property. 49.30 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective beginning with taxes payable in 2016. 49.31 Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 275.025, is amended to read: 49.32

Article 2 Sec. 9.

49.33

275.025 STATE GENERAL TAX.

Subdivision 1. **Levy amount.** The state general levy is levied against commercial-industrial property and seasonal residential recreational property, as defined in this section. The state general levy base amount for commercial-industrial property is \$592,000,000 \$599,043,000 for taxes payable in 2002 2016. The state general levy for seasonal recreational property is \$15,818,000 for taxes payable in 2016. For taxes payable in subsequent years, the levy base amount is increased amounts are reduced each year by multiplying the levy base amount for the prior year by the sum of one plus the rate of increase, if any, in the implicit price deflator for government consumption expenditures and gross investment for state and local governments prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysts of the United States Department of Commerce for the 12-month period ending March 31 of the year prior to the year the taxes are payable 14.3 percent of the payable 2016 amounts. The levy amounts are \$0 for taxes payable in 2023 and thereafter. The tax under this section is not treated as a local tax rate under section 469.177 and is not the levy of a governmental unit under chapters 276A and 473F.

The commissioner shall increase or decrease the preliminary or final <u>rate\_rates</u> for a year as necessary to account for errors and tax base changes that affected a preliminary or final rate for either of the two preceding years. Adjustments are allowed to the extent that the necessary information is available to the commissioner at the time the rates for a year must be certified, and for the following reasons:

- (1) an erroneous report of taxable value by a local official;
- (2) an erroneous calculation by the commissioner; and
- (3) an increase or decrease in taxable value for commercial-industrial or seasonal residential recreational property reported on the abstracts of tax lists submitted under section 275.29 that was not reported on the abstracts of assessment submitted under section 270C.89 for the same year.
- The commissioner may, but need not, make adjustments if the total difference in the tax levied for the year would be less than \$100,000.
- Subd. 2. **Commercial-industrial tax capacity.** For the purposes of this section, "commercial-industrial tax capacity" means the tax capacity of all taxable property classified as class 3 or class 5(1) under section 273.13, except for excluding: (1) the first \$500,000 of market value of each parcel of commercial-industrial net tax capacity as defined under section 273.13, subdivision 24, clause (1), (2) electric generation attached machinery under class 3, and (3) property described in section 473.625. County commercial-industrial tax capacity amounts are not adjusted for the captured net tax capacity of a tax increment financing district under section 469.177, subdivision 2, the net tax capacity of transmission lines deducted from a local government's total net tax

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capacity under section 273.425, or fiscal disparities contribution and distribution net tax capacities under chapter 276A or 473F. For purposes of this subdivision, the procedures for determining eligibility for tier 1 under section 273.13, subdivision 24, clause (1), shall apply in determining the portion of a property eligible to be considered within the first \$500,000 of market value.

Subd. 3. **Seasonal residential recreational tax capacity.** For the purposes of this section, "seasonal residential recreational tax capacity" means the tax capacity of tier III of class 1c under section 273.13, subdivision 22, and all class 4c(1), 4c(3)(ii), and 4c(12) property under section 273.13, subdivision 25, except that excluding the first \$76,000 \$200,000 of market value of each noncommercial class 4c(12) property has a tax capacity for this purpose equal to 40 percent of its tax capacity under section 273.13.

Subd. 4. **Apportionment and levy of state general tax.** Ninety-five percent of The state general tax must be levied by applying a uniform rate to all commercial-industrial tax capacity and five percent of the state general tax must be levied by applying a uniform rate to all seasonal residential recreational tax capacity. On or before October 1 each year, the commissioner of revenue shall certify the preliminary state general levy rates to each county auditor that must be used to prepare the notices of proposed property taxes for taxes payable in the following year. By January 1 of each year, the commissioner shall certify the final state general levy rates to each county auditor that shall be used in spreading taxes.

#### Subd. 5. **Underserved municipalities distribution.** (a) Any municipality that:

- (1) lies wholly or partially within the metropolitan area as defined under section 473.121, subdivision 2, but outside the transit taxing district as defined under section 473.446, subdivision 2; and
- (2) has a net fiscal disparities contribution equal to or greater than eight percent of its total taxable net tax capacity,
  is eligible for a distribution from the proceeds of the state general levy imposed on taxpayers within the municipality.
- (b) The distribution is equal to (1) the municipality's net tax capacity tax rate, times (2) the municipality's net fiscal disparities contribution in excess of eight percent of its total taxable net tax capacity; provided, however, that the distribution may not exceed the tax under this section imposed on taxpayers within the municipality.
- (c) The distribution under this subdivision must be paid to the qualifying municipality at the same time taxes are settled under sections 276.09 to 276.111.
- (d) For purposes of this subdivision, the following terms have the meanings given.

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(1) "Municipality" means a home rule or statutory city, or a town, except that in the
case of a city that lies only partially within the metropolitan area, municipality means the
portion of the city lying within the metropolitan area.

- (2) "Net fiscal disparities contribution" means a municipality's fiscal disparities contribution tax capacity minus its distribution net tax capacity.
- (3) "Total taxable net tax capacity" means the total net tax capacity of all properties in the municipality under section 273.13 minus (i) the net fiscal disparities contribution, and (ii) the municipality's tax increment captured net tax capacity.

# **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective beginning with taxes payable in 2016.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 275.065, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Proposed levy.** (a) Notwithstanding any law or charter to the contrary, on or before September 30, each county and each, home rule charter or statutory city, and special taxing district, excluding the Metropolitan Council and the Metropolitan Mosquito Control District, shall certify to the county auditor the proposed property tax levy for taxes payable in the following year. The proposed levy certification date for the Metropolitan Council shall be as prescribed in sections 473.249 and 473.446. The proposed levy certification date for the Metropolitan Mosquito Control District shall be as prescribed in section 473.711.

- (b) Notwithstanding any law or charter to the contrary, on or before September 15, each town and each special taxing district, the Metropolitan Council, and the Metropolitan Mosquito Control District shall adopt and certify to the county auditor a proposed property tax levy for taxes payable in the following year. For towns, the final certified levy shall also be considered the proposed levy.
- (c) On or before September 30, each school district that has not mutually agreed with its home county to extend this date shall certify to the county auditor the proposed property tax levy for taxes payable in the following year. Each school district that has agreed with its home county to delay the certification of its proposed property tax levy must certify its proposed property tax levy for the following year no later than October 7. The school district shall certify the proposed levy as:
- (1) a specific dollar amount by school district fund, broken down between voter-approved and non-voter-approved levies and between referendum market value and tax capacity levies; or
- 52.33 (2) the maximum levy limitation certified by the commissioner of education 52.34 according to section 126C.48, subdivision 1.

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- (d) If the board of estimate and taxation or any similar board that establishes maximum tax levies for taxing jurisdictions within a first class city certifies the maximum property tax levies for funds under its jurisdiction by charter to the county auditor by the date specified in paragraph (a), the city shall be deemed to have certified its levies for those taxing jurisdictions.
- (e) For purposes of this section, "special taxing district" means a special taxing district as defined in section 275.066. Intermediate school districts that levy a tax under chapter 124 or 136D, joint powers boards established under sections 123A.44 to 123A.446, and Common School Districts No. 323, Franconia, and No. 815, Prinsburg, are also special taxing districts for purposes of this section.
- (f) At the meeting at which a taxing authority, other than a town, adopts its proposed tax levy under this subdivision, the taxing authority shall announce the time and place of its subsequent regularly scheduled meetings at which the budget and levy will be discussed and at which the public will be allowed to speak. The time and place of those meetings must be included in the proceedings or summary of proceedings published in the official newspaper of the taxing authority under section 123B.09, 375.12, or 412.191.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective beginning with proposed levy certifications for taxes payable in 2016.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 279.01, subdivision 1, is amended to read: Subdivision 1. **Due dates**; penalties. Except as provided in subdivisions 3 to 5, on May 16 or 21 days after the postmark date on the envelope containing the property tax statement, whichever is later, a penalty accrues and thereafter is charged upon all unpaid taxes on real estate on the current lists in the hands of the county treasurer. The (a) When the taxes against any tract or lot exceed \$100, one-half of the amount of tax due must be paid prior to May 16, and the remaining one-half must be paid prior to the following October 16. If either tax amount is unpaid as of its due date, a penalty is imposed at a rate of two percent on homestead property until May 31 and four percent on nonhomestead property. If complete payment has not been made by the first day of the month following either due date, an additional penalty of two percent on June 1. The penalty on nonhomestead property is at a rate of four percent until May 31 homestead property and eight four percent on June 1. This penalty does not accrue until June 1 of each year, or 21 days after the postmark date on the envelope containing the property tax statements, whichever is later, on commercial use real property used for seasonal residential recreational purposes and classified as class 1e or 4e, and on other commercial use real property classified as class 3a, provided that over 60 percent of the gross income

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earned by the enterprise on the class 3a property is earned during the months of May, June, July, and August. In order for the first half of the tax due on class 3a property to be paid after May 15 and before June 1, or 21 days after the postmark date on the envelope containing the property tax statement, whichever is later, without penalty, the owner of the property must attach an affidavit to the payment attesting to compliance with the income provision of this subdivision nonhomestead property is imposed. Thereafter, for both homestead and nonhomestead property, on the first day of each subsequent month beginning July 1, up to and including October 1 following through December, an additional penalty of one percent for each month accrues and is charged on all such unpaid taxes provided that if the due date was extended beyond May 15 as the result of any delay in mailing property tax statements no additional penalty shall accrue if the tax is paid by the extended due date. If the tax is not paid by the extended due date, then all penalties that would have accrued if the due date had been May 15 shall be charged. When the taxes against any tract or lot exceed \$100, one-half thereof may be paid prior to May 16 or 21 days after the postmark date on the envelope containing the property tax statement, whichever is later; and, if so paid, no penalty attaches; the remaining one-half may be paid at any time prior to October 16 following, without penalty; but, if not so paid, then a penalty of two percent accrues thereon for homestead property and a penalty of four percent on nonhomestead property. Thereafter, for homestead property, on the first day of November an additional penalty of four percent accrues and on the first day of December following, an additional penalty of two percent accrues and is charged on all such unpaid taxes. Thereafter, for nonhomestead property, on the first day of November and December following, an additional penalty of four percent for each month accrues and is charged on all such unpaid taxes. If one-half of such taxes are not paid prior to May 16 or 21 days after the postmark date on the envelope containing the property tax statement, whichever is later, the same may be paid at any time prior to October 16, with accrued penalties to the date of payment added, and thereupon no penalty attaches to the remaining one-half until October 16 following the penalty must not exceed eight percent in the case of homestead property, or 12 percent in the case of nonhomestead property.

(b) If the property tax statement was not postmarked prior to April 25, the first half payment due date in paragraph (a) shall be 21 days from the postmark date of the property tax statement, and all penalties referenced in paragraph (a) shall be determined with regard to the later due date.

(c) In the case of a tract or lot with taxes of \$100 or less, the due date and penalties as specified in paragraph (a) or (b) for the first half payment shall apply to the entire amount of the tax due.

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(d) For commercial use real property used for seasonal residential recreational
purposes and classified as class 1c or 4c, and on other commercial use real property
classified as class 3a, provided that over 60 percent of the gross income earned by the
enterprise on the class 3a property is earned during the months of May, June, July, and
August, the first half payment is due prior to June 1. For a class 3a property to qualify
for the later due date, the owner of the property must attach an affidavit to the payment
attesting to compliance with the income requirements of this paragraph.

- (e) This section applies to payment of personal property taxes assessed against improvements to leased property, except as provided by section 277.01, subdivision 3.
- (f) A county may provide by resolution that in the case of a property owner that has multiple tracts or parcels with aggregate taxes exceeding \$100, payments may be made in installments as provided in this subdivision.
- (g) The county treasurer may accept payments of more or less than the exact amount of a tax installment due. Payments must be applied first to the oldest installment that is due but which has not been fully paid. If the accepted payment is less than the amount due, payments must be applied first to the penalty accrued for the year or the installment being paid. Acceptance of partial payment of tax does not constitute a waiver of the minimum payment required as a condition for filing an appeal under section 278.03 or any other law, nor does it affect the order of payment of delinquent taxes under section 280.39.

#### **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective beginning with taxes payable in 2016.

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 279.01, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

Subd. 3. **Agricultural property.** (a) In the case of class 1b agricultural homestead, class 2a agricultural homestead property, and class 2a agricultural nonhomestead property, no penalties shall attach to the second one-half property tax payment as provided in this section if paid by November 15. Thereafter for class 1b agricultural homestead and class 2a homestead property, on November 16 following, a penalty of six percent shall accrue and be charged on all such unpaid taxes and on December 1 following, an additional two percent shall be charged on all such unpaid taxes. Thereafter for class 2a agricultural nonhomestead property, on November 16 following, a penalty of eight percent shall accrue and be charged on all such unpaid taxes and on December 1 following, an additional four percent shall be charged on all such unpaid taxes, penalties shall attach as provided in subdivision 1.

If the owner of class 1b agricultural homestead or class 2a agricultural property receives a consolidated property tax statement that shows only an aggregate of the taxes and special assessments due on that property and on other property not classified as class

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1b agricultural homestead or class 2a agricultural property, the aggregate tax and special assessments shown due on the property by the consolidated statement will be due on November 15.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), for taxes payable in 2010 and 2011, for any class 2b property that was subject to a second-half due date of November 15 for taxes payable in 2009, the county shall not impose, or if imposed, shall abate penalty amounts in excess of those that would apply as if the second-half due date were November 15.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective beginning with taxes payable in 2016.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 290C.10, is amended to read:

#### 290C.10 WITHDRAWAL PROCEDURES.

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(a) An approved claimant under the sustainable forest incentive program for a minimum of four years may notify the commissioner of the intent to terminate enrollment. Within 90 days of receipt of notice to terminate enrollment, the commissioner shall inform the claimant in writing, acknowledging receipt of this notice and indicating the effective date of termination from the sustainable forest incentive program. Termination of enrollment in the sustainable forest incentive program occurs on January 1 of the fifth calendar year that begins after receipt by the commissioner of the termination notice. After the commissioner issues an effective date of termination, a claimant wishing to continue the land's enrollment in the sustainable forest incentive program beyond the termination date must apply for enrollment as prescribed in section 290C.04. A claimant who withdraws a parcel of land from this program may not reenroll the parcel for a period of three years. Within 90 days after the termination date, the commissioner shall execute and acknowledge a document releasing the land from the covenant required under this chapter. The document must be mailed to the claimant and is entitled to be recorded. The commissioner may allow early withdrawal from the Sustainable Forest Incentive Act without penalty when the state of Minnesota, any local government unit, or any other entity which has the power of eminent domain acquires title or possession to the land for a public purpose notwithstanding the provisions of this section. In the case of such an eligible acquisition, the commissioner shall execute and acknowledge a document releasing the land acquired by the state, local government unit, or other entity from the covenant.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), the commissioner shall allow early withdrawal from the Sustainable Forest Incentive Act without penalty when the state acquires a permanent conservation easement on the enrolled property and the conservation easement is at least as restrictive as the covenant required under section 290C.04. In the case of

an eligible easement acquisition, the commissioner shall execute and acknowledge a document releasing the land subject to the easement from the covenant. All other enrolled land must remain in the program.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), the commissioner shall allow early withdrawal from the Sustainable Forest Incentive Act without penalty for land that is subject to fee or easement acquisition or lease to the state of Minnesota or a political subdivision of the state for the public purpose of a paved trail. In the case of an eligible fee or easement acquisition or lease under this paragraph, the commissioner shall execute and acknowledge a document releasing the land subject to fee or easement acquisition or lease by the state or political subdivision of the state.

## **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective July 1, 2015.

- Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 473.446, subdivision 1, is amended to read:
- Subdivision 1. **Metropolitan area transit tax.** (a) For the purposes of sections 473.405 to 473.449 and the metropolitan transit system, except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, the council shall levy each year upon all taxable property within the metropolitan area, defined in section 473.121, subdivision 2, a transit tax consisting of:
- (1) an amount necessary to provide full and timely payment of certificates of indebtedness, bonds, including refunding bonds or other obligations issued or to be issued under section 473.39 by the council for purposes of acquisition and betterment of property and other improvements of a capital nature and to which the council has specifically pledged tax levies under this clause; and
- (2) an additional amount necessary to provide full and timely payment of certificates of indebtedness issued by the council, after consultation with the commissioner of management and budget, if revenues to the metropolitan area transit fund in the fiscal year in which the indebtedness is issued increase over those revenues in the previous fiscal year by a percentage less than the percentage increase for the same period in the revised Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers for the St. Paul-Minneapolis metropolitan area prepared by the United States Department of Labor.
- (b) Indebtedness to which property taxes have been pledged under paragraph (a), clause (2), that is incurred in any fiscal year may not exceed the amount necessary to make up the difference between (1) the amount that the council received or expects to receive in that fiscal year from the metropolitan area transit fund and (2) the amount the council received from that fund in the previous fiscal year multiplied by the percentage increase for the same period in the revised Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers for the St. Paul-Minneapolis metropolitan area prepared by the United States Department of Labor.

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(c) No levy is allowed for expenses related to the operation of transit or paratransit services. This paragraph must not be construed as limiting the council's ability to levy for debt obligations under paragraph (a).

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective beginning with taxes payable in 2016.

Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 473H.09, is amended to read:

#### 473H.09 EARLY TERMINATION.

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Subdivision 1. **Public emergency.** Termination of an agricultural preserve earlier than a date derived through application of section 473H.08 may be permitted <del>only</del> in the event of a public emergency upon petition from the owner or authority to the governor. The determination of a public emergency shall be by the governor through executive order pursuant to sections 4.035 and 12.01 to 12.46. The executive order shall identify the preserve, the reasons requiring the action and the date of termination.

- Subd. 2. **Death of owner.** (a) Within 180 days of the death of an owner, an owner's spouse, or other qualifying person, the surviving owner may elect to terminate the agricultural preserve and the covenant allowing the land to be enrolled as an agricultural preserve by notifying the authority on a form provided by the commissioner of agriculture. Termination of a covenant under this subdivision must be executed and acknowledged in the manner required by law to execute and acknowledge a deed.
  - (b) For purposes of this subdivision, the following definitions apply:
- (1) "qualifying person" includes a partner, shareholder, trustee for a trust that the decedent was the settlor or a beneficiary of, or member of an entity permitted to own agricultural land and engage in farming under section 500.24 that owned the agricultural preserve; and
- (2) "surviving owner" includes the executor of the estate of the decedent, the trustee for a trust that the decedent was the settlor or a beneficiary of, or an entity permitted to own farm land under section 500.24 of which the decedent was a partner, shareholder, or member.
- (c) When an agricultural preserve is terminated under this subdivision, the property is subject to additional taxes in an amount equal to 50 percent of the taxes actually levied against the property for the current taxes payable year. The additional taxes are extended against the property on the tax list for taxes payable in the current year. The additional taxes must be distributed among the jurisdictions levying taxes on the property in proportion to the current year's taxes.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective July 1, 2015.

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59.1	Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 473H.17, subdivision 1a, is amended to read:
59.2	Subd. 1a. Allowed commercial and industrial operations. (a) Commercial and
59.3	industrial operations are not allowed on land within an agricultural preserve except:
59.4	(1) small on-farm commercial or industrial operations normally associated with and
59.5	important to farming in the agricultural preserve area;
59.6	(2) storage use of existing farm buildings that does not disrupt the integrity of the
59.7	agricultural preserve; and
59.8	(3) small commercial use of existing farm buildings for trades not disruptive to the
59.9	integrity of the agricultural preserve such as a carpentry shop, small scale mechanics shop,
59.10	and similar activities that a farm operator might conduct-; and
59.11	(4) wireless communication installments and related equipment and structure
59.12	capable of providing technology potentially beneficial to farming activities.
59.13	(b) "Existing" in paragraph (a), clauses (2) and (3), means existing on August 1, 1987.
59.14	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective the day following enactment.
59.15	Sec. 17. Laws 1996, chapter 471, article 3, section 51, is amended to read:
59.16	Sec. 51. RECREATION LEVY FOR SAWYER BY CARLTON COUNTY.
59.17	Subdivision 1. Levy authorized. Notwithstanding other law to the contrary, the
59.18	Carlton county board of commissioners may levy in and for the unorganized township of
59.19	Sawyer an amount up to \$1,500 \$2,000 annually for recreational purposes, beginning with
59.20	taxes payable in 1997 and ending with taxes payable in 2006.
59.21	Subd. 2. Effective date. This section is effective June 1, 1996, without local
59.22	approval.
59.23	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective the day after the Carlton County
59.24	Board of Commissioners and its chief clerical officer comply with section 645.021,
59.25	subdivisions 2 and 3, and applies to taxes payable in 2015.
59.26	ARTICLE 3
59.27	AIDS AND CREDITS
59.28	Section 1. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 16A.726, is amended to read:
59.29	16A.726 SPORTS FACILITIES TRANSFERS; APPROPRIATIONS.
59.30	(a) If state appropriation bonds have not been issued under section 16A.965, amounts
59.31	not to exceed the increased revenues estimated by the commissioner of management and
59.32	budget under section 297E.021, subdivision 2, are appropriated from the general fund to

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the commissioner of management and budget to make transfers to the Minnesota Sports Facilities Authority for stadium costs as defined under section 473J.03, subdivision 9.

- (b) The commissioner shall make transfers to the Minnesota Sports Facilities Authority required to make the state payments under section 473J.13, subdivisions 2 and 4, and for the amount of Minneapolis taxes withheld under section 297A.994, subdivision 4, paragraph (a), clause clauses (5) and (6). Amounts sufficient to make the transfers are appropriated to the commissioner from the general fund.
- (c) \$2,700,000 is annually appropriated from the general fund from fiscal year 2014 through fiscal year 2033 to the commissioner of management and budget for a grant to the city of St. Paul for the operating or capital costs of new or existing sports facilities.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

## Sec. 2. [273.1387] SCHOOL BUILDING BOND AGRICULTURAL CREDIT.

Subdivision 1. **Eligibility.** All class 2a, 2b, and 2c property under section 273.13, subdivision 23, other than property consisting of the house, garage, and immediately surrounding one acre of land of an agricultural homestead, is eligible to receive the credit under this section.

- Subd. 2. Credit amount. For each qualifying property, the school building bond agricultural credit is equal to 50 percent of the property's eligible net tax capacity multiplied by the school debt tax rate determined under section 275.08, subdivision 1b.
- Subd. 3. Credit notification. The preliminary credit under this section must be noted on the notice of proposed property taxes under section 275.065, subdivision 3. The actual credit amount must be reported on the property tax statement under section 276.04, subdivision 2. The credit may be claimed by the property owner as an income tax credit as provided in section 290.06, subdivision 37.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective beginning with taxes payable in 2016.

- Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 275.065, subdivision 3, is amended to read:
- Subd. 3. **Notice of proposed property taxes.** (a) The county auditor shall prepare and the county treasurer shall deliver after November 10 and on or before November 24 each year, by first class mail to each taxpayer at the address listed on the county's current year's assessment roll, a notice of proposed property taxes. Upon written request by the taxpayer, the treasurer may send the notice in electronic form or by electronic mail instead of on paper or by ordinary mail.
  - (b) The commissioner of revenue shall prescribe the form of the notice.

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(c) The notice must inform taxpayers that it contains the amount of property taxes each taxing authority proposes to collect for taxes payable the following year. In the case of a town, or in the case of the state general tax, the final tax amount will be its proposed tax. The notice must clearly state for each city that has a population over 500, county, school district, regional library authority established under section 134.201, and metropolitan taxing districts as defined in paragraph (i), the time and place of a meeting for each taxing authority in which the budget and levy will be discussed and public input allowed, prior to the final budget and levy determination. The taxing authorities must provide the county auditor with the information to be included in the notice on or before the time it certifies its proposed levy under subdivision 1. The public must be allowed to speak at that meeting, which must occur after November 24 and must not be held before 6:00 p.m. It must provide a telephone number for the taxing authority that taxpayers may call if they have questions related to the notice and an address where comments will be received by mail, except that no notice required under this section shall be interpreted as requiring the printing of a personal telephone number or address as the contact information for a taxing authority. If a taxing authority does not maintain public offices where telephone calls can be received by the authority, the authority may inform the county of the lack of a public telephone number and the county shall not list a telephone number for that taxing authority.

- (d) The notice must state for each parcel:
- (1) the market value of the property as determined under section 273.11, and used for computing property taxes payable in the following year and for taxes payable in the current year as each appears in the records of the county assessor on November 1 of the current year; and, in the case of residential property, whether the property is classified as homestead or nonhomestead. The notice must clearly inform taxpayers of the years to which the market values apply and that the values are final values;
- (2) the items listed below, shown separately by county, city or town, and state general tax, agricultural homestead credit under section 273.1384, school building bond agricultural credit under section 273.1387, voter approved school levy, other local school levy, and the sum of the special taxing districts, and as a total of all taxing authorities:
  - (i) the actual tax for taxes payable in the current year; and
  - (ii) the proposed tax amount.

If the county levy under clause (2) includes an amount for a lake improvement district as defined under sections 103B.501 to 103B.581, the amount attributable for that purpose must be separately stated from the remaining county levy amount.

In the case of a town or the state general tax, the final tax shall also be its proposed tax unless the town changes its levy at a special town meeting under section 365.52. If a

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school district has certified under section 126C.17, subdivision 9, that a referendum will be held in the school district at the November general election, the county auditor must note next to the school district's proposed amount that a referendum is pending and that, if approved by the voters, the tax amount may be higher than shown on the notice. In the case of the city of Minneapolis, the levy for Minneapolis Park and Recreation shall be listed separately from the remaining amount of the city's levy. In the case of the city of St. Paul, the levy for the St. Paul Library Agency must be listed separately from the remaining amount of the city's levy. In the case of Ramsey County, any amount levied under section 134.07 may be listed separately from the remaining amount of the county's levy. In the case of a parcel where tax increment or the fiscal disparities areawide tax under chapter 276A or 473F applies, the proposed tax levy on the captured value or the proposed tax levy on the tax capacity subject to the areawide tax must each be stated separately and not included in the sum of the special taxing districts; and.

In the case of property allowed a school building bond agricultural credit under section 273.1387, the notice must indicate that the property owner may claim the credit under the income tax as provided in section 290.06, subdivision 37; and

(3) the increase or decrease between the total taxes payable in the current year and the total proposed taxes, expressed as a percentage.

For purposes of this section, the amount of the tax on homesteads qualifying under the senior citizens' property tax deferral program under chapter 290B is the total amount of property tax before subtraction of the deferred property tax amount.

- (e) The notice must clearly state that the proposed or final taxes do not include the following:
  - (1) special assessments;

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- (2) levies approved by the voters after the date the proposed taxes are certified, including bond referenda and school district levy referenda;
- (3) a levy limit increase approved by the voters by the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the levy year as provided under section 275.73;
- (4) amounts necessary to pay cleanup or other costs due to a natural disaster occurring after the date the proposed taxes are certified;
- (5) amounts necessary to pay tort judgments against the taxing authority that become final after the date the proposed taxes are certified; and
- 62.33 (6) the contamination tax imposed on properties which received market value reductions for contamination.

(f) Except as provided in subdivision 7, failure of the county auditor to prepare or the county treasurer to deliver the notice as required in this section does not invalidate the proposed or final tax levy or the taxes payable pursuant to the tax levy.

- (g) If the notice the taxpayer receives under this section lists the property as nonhomestead, and satisfactory documentation is provided to the county assessor by the applicable deadline, and the property qualifies for the homestead classification in that assessment year, the assessor shall reclassify the property to homestead for taxes payable in the following year.
- (h) In the case of class 4 residential property used as a residence for lease or rental periods of 30 days or more, the taxpayer must either:
- (1) mail or deliver a copy of the notice of proposed property taxes to each tenant, renter, or lessee; or
  - (2) post a copy of the notice in a conspicuous place on the premises of the property.

The notice must be mailed or posted by the taxpayer by November 27 or within three days of receipt of the notice, whichever is later. A taxpayer may notify the county treasurer of the address of the taxpayer, agent, caretaker, or manager of the premises to which the notice must be mailed in order to fulfill the requirements of this paragraph.

- (i) For purposes of this subdivision and subdivision 6, "metropolitan special taxing districts" means the following taxing districts in the seven-county metropolitan area that levy a property tax for any of the specified purposes listed below:
- 63.21 (1) Metropolitan Council under section 473.132, 473.167, 473.249, 473.325, 63.22 473.446, 473.521, 473.547, or 473.834;
  - (2) Metropolitan Airports Commission under section 473.667, 473.671, or 473.672; and
    - (3) Metropolitan Mosquito Control Commission under section 473.711.

For purposes of this section, any levies made by the regional rail authorities in the county of Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, or Washington under chapter 398A shall be included with the appropriate county's levy.

(j) The governing body of a county, city, or school district may, with the consent of the county board, include supplemental information with the statement of proposed property taxes about the impact of state aid increases or decreases on property tax increases or decreases and on the level of services provided in the affected jurisdiction. This supplemental information may include information for the following year, the current year, and for as many consecutive preceding years as deemed appropriate by the governing body of the county, city, or school district. It may include only information regarding:

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64.1	(1) the impact of inflation as measured by the implicit price deflator for state and
64.2	local government purchases;
64.3	(2) population growth and decline;
64.4	(3) state or federal government action; and
64.5	(4) other financial factors that affect the level of property taxation and local services
64.6	that the governing body of the county, city, or school district may deem appropriate to
64.7	include.
64.8	The information may be presented using tables, written narrative, and graphic
64.9	representations and may contain instruction toward further sources of information or
64.10	opportunity for comment.
64.11	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective beginning with taxes payable in 2017.
64.12	Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 275.07, subdivision 2, is amended to read:
64.13	Subd. 2. School district in more than one county levies; special requirements. (a)
64.14	In school districts lying in more than one county, the clerk shall certify the tax levied to the
64.15	auditor of the county in which the administrative offices of the school district are located.
64.16	(b) The district must identify the portion of the school district levy that is levied for
64.17	debt service at the time the levy is certified under this section. For the purposes of this
64.18	paragraph, "levied for debt service" means levies authorized under sections 123B.53,
64.19	123B.535, and 123B.55, as adjusted by sections 126C.46 and 126C.48, net of any debt
64.20	excess levy reductions under section 475.61, subdivision 4.
64.21	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective beginning with taxes payable in 2017.
64.22	Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 275.08, subdivision 1b, is amended to read:
64.23	Subd. 1b. Computation of tax rates. (a) The amounts certified to be levied against
64.24	net tax capacity under section 275.07 by an individual local government unit shall be
64.25	divided by the total net tax capacity of all taxable properties within the local government
64.26	unit's taxing jurisdiction. The resulting ratio, the local government's local tax rate,
64.27	multiplied by each property's net tax capacity shall be each property's net tax capacity tax
64.28	for that local government unit before reduction by any credits.
64.29	(b) The auditor must also determine the school debt tax rate for each school district
64.30	equal to the school debt service levy certified under section 275.07, divided by the total
64.31	net tax capacity of all taxable property within the district.
64.32	(c) Any amount certified to the county auditor to be levied against market value shall
64.33	be divided by the total referendum market value of all taxable properties within the taxing

district. The resulting ratio, the taxing district's new referendum tax rate, multiplied by each property's referendum market value shall be each property's new referendum tax before reduction by any credits. For the purposes of this subdivision, "referendum market value" means the market value as defined in section 126C.01, subdivision 3.

## **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective beginning with taxes payable in 2017.

Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 276.04, subdivision 2, is amended to read: Subd. 2. Contents of tax statements. (a) The treasurer shall provide for the printing of the tax statements. The commissioner of revenue shall prescribe the form of the property tax statement and its contents. The tax statement must not state or imply that property tax credits are paid by the state of Minnesota. The statement must contain a tabulated statement of the dollar amount due to each taxing authority and the amount of the state tax from the parcel of real property for which a particular tax statement is prepared. The dollar amounts attributable to the county, the state tax, the voter approved school tax, the other local school tax, the township or municipality, and the total of the metropolitan special taxing districts as defined in section 275.065, subdivision 3, paragraph (i), must be separately stated. The amounts due all other special taxing districts, if any, may be aggregated except that any levies made by the regional rail authorities in the county of Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, or Washington under chapter 398A shall be listed on a separate line directly under the appropriate county's levy. If the county levy under this paragraph includes an amount for a lake improvement district as defined under sections 103B.501 to 103B.581, the amount attributable for that purpose must be separately stated from the remaining county levy amount. In the case of Ramsey County, if the county levy under this paragraph includes an amount for public library service under section 134.07, the amount attributable for that purpose may be separated from the remaining county levy amount. The amount of the tax on homesteads qualifying under the senior citizens' property tax deferral program under chapter 290B is the total amount of property tax before subtraction of the deferred property tax amount. The amount of the tax on contamination value imposed under sections 270.91 to 270.98, if any, must also be separately stated. The dollar amounts, including the dollar amount of any special assessments, may be rounded to the nearest even whole dollar. For purposes of this section whole odd-numbered dollars may be adjusted to the next higher even-numbered dollar. The amount of market value excluded under section 273.11, subdivision 16, if any, must also be listed on the tax statement.

Article 3 Sec. 6.

tax statements for real property.

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(b) The property tax statements for manufactured homes and sectional structures

taxed as personal property shall contain the same information that is required on the

66.1	(c) Real and personal property tax statements must contain the following information
66.2	in the order given in this paragraph. The information must contain the current year tax
66.3	information in the right column with the corresponding information for the previous year
66.4	in a column on the left:
66.5	(1) the property's estimated market value under section 273.11, subdivision 1;
66.6	(2) the property's homestead market value exclusion under section 273.13,
66.7	subdivision 35;
66.8	(3) the property's taxable market value under section 272.03, subdivision 15;
66.9	(4) the property's gross tax, before credits;
66.10	(5) for homestead agricultural properties, the credit under section 273.1384;
66.11	(6) any credits received under sections 273.119; 273.1234 or 273.1235; 273.135;
66.12	273.1391; 273.1398, subdivision 4; 469.171; and 473H.10, except that the amount of
66.13	credit received under section 273.135 must be separately stated and identified as "taconite
66.14	tax relief"; and
66.15	(7) the net tax payable in the manner required in paragraph (a): and
66.16	(8) the school building bond agricultural credit under section 273.1387, with a
66.17	statement indicating that the credit may be claimed as an income tax credit under section
66.18	290.06, subdivision 37.
66.19	(d) If the county uses envelopes for mailing property tax statements and if the county
66.20	agrees, a taxing district may include a notice with the property tax statement notifying
66.21	taxpayers when the taxing district will begin its budget deliberations for the current
66.22	year, and encouraging taxpayers to attend the hearings. If the county allows notices to
66.23	be included in the envelope containing the property tax statement, and if more than
66.24	one taxing district relative to a given property decides to include a notice with the tax
66.25	statement, the county treasurer or auditor must coordinate the process and may combine
66.26	the information on a single announcement.
66.27	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective beginning with taxes payable in 2017.
66.28	Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 290.06, is amended by adding a subdivision
66.29	to read:
66.30	Subd. 37. School building bond agricultural credit. (a) A taxpayer is allowed
66.31	a credit against the tax imposed under subdivision 2c and section 290.091 equal to the
66.32	amount determined under section 273.1387 and reported to the taxpayer on the property tax
66.33	statement as provided in section 276.04, subdivision 2. The credit is allowed in the taxable

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year for which the property taxes are payable. For a taxpayer who is allowed a credit under

section 273.1387 for more than one parcel, the credit under this section equals the sum of

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the amounts allowed under section 273.1387 for all parcels. A credit allowed under section 273.1387 to a property with multiple owners must be allocated to one or more of the owners of the property, but the total amount claimed may not exceed the amount determined under section 273.1387 and reported on the property tax statement for the property.

- (b) If the amount of credit that the taxpayer is eligible to receive under this subdivision exceeds the taxpayer's liability under this section and section 290.091, the commissioner of revenue shall refund the excess to the taxpayer.
- (c) The amount necessary to pay claims for refunds provided in this subdivision is appropriated to the commissioner of revenue from the general fund.

67.10 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2015.

- Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 297A.994, subdivision 4, is amended to read:
- Subd. 4. **General fund allocations.** The commissioner must retain and deposit to the general fund the following amounts, as required by subdivision 3, clause (3):
- (1) for state bond debt service support beginning in calendar year 2021, and for each calendar year thereafter through calendar year 2046, periodic amounts so that not later than December 31, 2046, an aggregate amount equal to a present value of \$150,000,000 has been deposited in the general fund. To determine aggregate present value, the commissioner must consult with the commissioner of management and budget regarding the present value dates, discount rate or rates, and schedules of annual amounts. The present value date or dates must be based on the date or dates bonds are sold under section 16A.965, or the date or dates other state funds, if any, are deposited into the construction fund. The discount rate or rates must be based on the true interest cost of the bonds issued under section 16A.965, or an equivalent 30-year bond index, as determined by the commissioner of management and budget. The schedule of annual amounts must be certified to the commissioner by the commissioner of management and budget and the finance officer of the city;
- (2) for the capital improvement reserve appropriation to the Minnesota Sports Facilities Authority beginning in calendar year 2021, and for each calendar year thereafter through calendar year 2046, an aggregate annual amount equal to the amount paid by the state for this purpose in that calendar year under section 473J.13, subdivision 4;
- (3) for the operating expense appropriation to the Minnesota Sports Facilities Authority beginning in calendar year 2021, and for each calendar year thereafter through calendar year 2046, an aggregate annual amount equal to the amount paid by the state for this purpose in that calendar year under section 473J.13, subdivision 2;

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(4) for recapture of state advances for capital improvements and operating expenses for calendar years 2016 through 2020 beginning in calendar year 2021, and for each calendar year thereafter until all amounts under this clause have been paid, proportionate amounts periodically until an aggregate amount equal to the present value of all amounts paid by the state have been deposited in the general fund. To determine the present value of the amounts paid by the state to the authority and the present value of amounts deposited to the general fund under this clause, the commissioner shall consult with the commissioner of management and budget regarding the present value dates, discount rate or rates, and schedule of annual amounts. The present value dates must be based on the dates state funds are paid to the authority, or the dates the commissioner of revenue deposits taxes for purposes of this clause to the general fund. The discount rates must be based on the reasonably equivalent cost of state funds as determined by the commissioner of management and budget. The schedule of annual amounts must be revised to reflect amounts paid under section 473J.13, subdivision 2, paragraph (b), for 2016 to 2020, and subdivision 4, paragraph (c), for 2016 to 2020, and taxes deposited to the general fund from time to time under this clause, and the schedule and revised schedules must be certified to the commissioner by the commissioner of management and budget and the finance officer of the city, and are transferred as accrued from the general fund for repayment of advances made by the state to the authority; and

- (5) to capture increases in taxes imposed under the special law, for the benefit of the Minnesota Sports Facilities Authority, beginning in calendar year 2013 and for each calendar year thereafter through 2046, except as required under clause (6), there shall be deposited to the general fund in proportionate periodic payments in the following year, an amount equal to the following:
- (i) 50 percent of the difference, if any, by which the amount of the net annual taxes for the previous year exceeds the sum of the net actual taxes in calendar year 2011 plus \$1,000,000, inflated at two percent per year since 2011, minus
- (ii) 25 percent of the difference, if any, by which the amount of the net annual taxes for the preceding year exceeds the sum of the net actual taxes in calendar year 2011 plus \$3,000,000, inflated at two percent per year since 2011-; and
- (6) to offset the city aid loss in section 19, the amount deposited to the general fund under clause (5) is reduced to zero for payments made between July 1, 2015, through June 30, 2017, until a maximum amount of \$6,364,000 in total revenue has been forgone in deposits to the general fund under that clause; with the additional revenue returned to the city to be deposited in its general fund and used as required under section 19.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

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Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 477A.013, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 9a. Maximum final aid payment to first class cities. A first class cit

Subd. 9a. Maximum final aid payment to first class cities. A first class city may not receive a total aid payment in any year under this section that exceeds an amount equal to 112.5 percent of the average per capita amount for all cities, except first class cities, under subdivision 9, multiplied by its population. Any aid calculated for these cities under subdivision 9 in excess of the amount calculated under this subdivision shall be retained in the general fund. For purposes of this subdivision, "first class city" has the meaning given in section 410.01.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for aids payable in calendar year 2016 and thereafter.

- Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 477A.013, subdivision 10, is amended to read:
- Subd. 10. Levy adjustments for aid decreases. Notwithstanding any local ordinance or charter provision, a city whose certified aid under <u>subdivision</u> <u>subdivisions</u> 9 and 9a is less than the amount it received in the previous year under the same subdivision may increase its levy payable in the same year as the certified aid is paid by an amount equal to the aid decrease for that year.
- 69.19 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for aids payable in calendar year 69.20 2016 and thereafter.
- Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 477A.017, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

  Subd. 2. **State auditor's duties.** The state auditor shall prescribe uniform financial
  accounting and reporting standards in conformity with national standards to be applicable
  to cities and towns of more than 2,500 population and uniform reporting standards to be

applicable to cities and towns of less than 2,500 population.

- 69.26 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for reporting of financial information 69.27 for years ending on or after December 31, 2015.
- Subd. 3. **Conformity.** Other law to the contrary notwithstanding, in order to receive distributions under sections 477A.011 to 477A.03, counties and, cities, and towns must

conform to the standards set in subdivision 2 in making all financial reports required to be

Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 477A.017, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

69.32 made to the state auditor after June 30, 1984.

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**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for reporting of financial information for years ending on or after December 31, 2015.

Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 477A.03, subdivision 2a, is amended to read: Subd. 2a. Cities. For aids payable in 2014, the total aid paid under section 477A.013, subdivision 9, is \$507,598,012. The total aid paid under section 477A.013, subdivision 9, is \$516,898,012 for aids payable in 2015. For aids payable in 2016 and thereafter, the total aid paid calculated under section 477A.013, subdivision 9, is \$519,398,012. For aids payable in 2016 and thereafter, the total aids payable to cities under section 477A.013 is the amount calculated under section 477A.013, subdivision 9, minus the amount of aid retained in the general fund under section 477A.013, subdivision 9a.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for aids payable in calendar year 2016 and thereafter.

Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 477A.03, subdivision 2b, is amended to read:

Subd. 2b. Counties. (a) For aids payable in 2014 and thereafter 2016, the total
aid payable under section 477A.0124, subdivision 3, is \$100,795,000 \$100,295,000.

Each calendar year, \$500,000 of this appropriation shall be retained by the commissioner
of revenue to make reimbursements to the commissioner of management and budget
for payments made under section 611.27. The reimbursements shall be to defray the
additional costs associated with court-ordered counsel under section 611.27. Any retained
amounts not used for reimbursement in a year shall be included in the next distribution
of county need aid that is certified to the county auditors for the purpose of property tax
reduction for the next taxes payable year.

(b) For aids payable in 2014 and thereafter 2015, the total aid under section 477A.0124, subdivision 4, is \$104,909,575 \$104,695,575. The commissioner of revenue shall transfer to the commissioner of management and budget \$207,000 annually for the cost of preparation of local impact notes as required by section 3.987, and other local government activities. The commissioner of revenue shall transfer to the commissioner of education \$7,000 annually for the cost of preparation of local impact notes for school districts as required by section 3.987. The commissioner of revenue shall deduct the amounts transferred under this paragraph from the appropriation under this paragraph. The amounts transferred are appropriated to the commissioner of management and budget and the commissioner of education respectively.

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EFFECTIVE DATE. The amendment to paragraph (a) is effective for aids payable in 2016 and thereafter. The amendment to paragraph (b) is effective for aids payable in 2015 and thereafter.

Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 611.27, subdivision 13, is amended to read:

Subd. 13. **Public defense services; correctional facility inmates.** All billings for services rendered and ordered under subdivision 7 shall require the approval of the chief district public defender before being forwarded on a monthly basis to the state public defender. In cases where adequate representation cannot be provided by the district public defender and where counsel has been appointed under a court order, the state public defender shall forward to the commissioner of management and budget all billings for services rendered under the court order. The commissioner shall pay for services from county program aid retained by the commissioner of revenue for that purpose under section 477A.03, subdivision 2b, paragraph (a).

The costs of appointed counsel and associated services in cases arising from new criminal charges brought against indigent inmates who are incarcerated in a Minnesota state correctional facility are the responsibility of the state Board of Public Defense. In such cases the state public defender may follow the procedures outlined in this section for obtaining court-ordered counsel.

## **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective July 1, 2016.

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 611.27, subdivision 15, is amended to read: Subd. 15. **Costs of transcripts.** In appeal cases and postconviction cases where the appellate public defender's office does not have sufficient funds to pay for transcripts and other necessary expenses because it has spent or committed all of the transcript funds in its annual budget, the state public defender may forward to the commissioner of management and budget all billings for transcripts and other necessary expenses. The commissioner shall pay for these transcripts and other necessary expenses from county program aid retained by the commissioner of revenue for that purpose under section 477A.03, subdivision 2b, paragraph (a).

#### **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective July 1, 2016.

# Sec. 17. 2016 REDUCTION TO OFFSET ADDITIONAL GENERAL FUND USE OF LOCAL SALES TAX REVENUE.

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For the city of Minneapolis the aid payable under Minnesota Statutes, section 72.1 72.2 477A.013, subdivision 9, in 2016 only, is reduced by \$6,364,000. The city may deposit in its general fund the additional portion of its sales tax, retained under Minnesota Statutes, 72.3 section 297A.994, subdivision 4, clause (6), during fiscal year 2016 and fiscal year 2017, 72.4 up to \$6,364,000 to fund any governmental purposes in calendar year 2016 that would 72.5 otherwise be funded with aid under Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.013, subdivision 9. 72.6 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for aids payable in calendar year 72.7 2016 only. 72.8 Sec. 18. COUNTY PROGRAM AID WORKING GROUP. 72.9 (a) A county program aid working group is established as provided in this section. 72.10 72.11 The goals of the working group are to recommend one or more alternative options for 72.12 distributing county program aid that promote: (1) fairness, with regard to the wide range of populations, demographic profiles, 72.13 service needs, tax bases, economic conditions, and physical conditions of counties across 72.14 72.15 the state; and (2) stability, to reduce major year-to-year fluctuations in aid distributions and allow 72.16 counties to predict the amount of aid that they will receive from year to year. 72.17 (b) The 11-member working group shall consist of the following members: 72.18 (1) two state representatives, both appointed by the chair of the house of 72.19 representatives Committee on Taxes, one from the majority party and one from the largest 72.20 minority party; 72.21 (2) two senators appointed by the senate Subcommittee on Committees of the 72.22 Committee on Rules and Administration, one from the majority party and one from the 72.23 72.24 largest minority party; (3) two persons appointed by the governor; and 72.25 (4) five persons appointed by the Association of Minnesota Counties, provided that 72.26 they are county officials, and that no more than two persons are appointed from counties 72.27 in the metropolitan area as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 473.121, subdivision 2. 72.28 72.29 (c) The state representative from the majority party shall chair the initial meeting, and the working group shall elect a chair at that initial meeting. The working group 72.30 will meet at the call of the chair. Members of the working group shall serve without 72.31 compensation. Legislative staff must provide administrative support to the working group. 72.32 Chapter 13D does not apply to meetings of the working group. Meetings of the working 72.33 group must be open to the public and the working group must provide notice of a meeting 72.34

to potentially interested persons at least seven days before the meeting. A meeting of the working group occurs when a quorum is present.

(d) The working group shall make its advisory recommendations to the chairs of the house of representatives and senate committees with jurisdiction over taxes, in compliance with Minnesota Statutes, sections 3.195 and 3.197, on or before February 1, 2016, at which time the working group shall be finished and this section expires.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

#### Sec. 19. REPEALER.

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Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 477A.085; and 477A.19, are repealed.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

#### ARTICLE 4

#### LOCAL SALES AND USE TAXES

Section 1. Laws 1980, chapter 511, section 1, subdivision 2, as amended by Laws 1991,

chapter 291, article 8, section 22, Laws 1998, chapter 389, article 8, section 25, Laws 2003, First Special Session chapter 21, article 8, section 11, Laws 2008, chapter 154, article 5, section 2, and Laws 2014, chapter 308, article 3, section 21, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. (a) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.016, or any other law, ordinance, or city charter provision to the contrary, the city of Duluth may, by ordinance, impose an additional sales tax of up to one and three-quarter percent on sales transactions which are described in Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 297A.01, subdivision 3, clause (c). The imposition of this tax shall not be subject to voter referendum under either state law or city charter provisions. When the city council determines that the taxes imposed under this paragraph at a rate of three-quarters of one percent and other sources of revenue produce revenue sufficient to pay debt service on bonds in the principal amount of \$40,285,000 plus issuance and discount costs, issued for capital improvements at the Duluth Entertainment and Convention Center, which include a new arena, the rate of tax under this subdivision must be reduced by three-quarters of one percent.

(b) In addition to the tax in paragraph (a) and notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.016, or any other law, ordinance, or city charter provision to the contrary, the city of Duluth may, by ordinance, impose an additional sales tax of up to one-half of one percent on sales transactions which are described in Minnesota Statutes 2000, section 297A.01, subdivision 3, clause (c). This tax expires when the city council determines that the tax imposed under this paragraph, along with the tax imposed under section

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22, paragraph (b), has produced revenues sufficient to pay the debt service on bonds in a principal amount of no more than \$18,000,000, plus issuance and discount costs, to finance capital improvements to public facilities to support tourism and recreational activities in that portion of the city west of 34th 14th Avenue West.

(c) The city of Duluth may sell and issue up to \$18,000,000 in general obligation bonds under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 475, plus an additional amount to pay for the costs of issuance and any premiums. The proceeds may be used to finance capital improvements to public facilities that support tourism and recreational activities in the portion of the city west of 34th 14th Avenue West, as described in paragraph (b). The issuance of the bonds is subject to the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, chapter 475, except no election shall be required unless required by the city charter. The bonds shall not be included in computing net debt. The revenues from the taxes that the city of Duluth may impose under paragraph (b) and under section 22, paragraph (b), may be pledged to pay principal of and interest on such bonds.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day after the governing body of the city of Duluth and its chief clerical officer comply with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.

Sec. 2. Laws 1980, chapter 511, section 2, as amended by Laws 1998, chapter 389, article 8, section 26, Laws 2003, First Special Session chapter 21, article 8, section 12, and Laws 2014, chapter 308, article 3, section 22, is amended to read:

## Sec. 22. CITY OF DULUTH; TAX ON RECEIPTS BY HOTELS AND MOTELS.

- (a) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.016, or any other law, or ordinance, or city charter provision to the contrary, the city of Duluth may, by ordinance, impose an additional tax of one percent upon the gross receipts from the sale of lodging for periods of less than 30 days in hotels and motels located in the city. The tax shall be collected in the same manner as the tax set forth in the Duluth city charter, section 54(d), paragraph one. The imposition of this tax shall not be subject to voter referendum under either state law or city charter provisions.
- (b) In addition to the tax in paragraph (a) and notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.016, or any other law, ordinance, or city charter provision to the contrary, the city of Duluth may, by ordinance, impose an additional sales tax of up to one-half of one percent on the gross receipts from the sale of lodging for periods of less than 30 days in hotels and motels located in the city. This tax expires when the city council first determines that the tax imposed under this paragraph, along with the tax imposed

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under section 21, paragraph (b), has produced revenues sufficient to pay the debt service on bonds in a principal amount of no more than \$18,000,000, plus issuance and discount costs, to finance capital improvements to public facilities to support tourism and recreational activities in that portion of the city west of 34th 14th Avenue West.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day after the governing body of the city of Duluth and its chief clerical officer comply with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.

- Sec. 3. Laws 1991, chapter 291, article 8, section 27, subdivision 3, as amended by Laws 1998, chapter 389, article 8, section 28, Laws 2008, chapter 366, article 7, section 9, and Laws 2009, chapter 88, article 4, section 14, is amended to read:
- Subd. 3. **Use of revenues.** (a) Revenues received from taxes authorized by subdivisions 1 and 2 shall be used by the city to pay the cost of collecting the tax and to pay all or a portion of the expenses of constructing and improving facilities as part of an urban revitalization project in downtown Mankato known as Riverfront 2000. Authorized expenses include, but are not limited to, acquiring property and paying relocation expenses related to the development of Riverfront 2000 and related facilities, and securing or paying debt service on bonds or other obligations issued to finance the construction of Riverfront 2000 and related facilities. For purposes of this section, "Riverfront 2000 and related facilities" means a civic-convention center, an arena, a riverfront park, a technology center and related educational facilities, and all publicly owned real or personal property that the governing body of the city determines will be necessary to facilitate the use of these facilities, including but not limited to parking, skyways, pedestrian bridges, lighting, and landscaping. It also includes the performing arts theatre and the Southern Minnesota Women's Hockey Exposition Center, for use by Minnesota State University, Mankato.
- (b) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, subdivision 3, and subject to voter approval at a general election held before December 31, 2016, the city may by ordinance also use revenues from taxes authorized under subdivisions 1 and 2, up to a maximum of \$29,000,000, plus associated bond costs, to pay all or a portion of the expenses of the following capital projects:
- (1) improvements to regional recreational facilities including existing hockey and curling rinks, a baseball park, youth athletic fields and facilities, and the municipal swimming pool including improvements to make the pool compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act;
  - (2) improvements to flood control and the levee system;
  - (3) water quality improvement projects in Blue Earth and Nicollet Counties;

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76.1	(4) expansion of the regional transit building and related multimodal transit
76.2	improvements;
76.3	(5) regional public safety and emergency communications improvements and
76.4	equipment; and
76.5	(6) matching funds for improvements to publicly owned regional facilities including
76.6	a historic museum, supportive housing, and a senior center.
76.7	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective the day after the governing body of
76.8	the city of Mankato and its chief clerical officer comply with Minnesota Statutes, section
76.9	645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.
76.10	Sec. 4. Laws 1991, chapter 291, article 8, section 27, subdivision 4, as amended by
76.11	Laws 2005, First Special Session chapter 3, article 5, section 25, and Laws 2008, chapter
76.12	366, article 7, section 10, is amended to read:
76.13	Subd. 4. Expiration of taxing authority and expenditure limitation. The
76.14	authority granted by subdivisions 1 and 2 to the city to impose a sales tax and an excise tax
76.15	shall expire on at the earlier of when revenues are sufficient to pay off the bonds, including
76.16	interest and all other associated bond costs authorized under subdivision 5, or December 31,
76.17	2022, unless the additional uses under subdivision 3, paragraph (b) or (c), are authorized.
76.18	If the additional use allowed in subdivision 3, paragraph (b), is authorized, the taxes expire
76.19	at the earlier of when revenues are sufficient to pay off the bonds, including interest and
76.20	all other associated bond costs authorized under subdivision 5, or December 31, 2032.
76.21	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective the day following final enactment
76.22	without local approval pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 645.023, subdivision 1.
76.23	Sec. 5. Laws 1991, chapter 291, article 8, section 27, subdivision 5, is amended to read:
76.24	Subd. 5. <b>Bonds.</b> (a) The city of Mankato may issue general obligation bonds of the
76.25	city in an amount not to exceed \$25,000,000 for Riverfront 2000 and related facilities,
76.26	without election under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 475, on the question of issuance of the
76.27	bonds or a tax to pay them. The debt represented by bonds issued for Riverfront 2000
76.28	and related facilities shall not be included in computing any debt limitations applicable
76.29	to the city of Mankato, and the levy of taxes required by section 475.61 to pay principal
76.30	of and interest on the bonds shall not be subject to any levy limitation or be included in
76.31	computing or applying any levy limitation applicable to the city.
76.32	(b) The city of Mankato, subject to voter approval at the election required under
76.33	subdivision 3, paragraph (b), may issue general obligation bonds of the city in an amount

not to exceed \$29,000,000 for the projects listed under subdivision 3, paragraph (b), without election under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 475, on the question of issuance of the bonds or a tax to pay them. The debt represented by bonds under this paragraph shall not be included in computing any debt limitations applicable to the city of Mankato, and the levy of taxes required by Minnesota Statutes, section 475.61, to pay principal of and interest on the bonds, and shall not be subject to any levy limitation or be included in computing or applying any levy limitation applicable to the city. The city may use tax revenue in excess of one year's principal interest reserve for intended annual bond payments to pay all or a portion of the cost of capital improvements authorized in subdivision 3,

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment without local approval pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 645.023, subdivision 1.

Sec. 6. Laws 1991, chapter 291, article 8, section 27, subdivision 6, is amended to read: Subd. 6. Reverse referendum; authorization of extension. (a) If the Mankato city council intends to exercise the authority provided by this section, it shall pass a resolution stating the fact before July 1, 1991. The resolution must be published for two successive weeks in the official newspaper of the city or, if there is no official newspaper, in a newspaper of general circulation in the city, together with a notice fixing a date for a public hearing on the matter. The hearing must be held at least two weeks but not more than four weeks after the first publication of the resolution. Following the public hearing, the city may determine to take no further action or adopt a resolution confirming its intention to exercise the authority. That resolution must also be published in the official newspaper of the city or, if there is no official newspaper, in a newspaper of general circulation in the city. If within 30 days after publication of the resolution a petition signed by voters equal in number to ten percent of the votes cast in the city in the last general election requesting a vote on the proposed resolution is filed with the county auditor, the resolution is not effective until it has been submitted to the voters at a general or special election and a majority of votes cast on the question of approving the resolution are in the affirmative. The commissioner of revenue shall prepare a suggested form of question to be presented at the election. The referendum must be held at a special or general election before December 1, 1991. This subdivision applies notwithstanding any city charter provision to the contrary.

(b) If the Mankato city council wishes to extend the taxes authorized under subdivisions 1 and 2 to fund any of the projects listed in subdivision 3, paragraph (b), the city must pass a resolution extending the taxes before July 1, 2015. The tax may not be imposed unless approved by the voters.

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**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment without local approval pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 645.023, subdivision 1.

Sec. 7. Laws 1999, chapter 243, article 4, section 18, subdivision 1, as amended by Laws 2008, chapter 366, article 7, section 12, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. **Sales and use tax.** (a) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.016, or any other provision of law, ordinance, or city charter, if approved by the city voters at the first municipal general election held after the date of final enactment of this act or at a special election held November 2, 1999, the city of Proctor may impose by ordinance a sales and use tax of up to one-half of one percent for the purposes specified in subdivision 3. The provisions of Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, govern the imposition, administration, collection, and enforcement of the tax authorized under this subdivision.

(b) Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.016, or any other provision of law, ordinance, or city charter, the city of Proctor may impose by ordinance an additional sales and use tax of up to one-half of one percent pursuant to approval by the voters at the November 4, 2014, general election. The revenues received from the additional tax must be used for the purposes specified in subdivision 3, paragraph (b).

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day after the governing body of the city of Proctor and its chief clerical officer comply with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3, but only if the local approval requirement under section 10 is also met.

Sec. 8. Laws 2008, chapter 366, article 7, section 20, is amended to read:

#### Sec. 20. CITY OF NORTH MANKATO; TAXES AUTHORIZED.

Subdivision 1. **Sales and use tax authorized.** Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.016, or any other provision of law, ordinance, or city charter, pursuant to the approval of the voters on November 7, 2006, the city of North Mankato may impose by ordinance a sales and use tax of one-half of one percent for the purposes specified in subdivision 2. The provisions of Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, govern the imposition, administration, collection, and enforcement of the taxes authorized under this subdivision.

- Subd. 2. **Use of revenues.** (a) Revenues received from the tax authorized by subdivision 1 must be used to pay all or part of the capital costs of the following projects:
- (1) the local share of the Trunk Highway 14/County State-Aid Highway 41 interchange project;
  - (2) development of regional parks and hiking and biking trails;

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(3) expansion of the North Mankato Taylor Library; 79.1 79.2 (4) riverfront redevelopment; and (5) lake improvement projects. 79.3 The total amount of revenues from the tax in subdivision 1 that may be used to fund 79.4 these projects is \$6,000,000 plus any associated bond costs. 79.5 (b) If the city extends the tax as authorized under subdivision 2a, the total amount that 79.6 may be used to fund these projects is increased by \$9,000,000, plus associated bond costs. 79.7 Subd. 2a. Authorization to extend the tax. Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, 79.8 section 297A.99, subdivision 3, the North Mankato city council may, by resolution, extend 79.9 the tax authorized under subdivision 1 to cover an additional \$9,000,000 in bonds, plus 79.10 associated bond costs, to fund the projects in subdivision 2, paragraph (a), if approved by 79.11 79.12 the voters at a general election held by December 31, 2016. Subd. 3. **Bonds.** (a) The city of North Mankato, pursuant to the approval of the 79.13 voters at the November 7, 2006 referendum authorizing the imposition of the taxes in 79.14 79.15 this section, may issue bonds under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 475, to pay capital and administrative expenses for the projects described in subdivision 2, paragraph (a), in an 79.16 amount that does not exceed \$6,000,000. A separate election to approve the bonds under 79.17 Minnesota Statutes, section 475.58, is not required. 79.18 (b) The city of North Mankato, subject to the referendum in subdivision 2a, allowing 79.19 for additional revenue to be spent for the projects in subdivision 2, may issue additional 79.20 bonds under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 475, to pay capital and administrative expenses 79.21 for those projects in an amount that does not exceed \$9,000,000. A separate election to 79.22 approve the bonds under Minnesota Statutes, section 475.58, is not required. 79.23 (b) (c) The debt represented by the bonds is not included in computing any debt 79.24 limitation applicable to the city, and any levy of taxes under Minnesota Statutes, section 79.25 79.26 475.61, to pay principal and interest on the bonds is not subject to any levy limitation. 79.27

Subd. 4. **Termination of taxes.** The tax imposed under subdivision 1 expires when the city council determines that the amount of revenues received from the taxes to pay for the projects under subdivision 2, paragraph (a), first equals or exceeds \$6,000,000 plus the additional amount needed to pay the costs related to issuance of bonds under subdivision 3, including interest on the bonds, unless the tax is extended as allowed in this section. If the tax is extended as allowed under the referendum under subdivision 2a, the tax expires at the earlier of December 31, 2038, or when revenues from the taxes first equal or exceed \$15,000,000 plus the additional amount needed to pay costs related to issuance of bonds under subdivision 3, including interest. Any funds remaining after completion of the

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projects and retirement or redemption of the bonds shall be placed in a capital facilities

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and equipment replacement fund of the city. The tax imposed under subdivision 1 may expire at an earlier time if the city so determines by ordinance.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day after the governing body of the city of North Mankato and its chief clerical officer comply with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.

#### Sec. 9. CITY OF MARSHALL; VALIDATION OF PRIOR ACT.

- (a) Notwithstanding the time limits in Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, the city of Marshall may approve Laws 2011, First Special Session chapter 7, article 4, section 14, and file its approval with the secretary of state by June 15, 2013. If approved as authorized under this paragraph, actions undertaken by the city pursuant to the approval of the voters on November 6, 2012, and otherwise in accordance with Laws 2011, First Special Session chapter 7, article 4, section 14, are validated.
- (b) Notwithstanding the time limit on the imposition of tax under Laws 2011, First Special Session chapter 7, article 4, section 14, and subject to local approval under paragraph (a), the city of Marshall may impose the tax on or before July 1, 2013.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

# Sec. 10. <u>CITY OF PROCTOR; EFFECTIVE DATE; VALIDATION OF PRIOR ACT.</u>

(a) Notwithstanding the time limits in Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, the city of Proctor may approve Laws 2008, chapter 366, article 7, section 13, and Laws 2010, chapter 389, article 5, sections 1 and 2, and file its approval with the secretary of state by January 1, 2015. If approved under this paragraph, actions undertaken by the city pursuant to the approval of the voters on November 2, 2010, and otherwise in accordance with those laws are validated.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

#### Sec. 11. CITY OF WALKER; LOCAL TAXES AUTHORIZED.

Subdivision 1. Sales and use tax authorized. Notwithstanding Minnesota Statutes, section 477A.016, or any ordinance, city charter, or other provision of law, pursuant to the approval of the voters on November 6, 2012, the city of Walker may impose by ordinance a sales and use tax of 1-1/2 percent for the purposes specified in subdivision 2. The

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provisions of Minnesota Statutes, section 297A.99, govern the imposition, administration, 81.1 collection, and enforcement of the taxes authorized under this subdivision. 81.2 Subd. 2. Use of revenues. Revenues received from the tax authorized by 81.3 81.4 subdivision 1 must be used to pay all or part of the capital and administrative costs of underground water and sewer improvements in the city of Walker as outlined in the 2012 81.5 capital improvement plan of the engineer of the city of Walker. 81.6 Subd. 3. **Bonding authority.** The city of Walker, pursuant to the approval of the 81.7 voters at the November 6, 2012, referendum authorizing the imposition of the taxes in 81.8 this section, may issue bonds under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 475, to pay capital and 81.9 administrative expenses for the projects described in subdivision 2, in an amount that 81.10 does not exceed \$20,000,000. A separate election to approve the bonds under Minnesota 81.11 Statutes, section 475.58, is not required. 81.12 Subd. 4. **Termination of tax.** The tax authorized under subdivision 1 terminates at 81.13 the earlier of: 81.14 (1) 20 years after the date of initial imposition of the tax; or 81.15 81.16 (2) when the city council determines that sufficient funds have been raised from the tax to finance the capital and administrative costs of the improvements described in 81.17 subdivision 2, plus the additional amount needed to pay the costs related to issuance of 81.18 bonds under subdivision 3, including interest on the bonds. 81.19 Any funds remaining after completion of the projects specified in subdivision 2 and 81.20 retirement or redemption of bonds in subdivision 3 shall be placed in the general fund 81.21 of the city. The tax imposed under subdivision 1 may expire at an earlier time if the 81.22 city so determines by ordinance. 81.23 81.24 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day after the governing body of the city of Walker and its chief clerical officer comply with Minnesota Statutes, section 81.25 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3. 81.26 ARTICLE 5 81.27 **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT** 81.28 Section 1. [16A.1246] NO SPENDING FOR CERTAIN RAIL PROJECTS. 81.29 (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), no appropriation or other state money, 81.30 whether in the general or another fund, must be expended or used for any costs related 81.31

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to studying the feasibility of, planning for, designing, engineering, acquiring property

or constructing facilities for or related to, or development or operation of intercity or

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interregional passenger rail facilities of operations between the city of Rochester, or	
locations in its metropolitan area, and any location in the metropolitan area, as defined	<u>ın</u>
section 473.121, subdivision 2.	
(b) The restrictions under this section do not apply to funds obtained from	
contributions, grants, or other voluntary payments made by nongovernmental entities	
from private sources.	
<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective the day following final enactment.	2
except it does not apply to funds appropriated under Laws 2009, chapter 93, article 1,	
section 11, subdivision 5.	
Sec. 2. [16B.2965] PROPERTY LEASED FOR RAIL PROJECTS.	
If a state official leases, loans, or otherwise makes available state lands, air rights,	, or
any other state property for use in connection with passenger rail facilities, as described	d
in section 16A.1246, the lease or other agreement must include or be secured by a	
security bond or equivalent guarantee that allows the state to recover any costs it incurs	<u>s</u>
n connection with the rail project from a responsible third party, or secure source of	
capital, if the passenger rail facilities are not constructed, are abandoned, or do not go in	nto
peration. These costs include restoring state property to its original condition.	
(b) For purposes of this section, "state official" includes the commissioner, the	
ommissioner of transportation, or any other state official with authority to enter into a	:
ease or other agreement providing for use by a nonstate entity of state property.	
<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective the day following final enactment.	<u>:</u>
Sec. 3. [117.028] CONDEMNATION FOR CERTAIN RAIL FACILITIES	
PROHIBITED.	
Notwithstanding section 222.27, or any other law to the contrary, no condemning	<u>2</u>
authority may take property for the development or construction of or for facilities related	ted
o intercity or interregional passenger rail facilities or operations between the city of	
Rochester, or locations in its metropolitan area, and any location in the metropolitan area	ea,
as defined in section 473.121, subdivision 2.	
<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective the day following final enactment.	<u>.</u>
Sec. 4. [459.36] NO SPENDING OF PUBLIC MONEY FOR CERTAIN RAIL	

83.1	(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), no city, county, or destination medical
83.2	center entity may spend or use any money, for any costs related to studying the feasibility
83.3	of, planning for, designing, engineering, acquiring property or constructing facilities for or
83.4	related to, or development or operation of intercity or interregional passenger rail facilities
83.5	or operations between the city of Rochester, or locations in its metropolitan area, and
83.6	any location in the metropolitan area, as defined in section 473.121, subdivision 2. The
83.7	provisions of this section apply to the statutory and home rule charter cities and counties
83.8	located in development regions 10 and 11, as designated under section 462.385, subdivision
83.9	1. Destination medical center entity includes the Destination Medical Center Corporation
83.10	and agency as those terms are defined in section 469.40, and any successor or related entity.
83.11	(b) The restrictions under this section do not apply to:
83.12	(1) funds the city or county obtains from contributions, grants, or other voluntary
83.13	payments made by nongovernmental entities from private sources; and
83.14	(2) expenditures for costs of public infrastructure, including public utilities, parking
83.15	facilities, a multi-mode transit hub, or similar projects located within the area of the
83.16	development district, as defined under section 469.40, and reflected in the development
83.17	plan adopted before the enactment of this section, that are intended to serve, and that are
83.18	made following the completed construction and commencement of operation of, privately
83.19	financed and operated intercity or interregional passenger rail facilities.
83.20	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective the day following final enactment
83.21	without local approval under Minnesota Statutes, section 645.023, subdivision 1, clause (c).
83.22	Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 469.169, is amended by adding a subdivision
83.23	to read:
83.24	Subd. 20. Additional border city allocations. (a) In addition to the tax reductions
83.25	authorized in subdivisions 12 to 19, the commissioner shall allocate \$200,000 for fiscal
83.26	year 2017, and shall annually allocate \$1,000,000 thereafter for tax reductions to border
83.27	city enterprise zones in cities located on the western border of the state. The commissioner
83.28	shall allocate these amounts among cities on a per capita basis. Allocations made under
83.29	this subdivision may be used for tax reductions under sections 469.171, 469.1732, and
83.30	469.1734, or for other offsets of taxes imposed on or remitted by businesses located in
83.31	the enterprise zone, but only if the municipality determines that the granting of the tax

available until used by the city.

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reduction or offset is necessary to retain a business within or attract a business to the zone.

(b) The allocations under this subdivision do not cancel or expire, but remain

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**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective July 1, 2016.

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84.2	Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 469.174, subdivision 14, is amended to read:
84.3	Subd. 14. Administrative expenses. "Administrative expenses" means all
84.4	expenditures of an authority other than:
84.5	(1) amounts paid for the purchase of land;
84.6	(2) amounts paid to contractors or others providing materials and services, including
84.7	architectural and engineering services, directly connected with the physical development
84.8	of the real property in the project;
84.9	(3) relocation benefits paid to or services provided for persons residing or businesses
84.10	located in the project;
84.11	(4) amounts used to pay principal or interest on, fund a reserve for, or sell at a
84.12	discount bonds issued pursuant to section 469.178; or
84.13	(5) amounts used to pay other financial obligations to the extent those obligations
84.14	were used to finance costs described in clauses (1) to (3)-; or
84.15	(6) usual and customary maintenance costs necessary for the preservation of
84.16	property acquired or constructed with tax increments and owned by the authority or the
84.17	municipality, including, without limitation, amounts needed for ordinary and extraordinary
84.18	repairs and maintenance, and capital reserves in an amount not greater than ten percent of
84.19	the market value of the property.
84.20	For districts for which the requests for certifications were made before August 1,
84.21	1979, or after June 30, 1982, "administrative expenses" includes amounts paid for services
84.22	provided by bond counsel, fiscal consultants, and planning or economic development
84.23	consultants.
84.24	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective the day following final enactment
84.25	and applies to all districts, regardless of when the request for certification was made.
o <u>_</u>	which uppered to the traction, regulated of them the requirement of the minutes.
84.26	Sec. 7. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 469.176, subdivision 4, is amended to read:
84.27	Subd. 4. Limitation on use of tax increment; general rule. All revenues derived
84.28	from tax increment shall be used in accordance with the tax increment financing plan. The
84.29	revenues shall be used solely for the following purposes: (1) to pay the principal of and
84.30	interest on bonds issued to finance a project; (2) by a rural development financing authority
84.31	for the purposes stated in section 469.142, by a port authority or municipality exercising the
84.32	powers of a port authority to finance or otherwise pay the cost of redevelopment pursuant to

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sections 469.048 to 469.068, by an economic development authority to finance or otherwise

pay the cost of redevelopment pursuant to sections 469.090 to 469.108, by a housing and

redevelopment authority or economic development authority to finance or otherwise pay public redevelopment costs pursuant to sections 469.001 to 469.047, by a municipality or economic development authority to finance or otherwise pay the capital and administration costs of a development district pursuant to sections 469.124 to 469.133, by a municipality or authority to finance or otherwise pay the costs of developing and implementing a development action response plan, by a municipality or redevelopment agency to finance or otherwise pay premiums for insurance or other security guaranteeing the payment when due of principal of and interest on the bonds pursuant to chapter 462C, sections 469.152 to 469.165, or both, or to accumulate and maintain a reserve securing the payment when due of the principal of and interest on the bonds pursuant to chapter 462C, sections 469.152 to 469.165, or both, which revenues in the reserve shall not exceed, subsequent to the fifth anniversary of the date of issue of the first bond issue secured by the reserve, an amount equal to 20 percent of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding and nondefeased bonds secured by the reserve-; and (3) to pay the costs listed in section 469.174, subdivision 14, but not in excess of the limitation on administrative expenses under subdivision 3. Tax increment as defined in section 469.174, subdivision 25, clause (2), may be used to pay usual and customary operation and maintenance costs, including, but not limited to, amounts needed for capital reserves in an amount not greater than ten percent of the market value of the property, and ordinary and extraordinary repairs and maintenance of the property purchased by the authority or the municipality with tax increments.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment and applies to all districts, regardless of when the request for certification was made.

- Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 469.1763, subdivision 1, is amended to read: Subdivision 1. **Definitions.** (a) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given.
- (b) "Activities" means acquisition of property, clearing of land, site preparation, soils correction, removal of hazardous waste or pollution, installation of utilities, construction of public or private improvements, and other similar activities, but only to the extent that tax increment revenues may be spent for such purposes under other law.
- (c) "Third party" means an entity other than (1) the person receiving the benefit of assistance financed with tax increments, or (2) the municipality or the development authority or other person substantially under the control of the municipality.
- (d) "Revenues derived from tax increments paid by properties in the district" means only tax increment as defined in section 469.174, subdivision 25, clause (1), and does

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not include tax increment as defined in section 469.174, subdivision 25, clauses (2), (3), and (4) to (5).

#### **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 469.1763, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. Expenditures outside district. (a) For each tax increment financing district, an amount equal to at least 75 percent of the total revenue derived from tax increments paid by properties in the district must be expended on activities in the district or to pay bonds, to the extent that the proceeds of the bonds were used to finance activities in the district or to pay, or secure payment of, debt service on credit enhanced bonds. For districts, other than redevelopment districts for which the request for certification was made after June 30, 1995, the in-district percentage for purposes of the preceding sentence is 80 percent. Not more than 25 percent of the total revenue derived from tax increments paid by properties in the district may be expended, through a development fund or otherwise, on activities outside of the district but within the defined geographic area of the project except to pay, or secure payment of, debt service on credit enhanced bonds. For districts, other than redevelopment districts for which the request for certification was made after June 30, 1995, the pooling percentage for purposes of the preceding sentence is 20 percent. The revenue revenues derived from tax increments for paid by properties in the district that are expended on costs under section 469.176, subdivision 4h, paragraph (b), may be deducted first before calculating the percentages that must be expended within and without the district.

- (b) In the case of a housing district, a housing project, as defined in section 469.174, subdivision 11, is an activity in the district.
- (c) All administrative expenses are for activities outside of the district, except that if the only expenses for activities outside of the district under this subdivision are for the purposes described in paragraph (d), administrative expenses will be considered as expenditures for activities in the district.
- (d) The authority may elect, in the tax increment financing plan for the district, to increase by up to ten percentage points the permitted amount of expenditures for activities located outside the geographic area of the district under paragraph (a). As permitted by section 469.176, subdivision 4k, the expenditures, including the permitted expenditures under paragraph (a), need not be made within the geographic area of the project. Expenditures that meet the requirements of this paragraph are legally permitted expenditures of the district, notwithstanding section 469.176, subdivisions 4b, 4c, and 4j. To qualify for the increase under this paragraph, the expenditures must:

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(1) be used exclusively to assist housing that meets the requirement for a qualified 87.1 low-income building, as that term is used in section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code; and 87.2 (2) not exceed the qualified basis of the housing, as defined under section 42(c) of 87.3 the Internal Revenue Code, less the amount of any credit allowed under section 42 of 87.4 the Internal Revenue Code; and 87.5 (3) be used to: 87.6 (i) acquire and prepare the site of the housing; 87.7 (ii) acquire, construct, or rehabilitate the housing; or 87.8 (iii) make public improvements directly related to the housing; or 87.9 (4) be used to develop housing: 87.10 (i) if the market value of the housing does not exceed the lesser of: 87.11 (A) 150 percent of the average market value of single-family homes in that 87.12 municipality; or 87.13 (B) \$200,000 for municipalities located in the metropolitan area, as defined in 87.14 87.15 section 473.121, or \$125,000 for all other municipalities; and (ii) if the expenditures are used to pay the cost of site acquisition, relocation, 87.16 demolition of existing structures, site preparation, and pollution abatement on one or 87.17 more parcels, if the parcel contains a residence containing one to four family dwelling 87.18 units that has been vacant for six or more months and is in foreclosure as defined in 87.19 section 325N.10, subdivision 7, but without regard to whether the residence is the owner's 87.20 principal residence, and only after the redemption period has expired. 87.21 (e) For a district created within a biotechnology and health sciences industry zone 87.22 87.23 as defined in Minnesota Statutes 2012, section 469.330, subdivision 6, or for an existing district located within such a zone, tax increment derived from such a district may be 87.24 expended outside of the district but within the zone only for expenditures required for the 87.25 87.26 construction of public infrastructure necessary to support the activities of the zone, land acquisition, and other redevelopment costs as defined in section 469.176, subdivision 4j. 87.27 These expenditures are considered as expenditures for activities within the district. The 87.28 authority provided by this paragraph expires for expenditures made after the later of (1) 87.29 December 31, 2015, or (2) the end of the five-year period beginning on the date the district 87.30 was certified, provided that date was before January 1, 2016. 87.31 (f) The authority under paragraph (d), clause (4), expires on December 31, 2016. 87.32 Increments may continue to be expended under this authority after that date, if they are 87.33

certification under that provision.

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used to pay bonds or binding contracts that would qualify under subdivision 3, paragraph

(a), if December 31, 2016, is considered to be the last date of the five-year period after

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 469.1763, subdivision 3, is amended to read:

- Subd. 3. **Five-year rule.** (a) Revenues derived from tax increments <u>paid by</u> <u>properties in the district</u> are considered to have been expended on an activity within the district under subdivision 2 only if one of the following occurs:
- (1) before or within five years after certification of the district, the revenues are actually paid to a third party with respect to the activity;
- (2) bonds, the proceeds of which must be used to finance the activity, are issued and sold to a third party before or within five years after certification, the revenues are spent to repay the bonds, and the proceeds of the bonds either are, on the date of issuance, reasonably expected to be spent before the end of the later of (i) the five-year period, or (ii) a reasonable temporary period within the meaning of the use of that term under section 148(c)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code, or are deposited in a reasonably required reserve or replacement fund;
- (3) binding contracts with a third party are entered into for performance of the activity before or within five years after certification of the district and the revenues are spent under the contractual obligation;
- (4) costs with respect to the activity are paid before or within five years after certification of the district and the revenues are spent to reimburse a party for payment of the costs, including interest on unreimbursed costs; or
- (5) expenditures are made for housing purposes as permitted by subdivision 2, paragraphs (b) and (d), or for public infrastructure purposes within a zone as permitted by subdivision 2, paragraph (e).
- (b) For purposes of this subdivision, bonds include subsequent refunding bonds if the original refunded bonds meet the requirements of paragraph (a), clause (2).
- (c) For a redevelopment district or a renewal and renovation district certified after June 30, 2003, and before April 20, 2009, the five-year periods described in paragraph (a) are extended to ten years after certification of the district. For a redevelopment district certified after April 20, 2009, and before June 30, 2012, the five-year periods described in paragraph (a) are extended to eight years after certification of the district. This extension is provided primarily to accommodate delays in development activities due to unanticipated economic circumstances.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment.

Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 469.178, subdivision 7, is amended to read:

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Subd. 7. **Interfund loans.** (a) The authority or municipality may advance or loan money to finance expenditures under section 469.176, subdivision 4, from its general fund or any other fund under which it has legal authority to do so.

- (b) Not later than 60 days after money is transferred, advanced, or spent, whichever is earliest, the loan or advance must be authorized; (1) by resolution of the governing body or of the authority, whichever has jurisdiction over the fund from which the advance or loan is authorized, before money is transferred, advanced, or spent, whichever is earliest; or (2) in writing by an appropriate officer of the municipality or the authority to whom the municipality or authority has delegated by resolution power to administer and set the terms and conditions of the interfund loan.
- (c) The resolution may generally grant to the municipality or the authority or an appropriate officer thereof the power to make interfund loans under one or more tax increment financing plans or for one or more districts. The resolution may be adopted or the interfund loan may be otherwise documented before or after the adoption of the tax increment financing plan or the creation of the tax increment financing district from which the advance or loan is to be repaid.
- (d) The terms and conditions for repayment of the loan must be provided in writing and. The written terms and conditions may be in any form, but must include, at a minimum, the principal amount, the interest rate, and maximum term. Written terms may be modified or amended in writing by the municipality or the authority, or an appropriate officer thereof, before the latest termination of the tax increment financing district from which the interfund loan will be paid. The maximum rate of interest permitted to be charged is limited to the greater of the rates specified under section 270C.40 or 549.09 as of the date the loan or advance is authorized, unless the written agreement states that the maximum interest rate will fluctuate as the interest rates specified under section 270C.40 or 549.09 are from time to time adjusted. Loans or advances may be structured as draw-down or line-of-credit obligations of the lending fund.
- (e) The authority shall report in the annual report submitted pursuant to section 469.175, subdivision 6:
  - (1) the amount of any interfund loan or advance made in a calendar year; and
  - (2) any amendment of an interfund loan or advance made in a calendar year.
- (f) An interfund loan or advance made by a municipality or an authority for any (1) administrative expenses, (2) planning, inspection, architectural, engineering, surveying, soil testing, and similar costs that are incurred before establishing a tax increment financing district, or (3) transfers made in anticipation of a negative cash balance in a fund for a temporary period not exceeding 12 months, is authorized under paragraph (a) and

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is not subject to any additional requirements under paragraphs (b) to (d). The authority shall report any interfund loan or advance made under this paragraph in the annual report submitted under section 469.175, subdivision 6.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day following final enactment and applies to all districts, regardless of when the request for certification was made.

- Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 469.40, subdivision 11, as amended by Laws 2015, chapter 1, section 6, is amended to read:
  - Subd. 11. **Public infrastructure project.** (a) "Public infrastructure project" means a project financed in part or in whole with public money in order to support the medical business entity's development plans, as identified in the DMCC development plan. A public infrastructure project may:
    - (1) acquire real property and other assets associated with the real property;
    - (2) demolish, repair, or rehabilitate buildings;

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- (3) remediate land and buildings as required to prepare the property for acquisition or development;
- (4) install, construct, or reconstruct elements of public infrastructure required to support the overall development of the destination medical center development district including, but not limited to, streets, roadways, utilities systems and related facilities, utility relocations and replacements, network and communication systems, streetscape improvements, drainage systems, sewer and water systems, subgrade structures and associated improvements, landscaping, façade construction and restoration, wayfinding and signage, and other components of community infrastructure;
- (5) acquire, construct or reconstruct, and equip parking facilities and other facilities to encourage intermodal transportation and public transit;
- (6) install, construct or reconstruct, furnish, and equip parks, cultural, and recreational facilities, facilities to promote tourism and hospitality, conferencing and conventions, and broadcast and related multimedia infrastructure;
- (7) make related site improvements including, without limitation, excavation, earth retention, soil stabilization and correction, and site improvements to support the destination medical center development district;
  - (8) prepare land for private development and to sell or lease land;
  - (9) provide costs of relocation benefits to occupants of acquired properties; and
- 90.33 (10) construct and equip all or a portion of one or more suitable structures on land 90.34 owned by the city for sale or lease to private development; provided, however, that the

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portion of any structure directly financed by the city as a public infrastructure project must not be sold or leased to a medical business entity.

- (b) A public infrastructure project is not a business subsidy under section 116J.993.
- (c) Public infrastructure project includes the <u>planning</u>, preparation, and modification of the development plan under section 469.43<del>, and</del>. The cost of that <u>planning</u>, preparation, and any modification is a capital cost of the public infrastructure project.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day after the governing body of the city of Rochester and its chief clerical officer comply with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3, and applies retroactively to the original effective dates of the laws that are amended.

- Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 469.43, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:
- Subd. 6a. Restriction on city funds to support nonprofit economic development agency. The nonprofit economic development agency shall not require the city to pay any amounts to the nonprofit economic development agency that are unrelated to public infrastructure project costs.
- 91.17 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective the day after the governing body of 91.18 the city of Rochester and its chief clerical officer comply with Minnesota Statutes, section 91.19 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3, and applies retroactively from June 22, 2013.
  - Sec. 14. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 469.45, subdivision 1, is amended to read:
    - Subdivision 1. **Rochester, other local taxes authorized.** (a) Notwithstanding section 477A.016 or any other contrary provision of law, ordinance, or city charter, and in addition to any taxes the city may impose on these transactions under another statute or law, the city of Rochester may, by ordinance, impose at a rate or rates, determined by the city, any of the following taxes:
    - (1) a tax on the gross receipts from the furnishing for consideration of lodging and related services as defined in section 297A.61, subdivision 3, paragraph (g), clause (2); the city may choose to impose a differential tax based on the number of rooms in the facility;
    - (2) a tax on the gross receipts of food and beverages sold primarily for consumption on the premises by restaurants and places of refreshment that occur in the city of Rochester; the city may elect to impose the tax in a defined district of the city; and
    - (3) a tax on the admission receipts to entertainment and recreational facilities, as defined by ordinance, in the city of Rochester.

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(b) The provisions of section 297A.99, subdivisions 4 to 13, govern the administration, collection, and enforcement of any tax imposed by the city under paragraph (a).

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(c) The proceeds of any taxes imposed under this subdivision, less refunds and costs of collection, must be used by the city only to meet its share of obligations for public infrastructure projects contained in the development plan and approved by the corporation, including any associated financing costs or to pay any other costs qualifying as a local matching contribution under section 469.47, subdivision 4. Any tax imposed under paragraph (a) expires at the earlier of December 31, 2049, or when the city council determines that sufficient funds have been raised from the tax plus all other local funding sources authorized in Laws 2013, chapter 143, article 10, to meet the city obligation for financing public infrastructure projects contained in the development plan and approved by the corporation, including any associated financing costs.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day after the governing body of the city of Rochester and its chief clerical officer comply with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3, and applies retroactively to the original effective dates of the laws that are amended.

Sec. 15. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 469.45, subdivision 2, is amended to read:

Subd. 2. **General sales tax authority.** The city may elect to extend the existing local sales and use tax under Laws 2013, chapter 143, article 10, section 13, or to impose an additional rate of up to one quarter of one percent tax on sales and use under Laws 2013, chapter 143, article 10, section 11. The proceeds of any extended or additional taxes imposed under this subdivision, less refunds and costs of collection, must be used by the city only to meet its share of obligations for public infrastructure projects contained in the development plan and approved by the corporation, including all financing costs. Revenues collected in any year to meet the obligations must be used for payment of obligations or expenses for public infrastructure projects approved by the corporation or of any other costs qualifying as a local matching contribution under section 469.47, subdivision 4.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day after the governing body of the city of Rochester and its chief clerical officer comply with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3, and applies retroactively to the original effective dates of the laws that are amended.

Sec. 16. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 469.47, subdivision 4, as amended by Laws 2015, chapter 1, section 10, is amended to read:

Subd. 4. General aid; local matching contribution. In order to qualify for general state infrastructure aid, the city must enter a written agreement with the commissioner that requires the city to make a qualifying local matching contribution to pay for \$128,000,000 of the cost of public infrastructure projects approved by the corporation, including financing costs, using funds other than state aid received under this section. The \$128,000,000 required local matching contribution is reduced by one-half of the any amounts the city pays for operating and administrative costs out of funds other than state aid received under this section for the support, administration, or operations of the corporation and the economic development agency up to a maximum amount agreed to by the board and the city. These amounts include any costs the city incurs in providing services, goods, or other support to the corporation or agency. The agreement must provide for the manner, timing, and amounts of the city contributions, including the city's commitment for each year. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the agreement may provide that the city contributions for public infrastructure project principal costs may be made over a 20-year period at a rate not greater than \$1 from the city for each \$2.55 from the state. The local match contribution may be provided by the city from any source identified in section 469.45 and any other local tax proceeds or other funds from the city and may include providing funds to prepare the development plan, to assist developers undertaking projects in accordance with the development plan, or by the city directly undertaking public infrastructure projects in accordance with the development plan, provided the projects have been approved by the corporation. City contributions that are in excess of this ratio carry forward and are credited toward subsequent years. The commissioner and city may agree to amend the agreement at any time in light of new information or other appropriate factors. The city may enter into arrangements with the county to pay for or otherwise meet the local matching contribution requirement. Any public infrastructure project within the area that will be in the destination medical center development district whose implementation is started or funded by the city after June 22, 2013, but before the development plan is adopted, as provided by section 469.43, subdivision 1, will be included for the purposes of determining the amount the city has contributed as required by this section and the agreement with the commissioner, subject to approval by the corporation.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective the day after the governing body of the city of Rochester and its chief clerical officer comply with Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3, and applies retroactively to the original effective dates of the laws that are amended.

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Sec. 17.	[473.1467]	NO SPENDING FOR	R CERTAIN RAIL PROJECTS
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- (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), the council must not spend or use any money for any costs related to studying the feasibility of, planning for, designing, engineering, acquiring property or constructing facilities for or related to, or development or operation of intercity or interregional passenger rail facilities or operations between the city of Rochester, or locations in its metropolitan area, and any location in the metropolitan area.
- (b) The restrictions under this section do not apply to funds the council obtains from contributions, grants, or other voluntary payments made by nongovernmental entities from private sources.

<u>EFFECTIVE DATE</u>; <u>APPLICATION</u>. This section is effective the day following final enactment and applies in the counties of Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, and Washington.

Sec. 18. Laws 2014, chapter 308, article 6, section 7, is amended to read:

#### Sec. 7. CITY OF EAGAN; TAX INCREMENT FINANCING.

- (a) Effective for taxes payable in 2015, the city of Eagan may elect to compute tax increment for the Cedar Grove Tax Increment Financing District using the current local tax rate, notwithstanding the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, section 469.177, subdivision 1a.
- (b) The requirements of Minnesota Statutes, section 469.1763, subdivision 3, that activities must be undertaken within a five-year period from the date of certification of a tax increment financing district, is considered to be met for the Cedar Grove Tax Increment Financing District in the city of Eagan if the activities are undertaken within 13 years from the date of certification of the district.
- (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, section 469.176, subdivision 1b, or any other law to the contrary, the city of Eagan may collect tax increment from the Cedar Grove Tax Increment Financing District through December 31, 2032. Notwithstanding the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, section 469.1782, subdivision 2, any extension under this paragraph takes effect with regard to any affected local government unit, as that term is defined in section 469.1782, subdivision 2, that approved the extension, subject to the provisions of paragraph (d).
- (d) For purposes of any extension under paragraph (c), if the governing body of an affected local government unit does not approve the extension, but the extension takes effect because one or more other affected local government units approve, the following rules apply:

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95.1	(1) tax increments during the period of the extension that are attributable to levies
95.2	imposed by an affected local government unit that did not approve the extension must be
95.3	paid by the county to the affected local government unit that did not approve the extension;
95.4	(2) for increment paid to the school district during the period of the extension, the
95.5	school district must report the amounts to the commissioner of education, along with any
95.6	additional information required by the commissioner and at the times required by the
95.7	commissioner; and
95.8	(3) the commissioner of education shall deduct from state aid payable to the school
95.9	district the amount of the reported tax increment attributable to state equalized levies.
95.10	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> The amendment to paragraph (c) extending the duration of the
95.11	district to 2034 is effective after one or more of the governing bodies of the city of Eagan,
95.12	Dakota County, and Independent School District No. 191 comply with the requirements of
95.13	Minnesota Statutes, sections 469.1782, subdivision 2, and 645.021, subdivision 3.
95.14	Sec. 19. CITY OF COTTAGE GROVE; TAX INCREMENT FINANCING.
95.15	The requirement of Minnesota Statutes, section 469.1763, subdivision 3, that
95.16	activities must be undertaken within a five-year period from the date of certification of a
95.17	tax increment financing district, are considered to be met for Tax Increment Financing
95.18	District No. 1-12 (Gateway North), administered by the Cottage Grove Economic
95.19	Development Authority, if the activities are undertaken prior to January 1, 2017.
95.20	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective the day after the governing body of
95.21	the city of Cottage Grove and its chief clerical officer comply with Minnesota Statutes,
95.22	section 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.
95.23	Sec. 20. CITY OF WAYZATA; TAX INCREMENT FINANCING.
95.24	The requirements of Minnesota Statutes, section 469.1763, subdivision 3, that
95.25	activities must be undertaken within a five-year period from the date of certification of a
95.26	tax increment financing district, are considered to be met for Tax Increment Financing
95.27	District 3 (Widsten) in the city of Wayzata if the revenues derived from tax increments
95.28	from the district are expended for any project contemplated by the original tax increment
95.29	financing plan for the district, including, without limitation, a municipal parking ramp
95.30	within the district.
95.31	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective the day after the governing body
95.32	of the city of Wayzata and its chief clerical officer comply with the requirements of

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Minnesota Statutes, section 645.021, subdivisions 2 and 3.

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**96.1 ARTICLE 6** 

96.2 MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

### Section 1. [11A.237] ACCOUNT FOR COUNTY JOINT TRUST FUND

#### PAYMENTS.

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Subdivision 1. Establishment. The State Board of Investment, when requested by a county as required under sections 97A.056, subdivision 1b, and 116P.045, subdivision 2, shall invest the funds deposited by the commissioner of revenue, acting as an agent on its behalf, under section 97A.056, subdivision 1b, or 116P.045, subdivision 2, in a special account for that purpose in the combined investment funds established in section 11A.14, subject to the policy and procedures of the State Board of Investment. Use of the funds is restricted to payments to the commissioner of revenue, acting as an agent on behalf of the counties, for distributions to counties under sections 97A.056, subdivision 1b, and 116P.045, subdivision 3.

Subd. 2. Account maintenance and investment. The commissioner of revenue may deposit money into the account on behalf of the counties and may withdraw money from the account for the purpose of making distributions to the counties under sections 97A.056, subdivision 1b, and 116P.045, subdivision 3, only. The commissioner of revenue shall make one payment under each section each year for all counties eligible for a payment in that year. The commissioner shall make one withdrawal annually at a time negotiated with the executive director of the State Board of Investment, but no later than November 15 to cover distributions to counties under section 477A.30, up to the limit allowed under that section. Such transactions shall be in a manner required by the executive director of the State Board of Investment. Investment earnings must be credited to the account.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective beginning January 1, 2017.

- Sec. 2. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 97A.056, subdivision 1a, is amended to read:
- 96.26 Subd. 1a. **Definitions.** For the purpose of (a) The definitions in this subdivision apply to this section and appropriations from the outdoor heritage fund<sub>5</sub>.
  - (b) "Land acquisition costs" means acquisition coordination costs, costs of engineering services, appraisal fees, attorney fees, taxes, assessments required at the time of purchase, onetime trust fund payments under subdivision 1b, and recording fees.
- 96.31 (c) "Recipient" means the entity responsible for deliverables financed by the outdoor heritage fund.

Sec. 3. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 97A.056, is amended by adding a subdivision to read:

Subd. 1b. Outdoor heritage trust fund account; trust fund payments. (a) An outdoor heritage trust fund account is created in the special revenue fund. The State Board of Investment must ensure the account is invested under section 11A.24. The commissioner of management and budget must credit to the account all money appropriated to the account and all money earned by the account. The principal of the account and any unexpended earnings must be invested and reinvested by the State Board of Investment. Nothing in this section limits the source of contributions to the account. Money in the account must be used only for the purposes of this subdivision.

(b) State land acquired in fee in whole or in part with money appropriated from the outdoor heritage fund is eligible for a onetime trust fund payment as provided under this subdivision. For purposes of this subdivision, "acquired in part" means that at least 20 percent of the state payment for the parcel was from money from the outdoor heritage fund. The trust payment is equal to 30 times the property taxes assessed in the year prior to the year in which the land is acquired. If the land was acquired from a private party that was exempt from paying property taxes, the payments must be based on 30 times the property taxes assessed on comparable, privately owned, adjacent land in the year prior to the year in which the land is acquired. By September 1 of each year, the county in which the land is acquired must provide the commissioner of revenue with information necessary to make this determination for all lands acquired for the 12-month period ending on June 30 of that year. The commissioner of revenue must make a trust payment on behalf of each county on the same date as the first payment under section 273.1384, subdivision 4, each year for all land acquired in that county in the 12-month period ending on June 30 of that year to the State Board of Investment as required under paragraph (e). The money so deposited is money paid to the counties and may only be withdrawn for the purposes allowed under section 477A.30. The commissioner of revenue must inform each county by September 20 of each year the amount deposited on the county's behalf with the State Board of Investment under this subdivision.

(c) If the land eligible for a trust fund payment under this subdivision is also eligible for a trust fund payment under section 116P.045, the payment under this subdivision is equal to the amount calculated under paragraph (b), multiplied by the ratio of (1) the amount paid for the parcel with money from the outdoor heritage fund to (2) the sum of the money paid for the parcel out of the outdoor heritage fund and the environment and natural resources trust fund.

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98.1	(d) The amount necessary to make the payments required under this subdivision is
98.2	annually appropriated from the outdoor heritage trust fund account to the commissioner of
98.3	revenue.
98.4	(e) In order to receive a trust fund payment under this subdivision, a county
98.5	board must enter into an agreement with the State Board of Investment to allow the
98.6	commissioner of revenue to make deposits and withdrawals on behalf of the county into
98.7	and out of the county joint trust fund account under section 1.
98.8	(f) Land receiving a trust fund payment under this subdivision is not eligible
98.9	for payments under sections 477A.11 to 477A.14, but is eligible for distribution of
98.10	withdrawals from the county joint trust fund account under section 477A.30.
00.11	EFFECTIVE DATE. This spection is effective July 1, 2016, and applies to land
98.11	EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2016, and applies to land
98.12	acquired with funds appropriated on or after that date.
00.12	See 4 Minnegate Statutes 2014 section 074 056 is amonded by adding a subdivision
98.13	Sec. 4. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 97A.056, is amended by adding a subdivision
98.14	to read:
98.15	Subd. 15b. State acquisition of land; restrictions. The state may not use funds
98.16	from the environment and natural resources fund to acquire in fee in whole or in part any
98.17	land currently subject to property taxes or any land owned by a nonprofit organization that
98.18	was subject to property taxes prior to the land's acquisition by the nonprofit organization if
98.19	(1) subdivision 1b is void, or (2) sufficient funds to cover the onetime trust fund payment
98.20	required under that subdivision have not been appropriated or are not available.
98.21	EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2016, and applies to land
98.22	acquired with funds appropriated on or after that date.
98.23	Sec. 5. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 116P.02, subdivision 1, is amended to read:
98.24	Subdivision 1. <b>Applicability.</b> The definitions in this section apply to this chapter.
98.25	except that the definition in subdivision 6 does not apply to section 116P.045.
20.26	EFFECTIVE DATE This service is affective Later 1, 2017
98.26	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective July 1, 2016.
00.27	See 6 Minnegate Statutes 2014 section 116D02 is amended by adding a subdivision
98.27	Sec. 6. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 116P.02, is amended by adding a subdivision
98.28	to read:
98.29	Subd. 4a. Land acquisition costs. "Land acquisition costs" means acquisition
98.30	coordination costs, costs of engineering services, appraisal fees, attorney fees, taxes,
98.31	assessments required at the time of purchase, payments under section 116P.045, and
98.32	recording fees.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective July 1, 2016.

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### Sec. 7. [116P.045] ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES TRUST FUND PAYMENT ACCOUNT.

Subdivision 1. Account created. An environment and natural resources trust fund payment account is created in the special revenue fund. The State Board of Investment must ensure the account is invested under section 11A.24. The commissioner of management and budget must credit to the account all money appropriated to the account and all money earned by the account. The principal of the account and any unexpended earnings must be invested and reinvested by the State Board of Investment. Nothing in this section limits the source of contributions to the account. Money in the account must be used only for the purposes of this section.

Subd. 2. Trust fund payment; appropriation. (a) State land acquired in fee in whole or in part with money appropriated from the environment and natural resources trust fund is eligible for a onetime trust fund payment as provided under this subdivision. For purposes of this subdivision, "acquired in part" means that at least 20 percent of the state payment for the parcel was from money from the environment and natural resources trust fund. The trust payment is equal to 30 times the property taxes assessed in the year prior to the year in which the land is acquired. If the land was acquired from a private party that was exempt from paying property taxes, the payments must be based on 30 times the property taxes assessed on comparable, privately owned adjacent land in the year prior to the year in which the land is acquired. By September 1 of each year, the county in which the land is acquired must provide the commissioner of revenue with information necessary to make this determination for all lands acquired for the 12-month period ending on June 30 of that year. The commissioner of revenue must make a trust payment on behalf of each county on the same date as the first payment under section 273.1384, subdivision 4, each year for all land acquired in that county in the 12-month period ending on June 30 of that year to the State Board of Investment as required under paragraph (e). The money so deposited is money paid to the counties and may only be withdrawn for the purposes allowed under section 477A.30. The commissioner of revenue must inform each county by September 20 of each year the amount deposited on the county's behalf with the State Board of Investment under this subdivision.

(b) If the land eligible for a trust fund payment under this subdivision is also eligible for a trust fund payment under section 97A.056, subdivision 1b, the payment under this subdivision is equal to the amount calculated under paragraph (a), multiplied by the ratio of (1) the amount paid for the parcel with money from the environment and natural

resources trust fund to (2) the sum of the money paid for the parcel out of the outdoor 100.1 100.2 heritage fund and the environment and natural resources trust fund. (c) The amount necessary to make the payments required under this subdivision is 100.3 100.4 annually appropriated from the environment and natural resources trust fund payment account to the commissioner of revenue. 100.5 Subd. 3. County requirements. In order to receive a trust fund payment under this 100.6 section, a county board must enter into an agreement with the State Board of Investment 100.7 to allow the commissioner of revenue to make deposits and withdrawals on behalf of the 100.8 county into and out of the county joint trust fund account under section 1. 100.9 Subd. 4. Ineligible for other payments. Land receiving a trust fund payment 100.10 under this section is not eligible for payments under sections 477A.11 to 477A.14, but 100.11 100.12 is eligible for distribution of withdrawals from the county joint trust fund account under 100.13 section 477A.30. Subd. 5. State acquisition of land; restrictions. The state may not use funds from 100.14 100.15 the outdoor heritage fund to acquire in fee in whole or in part any land currently subject to property taxes or any land owned by a nonprofit organization that was subject to property 100.16 taxes prior to the land's acquisition by the nonprofit organization if (1) subdivision 2 is 100.17 100.18 void, or (2) sufficient funds to cover the one time trust fund payment required under that subdivision have not been appropriated or are not available. 100.19 **EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective July 1, 2016, and applies to land 100.20 acquired with funds appropriated on or after that date. 100.21 Sec. 8. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 270A.03, subdivision 7, is amended to read: 100.22 Subd. 7. **Refund.** "Refund" means an individual income tax refund or political 100.23 100.24 eontribution refund, pursuant to chapter 290, or a property tax credit or refund, pursuant to chapter 290A, or a sustainable forest payment to a claimant under chapter 290C. 100.25 For purposes of this chapter, lottery prizes, as set forth in section 349A.08, subdivision 100.26 8, and amounts granted to persons by the legislature on the recommendation of the joint 100.27 senate-house of representatives Subcommittee on Claims shall be treated as refunds. 100.28 100.29

In the case of a joint property tax refund payable to spouses under chapter 290A, the refund shall be considered as belonging to each spouse in the proportion of the total refund that equals each spouse's proportion of the total income determined under section 290A.03, subdivision 3. In the case of a joint income tax refund under chapter 289A, the refund shall be considered as belonging to each spouse in the proportion of the total refund that equals each spouse's proportion of the total taxable income determined under section 290.01, subdivision 29. The commissioner shall remit the entire refund to the

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claimant agency, which shall, upon the request of the spouse who does not owe the debt, determine the amount of the refund belonging to that spouse and refund the amount to that spouse. For court fines, fees, and surcharges and court-ordered restitution under section 611A.04, subdivision 2, the notice provided by the commissioner of revenue under section 270A.07, subdivision 2, paragraph (b), serves as the appropriate legal notice to the spouse who does not owe the debt.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective for political contribution refund claims based on contributions made on or after July 1, 2015.

- Sec. 9. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 289A.50, subdivision 1, is amended to read:
- Subdivision 1. **General right to refund.** (a) Subject to the requirements of this section and section 289A.40, a taxpayer who has paid a tax in excess of the taxes lawfully due and who files a written claim for refund will be refunded or credited the overpayment of the tax determined by the commissioner to be erroneously paid.
- (b) The claim must specify the name of the taxpayer, the date when and the period for which the tax was paid, the kind of tax paid, the amount of the tax that the taxpayer claims was erroneously paid, the grounds on which a refund is claimed, and other information relative to the payment and in the form required by the commissioner. An income tax, estate tax, or corporate franchise tax return, or amended return claiming an overpayment constitutes a claim for refund.
- (c) When, in the course of an examination, and within the time for requesting a refund, the commissioner determines that there has been an overpayment of tax, the commissioner shall refund or credit the overpayment to the taxpayer and no demand is necessary. If the overpayment exceeds \$1, the amount of the overpayment must be refunded to the taxpayer. If the amount of the overpayment is less than \$1, the commissioner is not required to refund. In these situations, the commissioner does not have to make written findings or serve notice by mail to the taxpayer.
- (d) If the amount allowable as a credit for withholding, estimated taxes, or dependent care exceeds the tax against which the credit is allowable, the amount of the excess is considered an overpayment. The refund allowed by section 290.06, subdivision 23, is also eonsidered an overpayment. The requirements of section 270C.33 do not apply to the refunding of such an overpayment shown on the original return filed by a taxpayer.
- (e) If the entertainment tax withheld at the source exceeds by \$1 or more the taxes, penalties, and interest reported in the return of the entertainment entity or imposed by section 290.9201, the excess must be refunded to the entertainment entity. If the excess is less than \$1, the commissioner need not refund that amount.

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02.1	(f) If the surety deposit required for a construction contract exceeds the liability of
02.2	the out-of-state contractor, the commissioner shall refund the difference to the contractor.
02.3	(g) An action of the commissioner in refunding the amount of the overpayment does
02.4	not constitute a determination of the correctness of the return of the taxpayer.
02.5	(h) There is appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of revenue the
02.6	amount necessary to pay refunds allowed under this section.
02.7	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective for political contribution refund
02.8	claims based on contributions made on or after July 1, 2015.
02.9	Sec. 10. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 290.01, subdivision 6, is amended to read:
02.10	Subd. 6. <b>Taxpayer.</b> The term "taxpayer" means any person or corporation subject to
02.11	a tax imposed by this chapter. For purposes of section 290.06, subdivision 23, the term
02.12	"taxpayer" means an individual eligible to vote in Minnesota under section 201.014.
02.13	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective for political contribution refund
02.14	claims based on contributions made on or after July 1, 2015.
02.15	Sec. 11. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 477A.10, is amended to read:
02.16	477A.10 NATURAL RESOURCES LAND PAYMENTS IN LIEU; PURPOSE.
02.17	The purposes of sections 477A.11 to 477A.14 are:
02.18	(1) to compensate local units of government for the loss of tax base from state
02.19	ownership of land, except land acquired in whole or in part with money appropriated on
02.20	or after July 1, 2016, from the outdoor heritage fund or the environment and natural
02.21	resources trust fund and the need to provide services for state land;
02.22	(2) to address the disproportionate impact of state land ownership on local units of
02.23	government with a large proportion of state land; and
02.24	(3) to address the need to manage state lands held in trust for the local taxing districts
02.25	Sec. 12. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 477A.11, is amended by adding a
02.26	subdivision to read:
02.27	Subd. 9. Environment and natural resources trust fund lands. Notwithstanding
02.28	any other provision of law to the contrary, natural resource land acquired in whole or in
02.29	part with money appropriated from the environment and natural resources trust fund after
02.30	July 1, 2016, is not included in the definitions of the lands described in subdivisions 3 to
02.31	7 and is excluded from payments under sections 477A.11 to 477A.14. For purposes of
02.32	this subdivision, "acquired in part" means that at least 20 percent of the state payment

for the acquisition of the parcel was from money from the environment and natural 103.1 103.2 resources trust fund. Sec. 13. Minnesota Statutes 2014, section 477A.11, is amended by adding a 103.3 subdivision to read: 103.4 Subd. 10. Outdoor heritage lands. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to 103.5 the contrary, natural resource land acquired in whole or in part with money appropriated 103.6 from the outdoor heritage fund on or after July 1, 2016, is not included in the definitions of 103.7 the lands described in subdivisions 3 to 7 and is excluded from payments under sections 103.8 477A.11 to 477A.14. For purposes of this subdivision, "acquired in part" means that at 103.9 least 20 percent of the state payment for the acquisition of the parcel was from money 103.10 103.11 from the outdoor heritage fund. Sec. 14. [477A.30] ANNUAL COUNTY JOINT TRUST FUND WITHDRAWALS 103.12 103.13 AND DISTRIBUTION FOR ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL TRUST FUND 103.14 LANDS AND OUTDOOR HERITAGE LANDS. Subdivision 1. Commissioner of revenue; withdrawals and payments. No later 103.15 103.16 than November 15 of each year, the commissioner of revenue shall make a withdrawal on behalf of all eligible counties from the county joint trust fund account established under 103.17 section 11A.237 equal to the lesser of (1) the total amount of necessary withdrawals 103.18 certified by the counties under subdivision 2 for the year, or (2) 5-1/2 percent of the 103.19 amount in that account as determined by the executive director of the State Board of 103.20 103.21 Investment. The commissioner shall distribute the certified withdrawal amounts to each 103.22 county by November 30. If the amount of the withdrawal is less than the total certified withdrawal amounts under subdivision 2, the commissioner shall reduce the distribution 103.23 103.24 to each county proportionately. Subd. 2. Certification of needed withdrawal, distribution of funds. (a) Beginning 103.25 in calendar year 2016, by November 1 of each year, a county for whom a trust fund 103.26 payment has been made on its behalf under sections 97A.056, subdivision 1b, or 116P.045, 103.27 subdivision 2, shall calculate and certify to the commissioner of revenue the amount of 103.28 trust fund withdrawals needed under this section. The amount of the withdrawal for each 103.29 parcel of land for which a county received a trust fund payment under either provision 103.30 is as follows: 103.31

land, the withdrawal for that parcel is equal to:

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(1) for the year in which a trust fund payment is made to a county for a parcel of

(i) the remaining taxes owed to the local governments for taxes spread that year for a

104.2	parcel acquired between January 1 and June 30; or
104.3	(ii) the amount of taxes paid on the parcel in the previous year if the parcel was
104.4	acquired before January 1 of the current year. The county must distribute the amount by
104.5	December 15 to all local governments based on the location of the parcel and the local
104.6	governments' share of the total tax; and
104.7	(2) For all subsequent years, the withdrawal for a parcel is equal to the taxes that
104.8	would be owed based on the appraised value of the land and the taxes assessed on
104.9	comparable, privately owned adjacent land. For purposes of this subdivision, "appraised
104.10	value" is determined in the manner described in section 477A.12, subdivision 3. The county
104.11	treasurer must allocate the withdrawn funds among the county, the school district, the town
104.12	or home rule charter or statutory city, and special districts on the same basis as if the funds
104.13	were taxes on the land received in that year. The county treasurer must pay the allocation
104.14	to all eligible local governments by December 15 of the year in which the withdrawal is
104.15	made. The county's share of the payment must be deposited in the county general fund.
104.16	(b) If the distribution to a county under subdivision 1 is less than its total withdrawal
104.17	amounts certified under this subdivision, all distributions under paragraph (a) are reduced
104.18	proportionately.
104.19	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective January 1, 2016, and applies to land
104.20	acquired with funds appropriated on or after July 1, 2015.
	C. 17 NOTIFICATION OF BOLITICAL CONTRIBUTION REFLIND
104.21	Sec. 15. NOTIFICATION OF POLITICAL CONTRIBUTION REFUND
104.22	REPEAL.
104.23	(a) The commissioner of revenue must take the following actions as soon as
104.24	practicable:
104.25	(1) annotate the link to 2015 Form PCR indicating that political contribution refunds
104.26	may only be claimed for contributions made before April 15, 2015, and that claims must
104.27	be filed by June 15, 2015; and
104.28	(2) send notifications to all appropriate electronic mailing lists that the commissioner
104.29	maintains announcing the repeal of the political contribution refund, including the
104.30	requirement that claims for refund of contributions made before April 15, 2015, must be
104.31	filed before June 15, 2015.
104.32	(b) The executive director of the campaign finance and public disclosure board must
104.33	take the following actions as soon as practicable:
104.34	(1) notify all registered political parties and all candidates who have registered
104.35	a principal campaign committee with the board and have filed a valid public subsidy

105.1	agreement that the political contribution refund has been repealed, that refunds may only
105.2	be claimed for contributions made before April 15, 2015, and that claims must be filed
105.3	by June 15, 2015;
105.4	(2) undeto its Web site to indicate that the political contribution refund program has
105.4	(2) update its Web site to indicate that the political contribution refund program has
105.5	been repealed, and to indicate that political contribution refunds may only be claimed
105.6	for contributions made before April 15, 2015, and that claims must be filed by June 15,
105.7	2015; and
105.8	(3) stop issuing Form EP-3, the official receipt form for political contribution
105.9	refunds, to registered political parties and candidates.
105.10	<b>EFFECTIVE DATE.</b> This section is effective the day following final enactment.
105.11	Sec. 16. REPEALER.
105.12	Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 10A.322, subdivision 4; 13.4967, subdivision 2;
105.13	and 290.06, subdivision 23, and Minnesota Rules, part 4503.1400, subpart 4, are repealed.
105.14 105.15	EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective for contributions made after April 15, 2015, and refund claims filed after June 15, 2015."
105.16	Delete the title and insert:
105.17	"A bill for an act
105.17	relating to taxation; providing for local government finance; allowing a reverse
105.19	referendum for property tax levies under certain circumstances; modifying dates
105.20	for local referenda related to spending; changing proposed levy certification
105.21	dates for special taxing districts; modifying general property tax provisions;
105.22	providing for joint county and township assessment agreements; modifying
105.23	the definition of agricultural homestead; modifying property classification
105.24	definitions; permanently extending the market value exclusion for surviving
105.25	spouses of deceased service members and permanently disabled veterans;
105.26	modifying provisions for appeals and equalizations courses; providing a tax

credit for overvalued property; modifying and phasing out the state general levy; 105.27 modifying proposed levy provisions; modifying due dates for property taxes; 105 28 changing withdrawal procedures for the Sustainable Forest Incentive Program; 105.29 105.30 authorizing valuation exclusion for certain improvements to homestead and commercial-industrial property; modifying local government aids and credits; 105.31 providing for a school building bond agricultural credit; creating a county 105.32 program aid working group; modifying local sales and use taxes; providing 105.33 for certain economic development projects; restricting expenditures and 105.34 other powers related to certain rail projects; providing for additional border 105.35 city zone allocations; modifying general tax increment financing provisions; 105.36 modifying provisions for the Destination Medical Center; establishing trust fund 105.37 accounts; providing trust fund payments to counties; modifying provisions 105.38 related to payments in lieu of taxes for natural resources land; repealing the 105.39 political contribution refund; requiring reports; appropriating money; amending 105.40Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 16A.726; 40A.18, subdivision 2; 97A.056, 105.41 subdivision 1a, by adding subdivisions; 116P.02, subdivision 1, by adding a 105 42 subdivision; 123B.63, subdivision 3; 126C.17, subdivision 9; 205.10, subdivision 105.43 1; 205A.05, subdivision 1; 216B.46; 237.19; 270A.03, subdivision 7; 273.072, 105.44 by adding a subdivision; 273.124, subdivision 14; 273.13, subdivisions 23, 105.45

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25, 34; 274.014, subdivision 2; 275.025; 275.065, subdivisions 1, 3; 275.07, 106.1 subdivisions 1, 2; 275.08, subdivision 1b; 275.60; 276.04, subdivisions 1, 106.2 2; 279.01, subdivisions 1, 3; 289A.50, subdivision 1; 290.01, subdivision 6; 106.3 290.06, by adding a subdivision; 290C.10; 297A.994, subdivision 4; 412.221, 106.4 subdivision 2; 412.301; 426.19, subdivision 2; 447.045, subdivisions 2, 3, 4, 6, 7; 106.5 452.11; 455.24; 455.29; 459.06, subdivision 1; 469.053, subdivision 5; 469.0724; 106.6 469.107, subdivision 2; 469.169, by adding a subdivision; 469.174, subdivision 106.7 14; 469.176, subdivision 4; 469.1763, subdivisions 1, 2, 3; 469.178, subdivision 106.8 7; 469.190, subdivisions 1, 5; 469.40, subdivision 11, as amended; 469.43, 106.9 by adding a subdivision; 469.45, subdivisions 1, 2; 469.47, subdivision 4, as 106.10 amended; 471.57, subdivision 3; 471.571, subdivision 3; 471.572, subdivisions 106.11 2, 4; 473.446, subdivision 1; 473H.09; 473H.17, subdivision 1a; 475.59; 106.12 477A.013, subdivision 10, by adding a subdivision; 477A.017, subdivisions 2, 106.13 3; 477A.03, subdivisions 2a, 2b; 477A.10; 477A.11, by adding subdivisions; 106.14 611.27, subdivisions 13, 15; Laws 1980, chapter 511, sections 1, subdivision 106.15 2, as amended; 2, as amended; Laws 1991, chapter 291, article 8, section 27, 106.16 subdivisions 3, as amended, 4, as amended, 5, 6; Laws 1996, chapter 471, article 106.17 3, section 51; Laws 1999, chapter 243, article 4, section 18, subdivision 1, as 106.18 amended; Laws 2008, chapter 366, article 7, section 20; Laws 2014, chapter 308, 106.19 article 6, section 7; proposing coding for new law in Minnesota Statutes, chapters 106.20 11A; 16A; 16B; 116P; 117; 273; 274; 275; 416; 459; 473; 477A; repealing 106.21 Minnesota Statutes 2014, sections 10A.322, subdivision 4; 13.4967, subdivision 106.22 2; 205.10, subdivision 3; 290.06, subdivision 23; 477A.085; 477A.19; Minnesota 106.23 106.24 Rules, part 4503.1400, subpart 4."