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2014, some married joint filers who are not required to file a federal return may be required to file a state return (the income level at which married joint filers are required to file a state return will be \$2,050 lower than the income at which federal filing is required, for tax year 2013 only).

Effective date: Effective retroactive to tax year 2013.

- 2 **Composite returns.** Updates a reference in the statute providing filing requirements for nonresidents to reflect the renumbering of additions to taxable income in section 4.
- 3 **Update to federal definition of taxable income.** Adopts all of the federal changes to taxable income effective when the federal changes became effective for tax year 2014 and following years, with the exception of the reinstated and modified limitation on itemized deductions and phaseout of exemptions. Adopt most federal changes retroactively to tax year 2013, with exceptions noted.

The new federal laws and important changes are as follows.

The American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (ATRA), Public Law 112-240, enacted January 2, 2013, made the following major changes:

Provisions Made Permanent

- Increased the adjusted gross income (AGI) thresholds for the limitation on itemized deductions to \$300,000 for married joint filers, \$250,000 for single filers, and \$275,000 for head of household filers, indexed after tax year 2013 for inflation. *(Minnesota would not conform to this provision, but instead would retain its own limitation on itemized deduction, which in tax year 2013 began when AGI reaches \$178,150, adjusted annually for inflation, and allow a new subtraction from taxable income in section 5 for the amount limited at the federal level.)*
- Increased the adjusted gross income (AGI) thresholds for the phaseout of personal and dependent exemptions to \$300,000 for married joint filers, \$250,000 for single filers, and \$275,000 for head of household filers, indexed after tax year 2013 for inflation. *(Minnesota would not conform to this provision, but instead would retain its own phaseout of exemptions, which in tax year 2013 began when AGI reaches \$267,200 for married joint filers, \$178,150 for single filers, and \$222,700 for heads of household, adjusted annually for inflation, and allow a new subtraction from taxable income in section 5 for the amount phased out at the federal level.)*
- Increased the standard deduction for married joint filers to be twice that for single filers (from \$10,150 to \$12,200 in tax year 2013), with a corresponding increase in the standard deduction for married separate filers to equal the amount allowed for single filers. *(In section 4 Minnesota would conform to the extension of the increased standard deduction for married filers beginning in tax year 2014; in tax year 2013 Minnesota would continue to require taxpayers to add to taxable income the difference between the “old” and “new” federal standard deduction amounts.)*

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- Increased the contribution limit for education savings accounts from \$500 to \$2,000 per year and allows use of education savings accounts for elementary and secondary school expenses.
- Exclusion of up to \$5,250 of employer-provided educational assistance.
- Increased income limits and allowed an unlimited time period for deduction of student loan interest—for married joint filers, income eligibility for the deduction would otherwise decrease from \$125,000 to \$75,000 in tax year 2013, and for single filers income eligibility would decrease from \$60,000 to \$50,000.
- Exclusion of awards under the National Health Service Corps scholarship program and related awards for healthcare professionals.
- Extended increased credit rates and maximum credit amounts for the federal dependent care credit, which affect calculation of the state dependent care credit. *(In section 9 Minnesota would conform the state credit to these changes beginning in tax year 2014; for tax year 2013 taxpayers would be required to determine the state credit by reference to the “old” federal credit.)*
- Increased maximum exclusion for employer-provided adoption assistance (\$12,770 in tax year 2013), adjusted annually for inflation.

Provisions Temporarily Extended Through Tax Year 2013

- Increased the section 179 expensing amount and phaseout threshold for tax years 2012 and 2013 to \$500,000 and \$2 million. *(Minnesota would not conform to the extension of increased section 179 amounts but would retain its current law requirement that taxpayers add-back to taxable income 80 percent of the expensing amount in the first tax year, and then subtract one-fifth of the amount added back in each of the five following tax years.)*
- Educator classroom expense deduction of up to \$250.
- Higher education tuition expense deduction. The deduction applies to up to \$4,000 of qualifying expenses for taxpayers with adjusted gross income up to \$65,000 (\$130,000 for married joint filers), and to up to \$2,000 of qualifying expenses for taxpayers with adjusted gross income over \$65,000 but less than \$80,000 (\$130,000 to \$160,000 for married joint filers).
- Itemized deduction for mortgage insurance premiums.
- Option for taxpayers to claim an itemized deduction for sales taxes rather than income taxes paid. *(Minnesota taxpayers are not affected by this, since present law requires any deducted sales tax to be added back in computing Minnesota tax; the same add-back is required for income taxes deducted at the federal level.)*
- Increased federal adjusted gross income limit on the amount of qualified conservation

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easements that may be claimed as a charitable deduction. Permanent law limits deduction of contributions of appreciated property to 20 percent or 30 percent of adjusted gross income, depending on the type of recipient organization. Beginning in 2006, the limit was increased to 50 percent for donations of qualified conservation easements by most taxpayers, and to 100 percent for donations made by farmers and ranchers, defined as individuals with 50 percent of gross income from farming/ranching.

- Parity in qualified transportation fringe benefits under which employers may exclude up to the same maximum amount per month per employee for vanpool and transit pass expenses as for parking.
- Authority for individuals age 70½ or older to transfer up to \$100,000 from a traditional IRA or Roth IRA directly to a qualified charity, while excluding that amount from adjusted gross income.
- Enhanced deduction for charitable contributions of food inventory, which allows pass-through entities (S corporations, partnerships, and proprietors) to deduct contributions of food inventory under the same rules as C corporations. Instead of being limited to the basis in the food inventory, the enhanced deduction equals the lesser of basis plus one-half of the appreciation in the food inventory, or two times basis, but may not exceed ten percent of the taxpayer's net income from pass-through entities.
- Special rule limiting the amount of payments from controlled subsidiaries to parent exempt organizations that are subject to the unrelated business income tax to the amount in excess of allowable payments under the arm's-length transaction rules, providing that a binding written contract between the organizations was in effect as of August 17, 2006.
- Preferential treatment of dividends of regulated investment companies, under which dividends paid to foreign shareholders are exempt to the extent the dividends are derived from interest income that would be exempt if it had been earned directly by the foreign shareholder.
- Various provisions related to depreciation and expensing, including more generous rules for leasehold and restaurant improvements, including new restaurant property and improvements to retail property (15-year straight-line recovery), motorsports entertainment complexes (seven-year recovery period), mine safety equipment, accelerated depreciation for business property on Indian reservations, and qualified film and television production expenses.
- Exception under subpart F, which allows U.S. shareholders with a ten percent or greater interest in a controlled foreign corporation that consists of banking, financing, and similar businesses to defer recognition of active income earned by the corporation but not distributed to the shareholders.

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- Limit on basis adjustments in S corporation stock when S corporations donate appreciated property to the tax basis of the property rather than the fair market value (this reduces capital gain on later sales of the S corporation stock, compared with prior law).
- 100 percent exclusion for the gain on sale of qualified small business stock held for more than five years for stock acquired after September 27, 2010, and before January 1, 2012, to apply to stock acquired before January 1, 2014. The exclusion will revert to 50 percent for stock acquired on or after January 1, 2014.
- Reduction in the minimum holding period to avoid the tax on built-in gains on sales of assets of S corporations that converted from C corporations from ten years to five years, allowing S corporations to sell assets held more than five years without being taxed on built-in gains.
- 50 percent bonus depreciation to tax year 2013. *(Minnesota would not conform to the extension of bonus depreciation but would retain its current law requirement that taxpayers add to taxable income 80 percent of the additional depreciation amount in the first tax year, and then subtract one-fifth of the amount added back in each of the five following tax years.)*
- Excludes from gross income discharges of indebtedness on principal residences.

The Fallen Firefighters Assistance Tax Clarification Act of 2013, Public Law 113-63, enacted December 20, 2013, provides that payments to firefighters and their survivors by a specific relief association in New York are considered to be tax exempt; because the group benefiting from the payments was not large enough to be considered a charitable class the law was necessary for the organization to avoid losing its tax exempt status. In the event any taxpayer required to file a Minnesota return made contributions to the specified relief association, conforming to this change ensures that the contributions will be deductible at the state level.

4 Additions to federal taxable income (FTI) for individuals. Makes various changes.

Conforms Minnesota's income tax to the increased federal standard deduction for married filers beginning in tax year 2014; retains the addition between the "old" and "new" federal deduction amounts for tax year 2013. ATRA made the increased standard deduction for married filers a permanent feature of the income tax.

Conforms to the deductions for higher education tuition expenses and educator classroom expenses. ATRA extended these provisions to tax year 2013 only.

Strikes obsolete language relating to the additional standard deduction amounts for motor vehicle sales taxes and real property taxes, and the exclusion for federal subsidies for prescription drug programs, all of which have expired at the federal level, as well as other obsolete language, and modifies the current law addition for state income taxes deducted at the federal level to reflect the retention of Minnesota's limitation on itemized deductions.

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Effective date: Retroactive to tax year 2013.

- 5 Subtractions from FTI for individuals.** Provides new subtractions for the federal limitation of itemized deductions and phaseout of personal and dependent exemptions. The federal limitation and phaseout results in additions to taxable income at the federal level; this section subtracts these amounts from state taxable income. Section 4 retains Minnesota's current law limitation of itemized deductions and phaseout of exemptions, which apply at lower income thresholds than the federal limitation and phaseout. The new subtractions in this section are necessary to avoid limiting deductions and phasing out exemptions twice.

Also updates cross references to conform to other changes in the bill.

Effective date: Retroactive to tax year 2013.

- 6 State itemized deduction; definition.** Provides a definition of "state itemized deduction" equal to federal itemized deductions before the federal limitation. This definition is referenced in the changes to the existing addition to taxable income of state income taxes in section 4.
- 7 Internal Revenue Code.** Adopts federal changes to federal adjusted gross income (FAGI) made between April 14, 2011, and December 20, 2013. FAGI is used for computing individual alternative minimum tax and determining withholding, and is the starting point for calculating household income, which is used to compute the dependent care and K-12 education credit. The main changes to federal adjusted gross income are described in section 3.

- 8 Individual income tax rates.** Updates cross references to conform to other changes in the bill.

Effective date: Retroactive to tax year 2013.

- 9 Dependent care credit.** Provides a section-specific definition of "Internal Revenue Code" so that for tax year 2013 only the state dependent care credit is determined by reference to the federal credit calculated with the lower maximum credit amounts, credit rate, and phaseout threshold that would have been in effect had ATRA not been enacted. Effective in tax year 2014 Minnesota would conform its credit to the extended federal credit.

Effective date: Retroactive to tax year 2013.

- 10 Dependent care credit; income definition.** Updates a cross reference in the definition of household income; modifies the addition for the federal tuition deduction to reference the Internal Revenue Code, and strikes the obsolete addition for unemployment benefits.

Effective date: Retroactive to tax year 2013.

- 11 Working family credit; phaseout.** Reduces the marriage penalty in the working family credit phaseout by increasing the income level at which the credit begins to phase out for married joint filers, retroactive to tax year 2013. For tax years 2013 to 2017, the threshold is

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increased by \$5,000, with the \$5,000 amount indexed for inflation from 2009, so that the additional phaseout amount for tax year 2013 is estimated to be \$5,340. For tax year 2018 and following years, increases the threshold by \$3,000, with the \$3,000 amount indexed for inflation from 2008. This would match the working family credit phaseout to the federal earned income credit phaseout for tax years 2013 and following years.

Effective date: Retroactive to tax year 2013.

- 12 Marriage credit; calculation of earned income of lesser-earning spouse.** Updates a reference in the calculation of the marriage credit to the add-back of the additional standard deduction amount for married filers to conform to the renumbering of clauses in section 4.

Effective date: Retroactive to tax year 2013.

- 13 Alternative minimum tax; individuals.** Updates cross references to reflect the changes to individual additions and subtractions in sections 4 and 5.

Effective date: Retroactive to tax year 2013.

- 14 Update of references to Internal Revenue Code; property tax refund chapter.** Adopts the federal changes that affect household income, which uses the definition of federal adjusted gross income as a starting point.

Effective date: Retroactive to tax year 2013.

- 15 Sales and purchase.** Modifies the definition of taxable sale by removing business purchases of: (1) repair and maintenance of electronic and precision equipment; (2) repair and maintenance of commercial and industrial equipment; and (3) warehousing and storage services. Makes the change retroactive to July 1, 2013, although the tax on storage and warehousing is not effective until April 1, 2014. Provides that anyone who paid taxes on these services may apply for a direct refund either under current law or under the temporary refund provision in section 18.

- 16 Capital equipment.** Corrects a cross reference to the old sales tax telecommunication exemption repealed in the 2013 session and replaces it with a cross reference to the new telecommunication exemption in section 17.

- 17 Telecommunication and pay television services machinery and equipment.** Exempts machinery and equipment used in providing telecommunications and pay television services from sales tax. The exemption does not extend to wire, cable, fiber, poles, or conduit. The language is identical to the telecommunications sales tax exemption repealed in 2013 except that it now references “pay television” rather than “cable television and direct satellite”. The exemption is retroactive to July 1, 2013 and provides that qualified purchasers who paid taxes on this equipment between July 1, 2013, and before July 1, 2014, may apply for a direct refund either under current law or under the temporary refund provision in section 18.

- 18 Sales tax temporary refund mechanism.** Provides that any purchaser owed a refund of sales tax under sections 15 or 17, that currently may only get refund by working with the

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seller, may apply directly to the Department of Revenue for a refund. They may only apply for one refund to cover the entire period. Business registered to collect sales tax that are owed a refund of at least \$500 are already allowed to file for a direct refund and must use the mechanism provided for that purpose under section 289A.50, subdivision 2a.

- 19 Individual income tax collection action prohibited.** Prohibits the commissioner from increasing the amount due from individual income taxpayers for tax year 2013 as a result of changes enacted in this bill, provided that the taxpayer filed a 2013 return in accordance with forms and instructions provided by the Department of Revenue.
- 20 Repealer.** Repeals the definition of “self-storage unit” currently used only in defining taxable warehouse and storage services.