

970513

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE LIBRARY



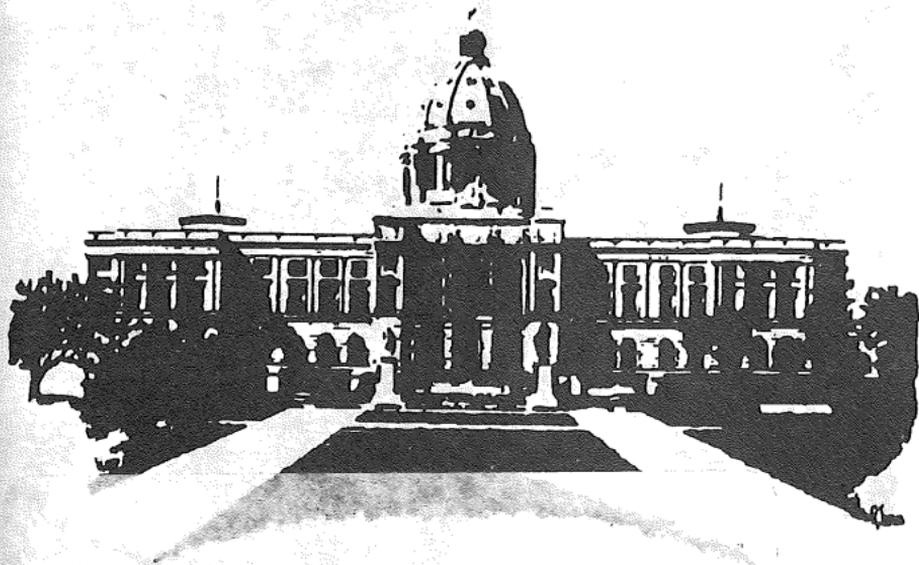
3 0307 00009 0301

nesota

Tax Handbook

*A Profile of State and
Local Taxes in Minnesota*

Revised 1996 Edition



HJ
2415
.M45
1996

MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE
Tax Research Division

The *Minnesota Tax Handbook* provides general information on Minnesota state and local taxes. Questions regarding the application of a tax to the specific situation of an individual or a business should be directed as follows:

Individual income tax and property tax refund

Minnesota Department of Revenue

Income Tax Division

Mail Station 5510

St. Paul, MN 55146-5510

(612) 296-3781 or 1-800-652-9094 (toll free)

Sales tax

Minnesota Department of Revenue

Mail Station 6340

St. Paul, MN 55146-6340

(612) 296-6181 or 1-800-657-3777 (toll free)

Corporate franchise (income) tax

Minnesota Department of Revenue

Mail Station 5100

St. Paul, MN 55146-5100

(612) 297-7000 or 1-800-366-2913 (toll free)

Hearing Impaired

TDD (612) 297-2197

Minnesota Relay Service 1-800-627-3529

(ask for 1-800-652-9094)

Information is also available from the Department of Revenue's Internet web site at <http://www.taxes.state.mn.us>

Specific property tax questions should be directed to the county in which the property is located.

For valuations and assessments: county assessor.

For tax rates and computation: county auditor.

For tax statement and payment: county treasurer.

MINNESOTA TAX HANDBOOK

A Profile of State and Local Taxes in Minnesota 1996 Edition

This handbook contains a summary of the state and local tax system in Minnesota. The first section provides a profile of each state tax including tax base, rates, collection amounts, comparisons with selected states, and legislative history. The second section profiles each local tax in a similar manner. The third section provides a description of the state-local fiscal system in Minnesota and provides information on state and local tax collections and state aids to local governments.

The tax provisions include changes enacted in the 1996 legislative session.

Please note:

collection amounts are net collections after refunds.

the history sections show major changes by the year enacted, not the effective date.

Additional copies of the *Minnesota Tax Handbook* may be obtained by contacting:

Minnesota Department of Revenue

Tax Research Division

Mail Station 2230

St. Paul, MN 55146-2230

(612) 296-3425

TABLE OF CONTENTS

STATE TAXES	Page
Income and Estate Taxes	
Individual Income Tax	1
Corporation Franchise Tax	9
Estate Tax	17
Sales and Excise Taxes	
General Sales and Use Tax	19
Motor Vehicle Sales Tax	25
Motor Fuels Excise Taxes	27
Alcoholic Beverage Taxes	30
Cigarette Tax	33
Tobacco Products Tax	34
Controlled Substances Tax	35
Mortgage Registry Tax	37
Deed Transfer Tax	38
Gambling Taxes	
Lawful Gambling Tax	40
Pull-Tab and Tipboard Tax	41
Combined Receipts Tax	42
Pari-Mutuel Taxes	43
Sports Bookmaking Tax	45
Gross Earnings Taxes	
Insurance Premiums Taxes	46
Health Care Surcharges	49
Hospital and Surgical Center Taxes	50
Health Care Provider Tax	51
Wholesale Drug Distributor Tax	52
Pharmacy Tax	53
Severance and Tonnage Taxes - Mineral Taxation	
Occupation Tax	54
Net Proceeds Tax	57
In Lieu of Property Taxes	
Motor Vehicle Registration Tax	58
Airflight Property Tax	61
Aircraft Registration Tax	62
Rural Electric Cooperative Associations	63

TABLE OF CONTENTS

(Continued)

Waste Taxes	
Hazardous Waste Generator Tax	64
Metropolitan Solid Waste Landfill Fee	65
Solid Waste Generator Assessments	66
Reemployment Insurance Tax	68

LOCAL TAXES

Property Taxes and Taxes in Lieu of Property Taxes	
General Property Tax	70
Tree Growth Tax	78
Auxiliary Forest Tax	79
Contamination Tax	80
Mining Production Taxes	81
Severed Mineral Interests Tax	84
Unmined Taconite Tax	85
Local Sales Taxes	86
Local Gross Earnings Taxes	90
Sand and Gravel Production Tax	91
Greater Minnesota Landfill Cleanup Fee	93

STATE-LOCAL FISCAL RELATIONS

Education Aids	94
Human Services Aids	95
Local Aids	96
Transportation Aids	96
State Aid Expenditures	97
Net State Tax Collections	98
Local Tax Collections	99

STATE TAXES

INCOME AND ESTATE TAXES

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX

Minnesota Statutes, Section 290.03

Tax Base: Federal taxable income modified by state additions and subtractions.

Tax Year 1996

Rates and Taxable Income Brackets

	6% up to	8%	8.5% over
Married Joint	\$23,490	\$23,491-\$93,340	\$93,340
Married Sep.	\$11,750	\$11,751-\$46,670	\$46,670
Single	\$16,070	\$16,071-\$52,790	\$52,790
Head of Hshld.	\$19,780	\$19,781-\$79,500	\$79,500

Tax Year 1997

Rates and Taxable Income Brackets

	6% up to	8%	8.5% over
Married Joint	\$24,140	\$24,141-\$95,920	\$95,920
Married Sep.	\$12,070	\$12,071-\$47,960	\$47,960
Single	\$16,510	\$16,511-\$54,250	\$54,250
Head of Hshld.	\$20,330	\$20,331-\$81,700	\$81,700

* The income brackets are adjusted annually for inflation.

Computation:

	Federal taxable income
plus:	Minnesota additions
	— non-Minnesota state and municipal bond interest
	— itemized deduction for state income taxes
	— capital gains portion of a lump sum distribution
minus:	Minnesota subtractions
	— U.S. bond interest
	— state income tax refunds
	— dependent education expenses (itemizers only)
	— income of elderly and disabled (up to limits)
	— payments by the self-employed for health insurance not deducted federally
	— railroad retirement income
	— gains on farm sales by insolvent farmers
equals:	Minnesota taxable income

times: graduated rates - 6%, 8%, and 8.5%
 equals: Minnesota gross tax
 plus: alternative minimum tax (7% of alternative minimum taxable income) in excess of the regular tax
 plus tax on lump sum distribution from a pension plan
 minus: nonrefundable credits
 — credit for income tax paid to other states
 — alternative minimum tax carryover credit
 equals: Minnesota income tax
 minus: refundable credits
 — dependent care credit
 — working family credit (15% of federal earned income credit)
 — enterprise zone credits
 equals: net individual income tax payable

Special Provisions:

1. Taxpayer may assign \$5 from general fund to political parties or campaign funds.
2. Taxpayer may contribute \$1 or more to the Minnesota Nongame Wildlife Management Account by reducing their refund or increasing their amount owed.
3. Reciprocity agreements exempt North Dakota, Wisconsin, and Michigan residents from filing Minnesota returns on wage and personal service income earned in this state. The reciprocity agreement with Wisconsin includes a reimbursement provision. Each year Wisconsin reimburses Minnesota for the net revenue lost due to reciprocity.
4. In lieu of the regular income tax, nonresident entertainers pay a tax equal to 2% of compensation received for entertainment performed in Minnesota.

Revenue

Collections:	Income Tax	Reciprocity
F.Y. 1995	\$3,753,259,000	\$26,996,000
F.Y. 1996	\$4,135,332,000	\$28,504,000

Disposition: State General Fund

Administration

Agency: Minnesota Department of Revenue

Who Pays: An individual, trust, or estate with Minnesota income which meets or exceeds the filing requirements.

Payment Dates:

1. Calendar year returns for individuals must be filed by April 15. Fiscal year returns are due by the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the fiscal year.
2. Quarterly payments of estimated tax for calendar year filers are due the 15th of April, June, September, and the following January.
3. Withholding of taxes on Minnesota earnings is required of employers. Employers remit taxes withheld on a semi-weekly, monthly, or quarterly basis.

History of Major Changes

- 1933 — Enacted at graduated rates from 1% to 5%.
 1937 — Rates increased and credits replaced exemptions.
 1949 — Standard deduction of 10% to \$500 enacted.
 — 5% surtax levied on the normal rate.
 1951 — Additional personal credits enacted for blind persons and age 65 and over.
 1953 — Standard deduction maximum raised to \$1,000.
 1955 — Dependent education expense deduction enacted.
 1957 — 5% veterans' bonus surtax levied.
 1959 — Rates increased.
 1961 — Gross income redefined as federal adjusted gross income with modifications.
 — Withholding of income taxes imposed.
 1967 — Rent credit and senior citizen credit enacted.
 1971 — Combined return allowed for married taxpayers filing separately.
 — Credits for pollution control equipment and nonpublic school costs established.
 — Rates increased from 1.5%-12% to 1.6%-15%.
 — Personal credits and senior citizen and rent credits increased.
 1973 — Increased rent and senior citizen tax credits.
 — Senior citizen property tax freeze credit enacted.
 1974 — Low income credit and political contribution credit enacted.
 — \$1 checkoff for elections campaign fund enacted.
 — Nonpublic school credit held unconstitutional.
 1975 — Additional personal credits for deaf persons.
 — Rent and senior citizen credits replaced by income-adjusted homestead credit (property tax refund).
 — Low income credit levels increased.
 1976 — Maximum deduction for dependent educational expenses increased.

- 1977 — Exemption for military pay repealed.
 - Minimum tax on preference items imposed.
 - Out-of-state income included in income.
 - Dependent care credit established.
 - Brackets with rates of 16%, 17%, and 18% added.
 - Personal credits increased from \$21 to \$30 each.
 - Public pension subtraction limited to \$7,200.
 - Senior citizen property tax freeze credit repealed.
- 1978 — 18% top rate repealed.
 - Personal credits increased to \$40.
 - Homemaker and National Guard credits enacted.
 - Pension subtraction modified and extended to private pensions.
 - Low income credit levels and political contribution credit increased.
- 1979 — Personal credits increased; indexed after 1980; additional credits for quadriplegic persons.
 - Maximum standard deduction increased to \$2,000; indexed after 1980.
 - Low income credit levels increased.
 - Income tax brackets indexed at 85% of increase in Consumer Price Index.
 - 17% top rate repealed.
 - Pension subtraction increased to \$10,000.
 - National Guard credit repealed. Subtraction of military pay reinstated.
 - Political contribution credit and property tax refund increased. Credits enacted for pollution control and renewable energy expenditures.
- 1980 — Pension subtraction increased to \$11,000.
 - Low income credit levels increased.
 - Checkoff for nongame wildlife instituted.
 - Dependent care credit increased.
- 1981 — Federal tax deduction changed to accrual basis.
 - Indexing changed to the smaller of the increase in the Consumer Price Index or Minnesota gross income.
 - Taxable net income adjustment factor adopted.
 - Capital gains exclusion of 60% enacted.
 - Surtax of 7% enacted.
- 1982 — Temporary surtax increased to 10%.
- 1983 — Temporary surtax of 10% extended.
 - Conformed some itemized deductions to federal.
 - Repealed subtraction for investment tax credit.
 - Adopted full ACRS deduction.
 - Dependent care credit amounts increased.
 - Pollution control credits repealed.
 - Equity investment credit enacted.
 - Political checkoff increased from \$1 to \$2.

- 1984 — Repealed 10% surtax.
 - Expanded pension income subtraction.
 - Increased maximum education expense deduction.
 - Dependent care credit phaseout modified.
 - Pollution control credits reinstated.
 - Credits enacted for conservation tillage equipment and resource recovery equipment.
 - Computation of tax for nonresidents changed to apportionment of total tax.
- 1985 — Required the election of married persons to file jointly or separately to be the same as the federal. Established a different rate schedule for married joint. Changed other provisions to be based on the couple's joint income.
 - Tax rates lowered; deductibility of federal income tax an option (higher rates used when federal tax is deducted).
 - One rate schedule replaced by four due to change in joint filing and optional federal tax deductibility.
 - Indexing based on the U. S. Consumer Price Index.
 - Eliminated additions for the federal deduction for two-earner married couples, contributions to an individual retirement account, simplified employee plan, or Keogh plan, and the farm loss modification.
 - Eliminated the subtraction for taxable social security benefits.
 - Modified the subtraction for pension income and restricted it to elderly and disabled persons.
 - Conformed certain itemized deductions to federal treatment.
 - Taxable net income adjustment factor repealed.
 - Repealed these credits: low income; homemaker; residential energy; resource recovery equipment; pollution control; conservation tillage; and equity investment.
 - Replaced the minimum tax with an alternative minimum tax.
- 1987 — Changed the starting point of the tax from federal adjusted gross income to federal taxable income, thereby adopting the federal standard deduction, itemized deductions, and personal exemptions.
 - Adopted changes made by the federal Tax Reform Act of 1986 including: Repeal of the dividend exclusion, 60% capital gain exclusion, the deduction for two-earner married couples, and the itemized deductions for sales tax, motor vehicle excise tax, and adoption expenses; Modified

- deductions for depreciation, contributions to individual retirement accounts, medical expenses, and home mortgage interest; Phase out of the deductibility of consumer interest and passive activity losses over a five-year period.
- Eliminated the deductibility of federal income taxes which had been optional.
- Rate schedule changes: number of brackets reduced to four for 1987 and to two thereafter; schedule added for heads of households; separate rate schedules for federal deductibility option eliminated; and additional tax imposed equal to 10% of the federal 5% surtax.
- Increased the alternative minimum tax rate from 4% to 6%.
- Enacted a credit for elderly and disabled persons equal to 40% of the federal credit.
- Repealed: the personal credits and the Minnesota itemized and standard deductions (replaced by federal provisions); political contribution credit; subtractions including pension income, military pay, and unemployment compensation.
- Political checkoff increased from \$2 to \$5.
- 1988 — Rate schedules and surtax modified: married-separate returns, estates, and trusts subject to a separate rate schedule; qualifying surviving spouses allowed to use married-joint rate schedule; and surtax based on taxable income instead of the federal surtax.
- Subtractions enacted for: income of the elderly and disabled, up to a maximum amount based on income; recovery of previously-taxed contributions to individual retirement accounts, Keogh plans, and certain government plans; and unrecovered depreciation amounts.
- Elderly and disabled persons credit repealed.
- 1989 — Dependent care credit phase-out modified; income levels indexed, beginning in 1991.
- Alternative minimum tax credit enacted.
- Nonresident entertainer tax enacted.

- 1991 — Rate schedules changed. Top rate kept at 8.5% rather than going down to 8% above specified income thresholds.
- Alternative minimum tax rate increased to 7%.
- Federal changes adopted include the phase-out of the personal exemptions and the limitation of itemized deductions for higher-income taxpayers.
- Working family credit enacted equal to 10% of the federal earned income credit.
- Eligibility for dependent care credit extended to home day care providers.
- 1992 — Full deduction allowed for self-employed health insurance premiums.
- Federal estimated tax provisions adopted.
- Trusts and partnerships required to make estimated tax payments.
- 1993 — Working family credit increased from 10% to 15% of the federal earned income credit.
- 1994 — Adopted changes made by the federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, including increase in the taxable portion of social security, expansion of the earned income credit, decrease in deductible portion of business meals and entertainment, and repeal of the deductions for club dues and lobbying expenses.
- Elderly subtraction base amounts and income thresholds increased; minimum subtraction added for increase in taxable social security benefits.
- Dependent care credit extended to married couples filing jointly with child under age one, regardless of whether expenses incurred.
- Two new jobs credits enacted: enterprise zones and rural job creation credits.
- 1995 — The enterprise zone and rural job creation credits enacted in 1994 changed to direct grants.
- Subtraction allowed to purchasers of homes in designated zones of the metro area, beginning with tax year 1996 (urban homestead program).
- 1996 — Urban homestead program extended to noise zone around the Minneapolis - St. Paul Airport.

Comparison With Other States-Tax Year 1996

	California	Illinois	Iowa	Michigan	MINNESOTA	New York	North Dakota ^a	Wisconsin
	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Federal Tax Deduction								
Standard Deduction	\$2,527	\$1,000	\$1,380	\$2,400	\$4,000 ^b	\$7,400	\$4,000 ^b	\$5,200 ^c
Joint	5,054	2,000	3,400	4,800	6,700 ^b	12,350	6,700 ^b	8,900 ^c
Married Separate	2,527		1,380		3,350 ^b	6,175	3,350 ^b	4,230 ^c
Personal Exemptions/Credits								
Single	\$67*	\$1,000	\$20*	\$2,400	\$2,550	0	\$2,550	^e
Joint	134*	2,000	40*	4,800	5,100	0	5,100 ^d	^e
Dependent	67*	1,000	40*	2,400	2,550	1,000	2,550	\$50*
Rates	1% to 9.3% on income over \$32,207	3% on taxable net income	0.4% to 9.98% on income over \$49,005	4.4% on taxable income	6% to 8.5% on income over \$52,790 single \$93,340 joint	4% to 7.125% on income over \$13,000 single, \$26,000 joint	2.67% to 12% on income over \$50,000	4.9% to 6.93% on income over \$15,000 single \$20,000 joint
Indexing	brackets, credits, standard deduction		standard deduction brackets		brackets, standard deduction			

South Dakota and Texas do not impose personal income taxes

* Credits. All other are exemptions.

a. Amounts shown applicable to long form only. On short form liability is 1.4% of adjusted federal liability.

b. Same as federal. Higher amounts for the elderly and blind.

c. Maximums decline to zero as income increases: from \$7,500 to \$50,830 single; \$10,000 to \$55,000 married-joint; \$4,750 to \$26,140 married-separate

d. North Dakota allows an additional \$300 exemption if filing status is married filing joint, head of household, or surviving spouse with dependent child.

e. Wisconsin allows a \$25 credit for taxpayer (and spouse on joint return) if age 65 or older.

CORPORATION FRANCHISE TAX

Minnesota Statutes, Section 290.02

Tax Base: Minnesota taxable net income of the corporation. Domestic unitary reporting method is used.

Rate: 9.8%

Major Exemptions:

- Charitable, religious, educational, and other organizations exempt under Subchapter F of the Internal Revenue Code (unrelated business income is taxed)
- Cooperative associations
- Credit unions
- Mining subject to the occupation tax
- Insurance companies domiciled in states with retaliatory tax provisions
- Mutual property and casualty insurance companies with assets less than \$1.6 billion as of 12/31/89

Computation:

- plus: Federal taxable income
- Minnesota additions
- state, local, or foreign income taxes deducted federally
 - federally-exempt interest
 - exempt-interest dividends paid by regulated investment companies
 - windfall profits tax deducted federally
 - net operating loss deducted federally
 - federal dividend received deduction
 - losses from mining subject to occupation tax
 - federal capital loss deduction
 - federal charitable contribution deduction
 - exempt foreign trade income of a foreign sales corporation
 - federal percentage depletion deduction
 - amortization deduction for specified pollution control facilities
 - deemed dividends from foreign operating corporations
- minus: Minnesota subtractions
- foreign dividend gross-up
 - salary expenses not deducted federally due to federal jobs or Indian employment credits
 - for banks, any dividend paid on their preferred stock to the federal government
 - previously disallowed deductions for intangible drilling costs

- capital loss deduction with no carrybacks
- interest and expenses on income that is exempt federally but taxed by the state
- cost depletion for mines, oil and gas wells, other natural deposits, and timber
- depreciation deduction for specified pollution control facilities
- enterprise zone credits included in income
- state income tax refunds
- 80% of foreign source royalties, fees, etc., received within unitary group
- income or gains from mining subject to the occupation tax
- handicap access expenditures disallowed federally due to claiming the federal credit
- research expenses disallowed federally due to claiming the federal credit

plus or minus: modifications to the federal accelerated cost recovery system

equals: total net income

times: apportionment factor

- weighted factor of 15% of property ratio, 15% of payroll ratio, and 70% of sales ratio
- under certain conditions, separate accounting or single sales factor can be used

equals: Minnesota net income

minus: Minnesota deductions

- net operating loss
- dividends received deduction
- Minnesota charitable contributions

equals: Minnesota taxable income

times: tax rate of 9.8%

equals: gross tax

minus: nonrefundable credits

- research and development credit
- alternative minimum tax carryover credit
- premiums tax credit for insurance companies
- guaranty association assessments for insurance companies

plus: — alternative minimum tax (5.8% of alternative minimum taxable income) in excess of regular tax

- minimum fee*

equals: tax liability

minus: refundable enterprise zone credits

equals: net corporate tax payable

* The minimum fee is in addition to the regular or alternative minimum tax and is determined by the sum of the corporation's Minnesota property, payroll, and sales as follows:

Total Minnesota Property, Payroll and Sales		Minimum Fee
Less than	\$ 500,000	\$ 0
\$ 500,000 -	999,999	100
1,000,000 -	4,999,999	300
5,000,000 -	9,999,999	1,000
10,000,000 -	19,999,999	2,000
20,000,000 or more		5,000

Special Provision: A corporation may contribute \$1 or more to the Minnesota Nongame Management Account by reducing its refund or increasing its amount owed.

Revenue

Collections:	F.Y. 1995	\$665,710,000
	F.Y. 1996	\$701,735,000

Disposition: State General Fund

Administration

Agency: Minnesota Department of Revenue

Who Pays: Domestic and foreign corporations and financial institutions, including national and state banks, which do business in Minnesota.

Payment Dates: Quarterly payments of estimated tax due by 15th day of 3rd, 6th, 9th, and 12th months of the tax year.

Due Date: Return is due 15th day of 3rd month after tax year, with 7-month extension available.

History of Major Changes

- 1933 — Enacted with rates graduated from 1% to 5%, and a specific credit against income of \$1,000.
- 1937 — 7% flat rate adopted; 6% rate after 1938.
 - Property/payroll credit enacted.
- 1939 — Manufacturing firms given option of average or weighted apportionment.
- 1941 — Bank excise tax enacted at a rate of 8%.
- 1947 — Specific credit reduced to \$500; \$10 minimum tax adopted.

- 1949 — 5% special surtax added; additional \$5 fee imposed. Total rate of 6.3% for corporations and 8.4% for banks.
- 1953 — Apportionment option extended to non-manufacturing firms.
- 1955 — 1% surtax on taxable income added; total rate of 7.3% for corporations and 9.4% for banks.
- 1957 — Property/payroll credit repealed.
- 1959 — For corporations 7.5% tax rate adopted; 1.8% additional levy imposed. Total rate of 9.3%. For banks, 9.5% tax rate adopted; 1.9% additional levy imposed. Total rate of 11.4%.
- 1961 — 10% surtax added; total rate of 10.23% for corporations and 12.54% for banks.
- 1967 — 1% rate added; total rate of 11.33% for corporations and 13.64% for banks.
- 1969 — Pollution control credit enacted.
- 1971 — Federal tax deduction eliminated.
 - Rate increased to 12% for corporations.
 - Bank rate remained at 13.64%.
 - Feedlot pollution control credit enacted; both pollution control credits set to expire after 1976.
- 1973 — Minimum tax increased to \$100.
 - Destination sales basis adopted for apportionment.
 - Bank rate reduced to 12%.
- 1977 — Minimum preference tax adopted.
- 1979 — Pollution control equipment credit reinstated retroactive to 1977.
 - Energy credit adopted.
- 1980 — \$100 minimum tax and \$500 specific credit repealed.
- 1981 — Rate reduced to 9% (6% after 1982) on first \$25,000 of taxable income.
 - Credit for increasing research activities enacted.
 - Limited accelerated cost recovery system (ACRS) deductions allowed.
 - Unitary method of taxation enacted.
 - 60% capital gain exclusion allowed.
- 1982 — Research credit changed to 12.5% of qualifying expenses (6.25% of expenses over \$2 million).
 - ACRS deduction limitations changed.
- 1983 — Pollution control credits repealed.
 - Eliminated deduction for corporate income taxes paid to other states.
 - Enacted these credits: technology transfer; small business assistance office; equity investment; and enterprise zone.
 - Multistate tax compact adopted.

- 1984 — Exempted foreign source dividends and certain foreign source royalties.
 - Pollution control credits reinstated and expanded to include hazardous waste equipment.
 - Minimum preference tax and energy credit repealed.
- 1985 — Repealed these credits: pollution control; resource recovery equipment; equity investment; and conservation tillage.
 - Allowed certain mail order firms to apportion income based only on sales.
- 1987 — Corporate income tax and bank excise tax replaced by a corporate franchise tax.
 - Rate reduced to 9.5%.
 - Adopted federal taxable income as the starting point for computation of the tax and thereby eliminated the 60% capital gains deduction.
 - Adopted changes made by the federal Tax Reform Act of 1986.
 - Adopted alternative minimum tax of one mill times the Minnesota property, payroll, and sales factors for tax years 1987, 1988, and 1989. Beginning with tax year 1990, replaced by minimum tax on preference items.
 - Phased in conformity to federal depreciation deductions.
 - Eliminated arithmetic average option for apportionment.
 - Reduced: dividend received deduction from 85% to 80%; foreign source dividend deduction from 100% to 80%; and foreign source royalty deduction from 100% to 35%.
 - Repealed these credits: technology transfer to small business; and contributions to small business assistance offices.
 - Reduced research and development credit percentages to 5% of the first \$2 million of qualifying expenses and to 2.5% of the excess.
 - Restricted charitable contribution deduction.
 - Repealed net operating loss carrybacks.
- 1988 — Nexus rules modified.
 - Dividend received deduction reduced from 80% to 70% if the recipient owns less than 20% of the payer's stock; 80% retained for others. Eliminated additional 20% deduction if recipient owns 80% or more of payer's stock.
 - Deduction for 35% of foreign royalties repealed.
 - Deduction enacted for foreign source income (royalties, fees, and other like income) of foreign

- operating corporations of 50% for 1989 and 1990 and 80% for 1991 and after.
- Minimum tax beginning in 1990 changed from an alternative tax to an add-on tax.
- 1989 — Unrelated business income tax imposed on exempt organizations.
- Alternative minimum tax of 7% of Minnesota alternative taxable income enacted, beginning with tax year 1990; add-on tax repealed.
- Surtax imposed, beginning with tax year 1990, to yield the same total revenues as if the factors tax were in effect.
- Tax on insurance companies based on current Internal Revenue Code rather than 1936 Federal Revenue Act, starting with tax year 1991.
- Exemptions enacted for: insurance companies domiciled in retaliatory states; town and farmers' mutual insurance companies; and mutual property and casualty companies with total assets less than \$1.6 billion. Effective with tax year 1991.
- Additional 20% dividend received deduction allowed in certain situations.
- Checkoff for nongame wildlife allowed for corporations.
- 1990 — Rate increased from 9.5% to 9.8%; surtax repealed; alternative minimum tax rate reduced from 7% to 5.8%.
- Minimum fee enacted of from \$0 to \$5,000 based on Minnesota property, payroll, and sales of C corporations, S corporations, and partnerships.
- Asset test for mutual property and casualty companies exemption frozen as of 12/31/89.
- 1991 — Subtractions allowed for: federally-disallowed disabled access expenditures used for the federal credit; and federally-disallowed research expenses used for the federal credit to the extent they exceed the Minnesota credit.
- Special allocation rule for farming eliminated; farming subject to regular apportionment rules.
- 1992 — Estimated tax requirement increased from 90% to 93% in 1992 and 95% thereafter.
- Provisions adopted to tax limited liability companies as partnerships.
- Designed county jobs credit enacted for 1993.
- 1993 — Estimated tax requirement increased to 97%.
- 1994 — Adopted changes made by the federal Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993.
- Two new jobs credits enacted: enterprise zones and rural job creation credit.

- Guaranty association assessments credit enacted for insurance companies.
- Subtraction enacted for salary expenses not deducted federally due to Indian employment credit.
- Estimated tax requirement increased to 100%.
- 1995 — The enterprise zone and rural job creation credits enacted in 1994 changed to direct grants.
- 1996 — Apportionment method for leased movable property modified.

Comparison With Other States — Tax Year 1996

	Income/Franchise Tax Rates
California	9.3% of net income; minimum tax of \$800. Banks: 11.47%; minimum tax of \$800. Alternative minimum tax rate is 7%.
Illinois	4.8% of net income plus additional 2.5% tax on net income for personal property tax replacement. Franchise tax: 0.1% on certain capital and surplus. Banks: value of shares subject to local property tax rates.
Iowa	6% on first \$25,000; 8% next \$75,000; 10% next \$150,000; 12% on net income over \$250,000. Banks: 5% of net income. A minimum tax may apply.
Michigan	Single business tax: 2.3% of adjusted tax base that includes business income, compensation paid employees, interest payments, and depreciation of tangible assets. Alternative tax for small businesses: 2% of adjusted business income. Local corporate income tax may be imposed.
MINNESOTA	9.8%. Alternative minimum tax at rate of 5.8%. Plus minimum fee of up to \$5,000 based on Minnesota property, payroll, and sales.
New York	9% of net income, or 0.178% of capital, or the greater of an amount ranging from \$325 to \$1500 depending on the firm's gross payroll. The rate for small businesses is 8%. Also, MTA surcharge

on all business tax liabilities in the Metropolitan Transit Authority District. Additional tax on subsidiary capital of .9 mill per dollar. Alternative minimum tax of 3.5% of alternative net income using only a double-weighted receipts factor. Banks: 9% on net income, \$250, 3% on alternative income, or asset-based tax at rate ranging from 1/50 to 1/10 of one mill, whichever is greatest. A surcharge of 2.5% of tax liability after credits applies for tax years ending 6/30/96 and before 7/1/97.

North Dakota	3% on first \$3,000; 4.5% next \$5,000; 6% next \$12,000; 7.5% next \$10,000; 9% next \$20,000; 10.5% of net income over \$50,000. Banks: 7% of net income (includes 2% privilege tax).
South Dakota	No corporate income tax. Banks: 6% of net income.
Texas	No tax on income. Franchise tax of 0.25% of capital or 4.5% of net taxable earned surplus.
Wisconsin	7.9% of net income. Temporary recycling surcharge of 5.5% of gross tax, with a minimum of \$25 and a maximum of \$9,800.

ESTATE TAX

Minnesota Statutes, Section 291.01

Tax Base: Federal estate tax credit for state taxes.

Computation:

Federal maximum credit for state death taxes
 times: proportion of Minnesota gross estate to federal gross estate
 equals: estate tax payable

Revenue

Collections:	F.Y. 1995	\$34,784,000
	F.Y. 1996	\$42,897,000

Disposition: State General Fund

Administration

Agency: Minnesota Department of Revenue

Who Pays: Personal representative submits a return for the estate. Return required if federal gross estate exceeds \$600,000.

Payment Dates: Tax due within nine months after death. Under certain conditions, installment payments may be elected.

History of Major Changes

- 1905 — Minnesota inheritance tax first adopted. Individual successions to property taxed at rates from 1.5% on inheritances less than \$50,000 to 5% on inheritances over \$100,000.
- 1911 — Exemptions of \$10,000 for spouse to \$100 for non-relatives provided.
 - Rates from 1% on inheritances less than \$15,000 to 20% on amounts over \$100,000 adopted, depending on the relationship of the heir.
- 1937 — Gift tax enacted to prevent inheritance tax evasion.
 - Rate increased from a maximum of 20% to 60%, not greater than 35% of value of property.
- 1959 — Rates changed and exemptions increased.
- 1976 — Homestead exemption increased from \$30,000 to \$45,000.
 - Optional marital exemption of 50% of the gross estate to \$250,000 adopted. Marital exemption increased to \$60,000 and equalized between spouses.

- Exemption for minor child increased from \$15,000 to \$30,000.
- 1979 — Inheritance and gift tax repealed.
- Estate tax with graduated rates from 7% to 12% of Minnesota taxable estate, but tax not less than the federal credit for state death taxes.
- 1981 — Eliminated 10% distribution to counties.
- Conformed to federal changes increasing minimum filing requirements and providing unlimited marital deduction.
- 1985 — Eliminated the provisions of the Minnesota rate schedule tax, so that the tax is equal to the Minnesota portion of the federal estate tax credit for state taxes, known as the "pick-up tax."

Comparison With Other States — 1996

New York Rates graduated from 2% to 21% for taxable amount over \$10.1 million.

California
Illinois
Michigan
MINNESOTA
North Dakota
Texas
Wisconsin

} Tax equals the state's portion of the maximum federal credit for state death taxes allowed against federal estate tax (commonly referred to as the "pick-up tax")

Iowa and South Dakota levy inheritance taxes rather than estate taxes and impose an estate tax to absorb the maximum federal credit available. An inheritance tax is based upon the amount of property transferred to each beneficiary and the relationship of the beneficiary to the decedent; an estate tax is based on the value of the estate being transferred.

Other Transfer Taxes:

California, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, New York, and Texas impose generation-skipping transfer taxes. New York also imposes a gift tax.

SALES AND EXCISE TAXES

GENERAL SALES AND USE TAX

Minnesota Statutes, Sections 297A.02 and 297A.14

Tax Base: Sales price of tangible personal property and taxable services sold or used in Minnesota.

Rates:

General rate applicable to all taxable transactions	6.5%
except those listed below	
Liquor and beer, both on-sale and off-sale	9.0%
Farm machinery; logging equipment	2.5%
Replacement capital equipment	
7/1/96 to 6/30/97	3.8%
7/1/97 to 6/30/98	2.9%
7/1/98 and after	2.0%

Major Exemptions: Sales for resale in the regular course of business; food for consumption off premises; clothing; prescribed drugs and medications; nonprescribed analgesics; gasoline and special fuels taxed under the motor fuels excise tax; publications issued at intervals of 3 months or less (except over-the-counter magazines); motor vehicles subject to the separate motor vehicle sales tax; materials used or consumed in agricultural or industrial production; textbooks; residential heating fuels and water services; and capital equipment, except for replacements, used in manufacturing, fabricating, mining, or refining tangible personal property.

Additional Tax:

An additional tax of 6.2% is imposed on the rental of a car, van, or pickup truck for less than 29 days.

Revenue	General	
Collections:	Sales and Use Tax	Motor Vehicle Rental
F.Y. 1995	\$2,722,381,000	\$7,317,000
F.Y. 1996	\$2,873,127,000	\$8,601,000

Disposition: State General Fund

Administration

Agency: Minnesota Department of Revenue

Who Pays: Purchasers or users of taxable goods and services. Holders of Minnesota sales and use tax permits collect and remit the tax. Holders of direct pay permits remit the tax directly.

Due Dates:

Monthly returns — 20th day of the month following the sales month. (Accelerated payment of 75% of June liability and different due dates apply for filers required to pay by electronic funds transfer.) Quarterly returns — 20th of the month following the sales quarter. Annual returns — February 5th of the year following the sales year. Annual individual use tax — April 15th of the following year for annual purchases of less than \$18,500.

History of Major Changes

- 1967 — Sales tax enacted at 3% rate.
- 1971 — Rate increased to 4%, except vending machines.
— Motor vehicles made subject to the motor vehicle excise tax and exempted from the sales tax.
- 1973 — Accessory tools exempted.
- 1978 — Residential heating fuel exempted.
- 1979 — Residential water service exempted.
- 1981 — Rate temporarily increased from 4% to 5%, except for farm machinery; tax on vending products increased from 3% to 5%.
— Exemption for cigarettes repealed.
— June accelerated payment enacted.
- 1982 — Exemptions for candy and soft drinks repealed.
— Cable TV services subjected to tax.
— Property shipped outside Minnesota taxed at destination state's rate under certain conditions.
— Additional 5% tax imposed on on-sale liquor.
— Rate temporarily increased to 6%.
- 1983 — Rate permanently changed to 6%.
— Additional tax on on-sale liquor reduced to 2.5% and extended to off-sale liquor.
— Exempted: race horses; paper and ink used to produce publications; construction materials and equipment used in enterprise zones; and construction materials and property of direct satellite broadcasting facilities and distilleries.
— Over-the-counter magazines made taxable.
- 1984 — Rate reduced to 4% on capital equipment for new or expanding manufacturing facilities and on special tooling.
— Tax on mobile homes based on 65% of sales price.
— Exempted: used mobile homes; candy sold by certain organizations; and equipment used to process solid or hazardous waste.
- 1985 — Rate for farm machinery reduced to 2%.
— Exempted: repair and replacement parts for farm machinery; ticket sales and admissions to elementary and secondary school games and

activities; certain sales by nonprofit organizations, including fundraising; and petroleum products used to improve agricultural land.

- Repealed exemption for central office telephone equipment.
- 1986 — Exempted purchases made by qualifying private suppliers of public services.
- 1987 — Removed exemptions from: nonprescribed drugs and medicine, except insulin; state government purchases; interstate telephone service, except incoming WATS calls; railroad rolling stock; most club dues; race horses; meals sold in hospital cafeterias; admission to public recreational areas; and admission to health clubs, tanning facilities, reducing salons, and similar places.
— Sales tax extended to: parking; motor vehicle cleaning and maintenance (not repair); pet grooming; laundry and dry cleaning; building and residential cleaning, maintenance, and exterminating; detective agencies, security, burglar and fire alarm, and armored car services; and lawn, garden, tree, and shrub services.
— Payment dates changed.
— Repealed reduction in sales price for federal taxes.
- 1988 — Exemptions enacted for: sales to the University of Minnesota, state universities, community colleges, technical institutes, state academies, and the University of Minnesota hospitals; and nonprescribed analgesics.
— Out-of-state retailers required to register and collect the Minnesota use tax if specified conditions are met.
- 1989 — Sales tax extended to: garbage collection; telephone access charges imposed by hotels.
— Sale of lottery tickets exempted from the sales tax but subjected to a 6% gross receipts tax.
— Exemptions enacted for: capital equipment in new or expanding industries (previously taxed at 4%); sales to the state arts high school; and glucose monitoring devices used by diabetics.
— Exemptions repealed for: motor vehicles leased by local governments and nonprofit organizations; and construction materials of satellite broadcasting facility.
— Nexus provisions modified.
- 1990 — Exemptions enacted for: repair and replacement parts for ships used in interstate or foreign commerce; long distance telephone calls made by telemarketing firms; and capital equipment in a

- new or expanding mining or quarrying facility.
- 1991 — Rate temporarily increased from 6% to 6.5% (7/1-12/31/91).
- Local option sales tax for counties of 0.5% enacted (1/1/92). Its receipts plus 1.5% of the 6% state rate go to the Local Government Trust Fund.
 - Isolated or occasional sale exemption for business property restricted.
 - Sales tax extended to: pet boarding and private communication services.
 - Exemptions enacted for: charges for planting trees, bushes, plants, sod, and similar items; sales to farmers for certain conservation programs; and construction materials, equipment, and supplies for an aircraft maintenance facility or an aircraft engine repair facility and machinery, equipment, and tools to equip the facility.
 - 2% rate extended to aquaculture equipment.
 - Tax of \$7.50 imposed on the rental of a car, van, or pickup truck for less than 29 days.
 - Annual use tax returns allowed for annual purchases of less than \$5,000.
- 1992 — General exemption for sales to local governments repealed. Still exempt: sales to school districts, and to hospitals and nursing homes owned and operated by local governments; certain purchases by public libraries; and medical supplies used by a publicly-owned ambulance service.
- Exemptions enacted for: large ships; photovoltaic devices; wind energy conversion systems; certain air cooling equipment; and construction materials to build an office waste recycling facility.
 - Restricted the application of the tax on isolated or occasional sales.
 - Tax of 50¢ imposed on each telephone call to 900 service numbers.
- 1993 — Exemptions enacted for: replacement equipment used in taconite mining or production; construction materials and supplies for a new satellite broadcasting facility plus machinery, equipment, furniture, and fixtures to equip the facility; pollution control equipment purchased by a steel reprocessing firm; repair and replacement parts purchased by local governments for fire trucks and emergency rescue vehicles; certain purchases by county law libraries, the state law library, and the legislative reference library; and local government purchases of machinery and equipment for use at landfills.
- Use tax extended to distribution of tangible personal property.
- Modified requirements and payment dates for accelerated June payment.
 - Changed annual return due date.
- 1994 — Exemptions enacted for: special tooling (previously taxed at 4.5%); firefighters' protective equipment; horses, other than racehorses; used farm machinery (7/1/94-6/30/95); and specified types of facilities.
- Rate on replacement capital equipment reduced from 6.5% to 5.5% and phased down to 2% (7/1/98).
 - Local option tax of 0.5% repealed; state rate increased by 0.5% (7/1/96).
 - Disposition of portion of proceeds to local government trust fund eliminated on 6/30/96.
 - Additional tax on motor vehicle rentals changed from a flat tax of \$7.50 per rental to an additional 6.2% on the rental charge.
 - Annual consumer's use tax return threshold increased from \$5,000 to \$18,500.
- 1995 — Exemptions enacted for: racehorses; materials sold to veterinarians for treating agricultural production animals; materials, including feed and bedding, sold to persons who raise or board horses; used farm machinery (7/1/95 - 6/30/96); and specified types of facilities.
- Additional tax of 50¢ on telephone calls to 900 service numbers repealed.
- 1996 — Exemptions enacted for: Jewish community center memberships; used farm machinery (7/1/96-6/30/97); and pollution control equipment for resource recovery facilities.
- Individual purchases for personal use of \$770 or less exempted from use tax (1/1/97).

Comparison With Other States — 1996

	Rate	Local Option Sales Tax
California	7.25% ^a	Yes
Illinois	6.25%	Yes
Iowa	5.0%	Yes ^b
Michigan	6.0% ^c	No
MINNESOTA	6.5% ^d	No
New York	4.0% ^e	Yes
North Dakota	5.0% ^f	Yes
South Dakota	4.0%	Yes
Texas	6.25%	Yes
Wisconsin	5.0%	Yes ^g

- a. Includes 1.25% state-administered sales and use tax imposed in every county.
- b. Local sales tax may be imposed based on voter approval in each jurisdiction. The rate is up to 1%.
- c. The rate is 4% for residential use of electricity, natural gas, and home heating fuels.
- d. General rate. See page 19 for other rates. (See Local Tax Section for specially-authorized taxes.)
- e. Additional 0.25% rate imposed in certain counties for the benefit of the Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District.
- f. 3% on farm machinery and repair parts, irrigation equipment, and mobile homes; 7% on alcoholic beverages.
- g. Used in 48 of 72 counties.

Of the comparison states, only South Dakota does not provide an exemption for food products. Prescription drugs are also generally exempted in these states. Only Minnesota exempts clothing.

MOTOR VEHICLE SALES TAX

Minnesota Statutes, Section 297B.02

Tax Base: Purchase price less value of trade-in vehicle of any motor vehicle required to be registered in Minnesota.

Rate: 6.5%.

Flat tax in lieu of the 6.5% tax: \$10 for passenger cars ten years or older with value of less than \$3,000; \$90 for collector vehicles.

Credit: Tax paid to other states, under certain conditions.

Major Exemptions: Purchases for resale by dealers; transfers by inheritance; and gratuitous transfers between joint owners, spouses, and parents and children.

Revenue

Collections:	F.Y. 1995	\$347,077,000
	F.Y. 1996	\$380,854,000

Disposition: State General Fund

Administration

Agency: Minnesota Department of Public Safety

Who Pays: Purchasers of motor vehicles required to be registered in Minnesota.

Payment Dates: When ownership is transferred.

History of Major Changes

- 1971 — Enacted at a rate of 3%. Rate increased from 3% to 4% in 1971 special session.
- 1981 — Rate temporarily increased from 4% to 5%. Portion of collections earmarked for highway and transit funding.
- 1983 — Rate changed to 6%.
— Purchase price reduced by federal excise taxes.
- 1985 — Enacted a \$10 tax on passenger cars at least ten years old in lieu of the 6% tax.
- 1986 — Disposition changed for 1986 and 1987.
- 1987 — Disposition changed.
— Exemptions repealed for purchases by nonprofit organizations and state and local governments.
- 1988 — Disposition changed.
— Flat tax of \$90 on collector vehicles enacted in lieu of the 6% tax.

- 1989 — Disposition changed.
- 1990 — Disposition changed.
- 1991 — Rate temporarily increased from 6% to 6.5% (7/1-12/31/91).
 - Local option tax for counties of 0.5% enacted (1/1/92). Its receipts plus 1.5% of the 6% state rate go to the Local Government Trust Fund.
 - Disposition of a portion for highway and transit funding eliminated.
- 1992 — Purchase price reduced by value of handicapped accessible modifications.
- 1994 — Bookmobiles and library delivery vehicles exempted.
 - Local option tax of 0.5% repealed; state rate increased by 0.5% (7/1/96).
 - Disposition of portion of proceeds to local government trust fund eliminated on 6/30/96.
 - Name changed from "motor vehicle excise tax".
- 1995 — \$90 flat tax extended to collector fire trucks.
 - \$15 flat tax enacted for vehicles in cold weather testing.

Comparison With Other States - 1996

	Rate
California*	7.25%-8.5% ^a
Illinois*	6.25%
Iowa*	5.0%
Michigan*	6.0%
MINNESOTA	6.5%
New York*	4.0% ^b
North Dakota	5.0%
South Dakota	3.0%
Texas	6.25%
Wisconsin*	5.0% ^c

* Motor vehicles in these states are taxed under the general sales and use tax.

- a. Including local taxes, which vary by county.
- b. Additional 0.25% rate imposed in certain counties for the benefit of the Metropolitan Commuter Transportation District.
- c. Local tax of 0.5% imposed in 48 of 72 counties. Stadium tax of 0.1% imposed in 5 counties.

MOTOR FUELS EXCISE TAXES

Minnesota Statutes, Sections 296.02, and 296.025

Tax Base: Fuels used in highway vehicles, aircraft, boats, snowmobiles, and all terrain vehicles.

Rates:

Highway Fuels:

- E85-14.2¢ per gallon
- M85-11.4¢ per gallon
- All other gasoline-20¢ per gallon
- Liquefied petroleum gas or propane-15¢ per gallon
- Liquefied natural gas-12¢ per gallon
- Compressed natural gas-\$1.739 per thousand cubic feet
- All other special fuel (diesel)-20¢ per gallon

Aviation Fuels: 5¢ per gallon, reduced by refund based on annual purchases.

<u>Annual Gallons</u>	<u>Rate After Refund</u>
Up to 50,000	5.0¢
50,001-150,000	2.0¢
150,001-200,000	1.0¢
Over 200,000	0.5¢

Credits: Taxes paid on fuel used for non-highway use, except for snowmobiles, boats, and all-terrain vehicles. Credit of 20¢ per gallon to distributors of fuel-grade alcohol blended with gasoline to produce gasohol (credit phased out from 10/1/94 to 10/1/97). The credit is 80¢ if the gasohol is sold to a governmental unit or for school transportation (credit phased out from 10/1/96 to 10/1/99). Credit of 10¢ per gallon of rerefined waste oil.

Exemption: Transit systems receiving state assistance.

Special Provision: Motor carriers pay the road tax which is 20¢ per gallon for gasoline or special fuel used on Minnesota highways.

Revenue

Collections:	Highway Fuels	Aviation Fuels
F.Y. 1995	\$501,090,000	\$3,138,000
F.Y. 1996	\$514,415,000	\$2,638,000

Disposition:

Aviation Fuels — State Airports Fund.

Highway Fuels

- 1.5% Special Revenue Fund, Water Recreation Account
- 0.75% Snowmobile Trails and Enforcement Account
- 0.15% All-Terrain Vehicle Account
- 0.164% Off-Road Vehicle Account
- 0.046% Off-Highway Motorcycle Account
- Balance Highway User Tax Distribution Fund

Administration

Agency: Minnesota Department of Revenue.

Who Pays: In general, distributors collect and remit the tax; in some cases, it is the special fuel dealer or bulk purchaser.

Payment Dates: 23rd day of month following purchase.

History of Major Changes

- 1925 — Enacted at 2¢ per gallon on highway fuel.
- 1929 — Increased to 3¢ per gallon.
- 1937 — Temporary increase to 4¢ per gallon.
- 1941 — Rate of 4¢ made permanent.
- 1945 — Excise tax on aviation fuel enacted at 4¢ per gallon
- 1949 — Increased to 5¢ per gallon on highway fuel.
- 1963 — Increased to 6¢ per gallon.
- 1967 — Increased to 7¢ per gallon.
- 1975 — Increased to 9¢ per gallon.
 - Exemption enacted for petroleum substitutes produced from waste products.
- 1977 — Transit systems purchases exempted.
- 1980 — Increased to 11¢ per gallon.
 - Enacted 2¢ per gallon rate reduction for gasohol.
- 1981 — Increased to 13¢ per gallon.
 - Enacted rate reduction for certain border areas.
- 1983 — Increased to 16¢ per gallon and to 17¢ (1984).
 - Increased the rate reduction for gasohol to 4¢.
 - Enacted 8¢ per gallon rate reduction for gasohol sold to governments and schools.
 - Aviation fuel rate increased from 4¢ to 5¢.
- 1985 — Replaced the reduced rates for gasohol with credits to distributors.
 - Enacted an annual user permit fee on vehicles using compressed natural gas.
- 1986 — Reduced the amount of the credits to distributors for fuel-grade alcohol used to produce gasohol.
- 1987 — Imposed tax on railroad and barge fuels.
- 1988 — Increased from 17¢ to 20¢ per gallon, (5/1/88).
 - Railroad and barge fuels tax repealed retroactive to enactment in 1987.

— Annual permit fees increased, extended to propane.

- 1991 — Annual permit fees extended to all alternate fuels.
- 1993 — Alternate fuel permit repealed.
 - Credit enacted for rerefined waste oil.
- 1994 — Alternate fuel permit reenacted.
 - Gasohol credit phased out from 20¢ before 10/1/94 to zero on 10/1/97.
 - Certain medical transportation services exempted.
 - Exemption repealed for petroleum substitutes produced from waste materials.
 - Disposition changed for off-road vehicles and motorcycles.
- 1995 — Alternate fuel permit repealed and replaced by differing rates on LPG, LNG, and CNG.
 - Phaseout of gasohol credit modified.
- 1996 — Gasohol credit for governments and schools phased out from 80¢ to zero on 10/1/99.

Comparison With Other States — 1996

Rates Per Gallon

California	Highway fuels 18¢; jet fuel 2¢; LPG and LNG 6¢; compressed natural gas 7¢ per 100 cubic feet; ethanol or methanol 9¢.
Illinois	Gasoline 19¢; diesel fuel 21.5¢.
Iowa	Highway: gasoline 20¢; diesel fuel 22.5¢; gasohol 19¢. Aviation: gasoline 8¢; special fuels 3¢.
Michigan	Gasoline 15¢; diesel fuel 15¢ (6¢ discount for commercial vehicles); LPG 15¢; aircraft 3¢ (interstate commerce 1.5¢).
MINNESOTA	Highway fuels 20¢; (other rates on p. 27); aviation fuels 0.5¢-5¢.
New York	Gasoline and diesel fuel 8¢.
North Dakota	Gasoline and special fuels 20¢; exempt special fuels 2% of sales price.
South Dakota	Gasoline and diesel highway fuel 18¢; LP gas 16¢; gasohol 16¢; aviation gas 6¢; aviation special fuel 4¢.
Texas	Gasoline, diesel fuel 20¢; natural gas 15¢.
Wisconsin	All fuels 23.7¢ per gallon.

ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE TAXES

Minnesota Statutes, Section 297C.02

Tax Base: Distilled spirits, beer, malt beverages, wines, and premixed alcoholic beverages manufactured or received for sale in Minnesota.

Rates:

	<u>Tax per Barrel of 31 Gallons</u>	
	<u>Per Liter</u>	<u>Per Gallon</u>
Beer: Alcohol by Weight		
3.2% or less		\$2.40
More than 3.2%		\$4.60
Distilled Spirits	\$1.33	\$5.03
Wine: Alcohol by Volume		
14% or less	\$.08	\$.30
More than 14% to 21%	.25	.95
More than 21% to 24%	.48	1.82
More than 24%	.93	3.52
Sparkling wine	.48	1.82

Credit: Small brewers receive a credit of \$4.60 per barrel on the first 25,000 barrels produced each year for sale within Minnesota. The brewer must have manufactured less than 100,000 barrels in the preceding year.

Exemptions: Wine for sacramental purposes. Wine or beer made at home. Alcoholic beverages sold to food processors and pharmaceutical firms. Beer served on the premises of a brewery at no charge.

Special Provision: Separate tax of 1¢ for each bottle or container of distilled spirits and wine. Tax is paid by the wholesaler at the time of removal from inventory for sale, delivery, or shipment.

Revenue

Collections:	Distilled Spirits	Beer	Wine
F.Y. 1995	\$36,812,000	\$14,792,000	\$3,405,000
F.Y. 1996	\$36,965,000	\$14,834,000	\$3,933,000

Disposition: State General Fund

Administration

Agency: Minnesota Department of Revenue

Who Pays: Wholesalers, distributors, or manufacturers upon acquisition for sale within Minnesota.

Payment Dates: 18th day of month following the month in which sale is made. Accelerated payment of 75% of June liability due 2 business days before June 30 for filers required to pay by electronic funds transfer.

History of Major Changes

- 1934 — Enacted at rates of: \$1 per barrel of 3.2% beer and \$2 per barrel of strong beer; 60¢ per gallon of liquor; and rates for wine varying from 10¢ to 60¢ per gallon.
- 1937 — Liquor tax increased to \$1 per gallon on liquor over 24%.
- 1947 — Increased rates of tax.
- 1959 — 3.2% beer taxed at \$1.60 per barrel.
 - Strong beer taxed at \$3.20 per barrel.
 - Liquor surtax of 15% imposed.
- 1969 — Additional tax on liquor from 4¢ to 75¢ per gallon depending on alcoholic content.
- 1971 — Rates increased: distilled spirits from \$2.50 to \$4.53 per gallon. 3.2% beer from \$1.60 to \$2 per barrel. Strong beer from \$3.20 to \$4 per barrel. Wine tax rates increased.
- 1973 — Distilled spirits tax reduced from \$4.53 to \$4.39 per gallon.
 - Minnesota brewers' credit enacted.
- 1979 — Sparkling wine tax reduced from \$3.08 to \$1.50 per gallon.
- 1980 — Minnesota vintners wine taxed at 17¢ per gallon.
- 1985 — Preferential rates for Minnesota vintners repealed.
 - Minnesota brewers' credit repealed.
 - Small brewers' credit enacted.
- 1986 — Accelerated June payment enacted. Payment dates changed
- 1987 — Rates increased: distilled spirits from \$4.39 to \$5.03 per gallon; all categories of wine—lowest rate from 27¢ to 30¢ per gallon and highest rate from \$3.08 to \$3.52 per gallon; 3.2% beer from \$2.00 to \$2.40 per barrel and strong beer from \$4.00 to \$4.60 per barrel.
 - Payment dates changed.
- 1989 — Small brewers' credit increased.
- 1993 — Modified requirements and payment date for accelerated June payment.

Comparison With Other States 1996

	Distilled Spirits Per Gallon	Beer Per Barrel (31 Gallons)	Wine Per Gallon		Sparkling
			14% or Less	More Than 14%	
California	\$3.30≤100 proof \$6.60>100 proof	\$6.20	\$.20	\$.20	\$.30
Illinois	\$2.00	\$2.17	\$.23	\$.60	\$.23
Iowa	50% markup ^a	\$5.89	\$1.75 ^a	\$1.75	\$1.75
Michigan	12%-13.85% of price ^b	\$6.30	\$.51 ^c	\$.76 ^c	\$.51
MINNESOTA	\$5.03	\$2.40±3.2% \$4.60 strong \$4.96	\$.30	\$.95-\$3.52	\$1.82
New York	\$2.53±24% \$6.43>24%	\$4.96	\$.19	\$.19	\$.19
North Dakota	\$2.50	\$2.48 bulk \$4.96 bottles and cans	\$.50 ^d	\$.60 ^d	\$1.00
South Dakota	\$3.93	\$8.50	\$.93	\$1.45 - \$2.07	\$2.07
Texas	\$2.40	\$6.00	\$.204	\$.408	\$.516
Wisconsin	\$3.25	\$2.00	\$.25	\$.45	\$.25

a State monopoly on spirits marks up wholesale price by 50%. Low-proof (5% or less) wine and spirits taxed as beer.

b 12% rate applies to on-sale; 13.85% applies to off-sale.

c Rates change at 16% rather than 14%.

d Rates change at 17% rather than 14%.

CIGARETTE TAX

Minnesota Statutes, Sections 297.02 and 297.22

Tax Base: Cigarettes sold or used in Minnesota.

Rate: 48¢ per pack of 20 cigarettes.

Credits: Distributors receive a 1.0% discount on the first \$1,500,000 of stamps purchased and 0.60% on excess.

Revenue

Collections:	F.Y. 1995	\$177,028,000
	F.Y. 1996	\$176,296,000

Disposition:

Debt service on specified bonds (paid first)
Minnesota Future Resources Fund—2¢ per pack
State General Fund—Balance

Administration

Agency: Minnesota Department of Revenue

Who Pays: Distributors or wholesalers of cigarettes.

Payment Dates: 18th day of the month following sale to a retailer in Minnesota. Accelerated payment of 75% of June liability due 2 business days before June 30 for filers required to pay by electronic funds transfer.

History of Major Changes

- 1947 — Enacted at 3¢ per pack.
- 1949 — Increased to 4¢ per pack.
- 1959 — Increased to 5.5¢ per pack.
- 1961 — Increased to 7¢ per pack.
- 1963 — Increased to 8¢ per pack.
- 1969 — Increased to 13¢ per pack.
- 1971 — Increased to 18¢ per pack.
- 1985 — Increased to 23¢ per pack. Disposition changed.
- 1986 — Accelerated June payment enacted. Payment dates changed
- 1987 — Increased to 38¢ per pack. Payment dates changed.
- 1989 — Disposition changed.
- 1991 — Rate increased from 38¢ to 43¢ per pack.
- 1992 — Rate increased to 48¢ per pack; 5¢ per pack temporarily to Health Care Access Fund.
- 1993 — Modified requirements and payment date for accelerated June payment.

Comparison With Other States — 1996

	Rate Per Pack of 20
California	37¢
Illinois	44¢
Iowa	36¢
Michigan	75¢
MINNESOTA	48¢
New York	56¢
North Dakota	44¢
South Dakota	33¢
Texas	41¢
Wisconsin	44¢

TOBACCO PRODUCTS TAX

Minnesota Statutes, Section 297.32

Tax Base: Tobacco products, other than cigarettes, sold or used in Minnesota, including cigars, smoking tobacco, and chewing tobacco.

Rate: 35% of wholesale price.

Credits: Distributors allowed discount equal to 1.5% of tax.

Revenue

Collections:	F.Y. 1995	\$10,205,000
	F.Y. 1996	\$11,296,000

Disposition: State General Fund

Administration

Agency: Minnesota Department of Revenue

Who Pays: Distributors or wholesalers of products received for sale in Minnesota.

Payment Dates: 18th day of the month following receipt of the product in state. Accelerated payment of 75% of June liability due 2 business days before June 30 for filers required to pay by electronic funds transfer.

History of Major Changes

- 1955 — Enacted at rate of 15% of wholesale price.
- 1959 — Rate increased to 20%.
- 1985 — Rate increased to 25%. Disposition changed.
- 1986 — Accelerated June payment enacted. Payment dates changed.

- 1987 — Rate increased to 35%. Payment dates changed.
- 1989 — Disposition changed.
- 1993 — Modified requirements and payment date for accelerated June payment

Comparison With Other States — 1996

California	30.38% of wholesale price.
Illinois	18% of wholesale price.
Iowa	22% of wholesale price.
Michigan	16% of wholesale price.
MINNESOTA	35% of wholesale price.
New York	20% of wholesale price.
North Dakota	28% of wholesale price.
South Dakota	10% of wholesale price.
Texas	35.213% of factory list; variable rate on cigars.
Wisconsin	20% of manufacturer's list price.

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES TAX

Minnesota Statutes, Section 297D.08

Tax Base: Marijuana or controlled substance, as defined, that is held, possessed, transported, transferred, sold, or offered to be sold in violation of Minnesota laws.

Rates:

- Marijuana — \$3.50 per gram or portion thereof.
- Controlled substance — \$200 per gram or portion thereof.
- Controlled substance not sold by weight — \$400 on each ten dosage units, or portion thereof.

Exemption: Pharmacists or other persons lawfully in possession of marijuana or a controlled substance.

Credit: Tax paid to another state or local government.

Revenue

Collections:	F.Y. 1995	\$233,000
	F.Y. 1996	\$135,000

Disposition: State General Fund

Administration

Agency: Minnesota Department of Revenue

Who Pays: A person who in violation of Minnesota law manufactures, produces, ships, transports, or imports into Minnesota or possesses more than the specified amount of marijuana or a controlled substance.

Payment Dates: Immediately upon acquisition or possession in Minnesota.

History of Major Changes

- 1986 — Enacted.
- 1988 — Tax on dosage units not sold by weight changed.
- 1989 — Credit enacted for a controlled substance tax paid to another state or local government.

Comparison With Other States — 1996

	<u>Marijuana</u>		<u>Controlled Substance</u>
	<u>Per Gram</u>	<u>Per Gram</u>	<u>Other*</u>
Illinois	\$5.00	\$250	\$2,000/50 units
Iowa	\$5.00	\$250	\$400/10 units
MINNESOTA	\$3.50	\$200	\$400/10 units
Texas	\$3.50	\$200	\$2,000/50 units
Wisconsin**	\$3.50	\$200	

* For controlled substance not sold by weight, tax is based on number of dosage units.

** Also: \$1,000 per marijuana plant; \$10 per gram of hallucinogenic mushrooms; and \$1,000 per gram for material containing LSD.

California, Michigan, New York, North Dakota, and South Dakota do not impose a separate excise tax on marijuana or controlled substances.

MORTGAGE REGISTRY TAX

Minnesota Statutes, Section 287.05

Tax Base: Principal debt which is secured by a mortgage of real property in the state.

Rate: 23¢ per \$100 of principal debt.

Exemptions: Organizations exempt from the property tax.

Revenue

Collections:	F.Y. 1995	\$34,224,000
(state portion)	F.Y. 1996	\$46,831,000

Disposition:

State General Fund	97%
County Revenue Fund	3%

Administration

Agency: Treasurer of the county in which the mortgaged land is situated.

Who Pays: The lender who records or registers a mortgage of real property.

Payment Dates: At or before the time of filing the mortgage for record or registration.

History of Major Changes

- 1907 — Enacted at 50¢ per \$100 of principal debt.
- 1913 — Changed to 15¢ per \$100 if mortgage is for 5 years or less; 25¢ for more than 5 years.
- 1945 — Changed to 15¢ per \$100 on any mortgage.
- 1985 — Disposition modified.
- 1987 — Rate increased to 23¢ for each \$100 of debt.
 - Disposition modified.
- 1989 — Disposition modified.
- 1991 — Reverse mortgages subject to tax.

Comparison With Other States — 1996

MINNESOTA	23¢ per \$100 of principal debt.
New York	50¢ (plus an additional 50¢ in specified situations) per \$100 of principal debt.

California, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas, and Wisconsin have no similar tax.

DEED TRANSFER TAX

Minnesota Statutes, Section 287.21

Tax Base: Transfer of real estate by any deed, instrument, or writing.

Rates: \$1.65 for consideration of \$500 or less plus \$1.65 for each additional \$500.

Major Exemptions: Executory contracts for the sale of land; mortgages; wills; plats; leases; cemetery lot deeds; deeds of distribution by personal representatives; and transfers between co-owners.

Revenue

Collections:	F.Y. 1995	\$36,723,000
(state portion)	F.Y. 1996	\$41,154,000

Disposition:

State General Fund	97%
County Revenue Fund	3%

Administration

Agency: Treasurer of the county in which the land is situated.

Who Pays: Any person who grants, assigns, transfers, or conveys real estate.

Payment Dates: At the time of transfer.

History of Major Changes

- 1961 — Enacted at \$1.10 for first \$1,000 of consideration and 55¢ for each additional \$500.
- 1967 — Increased to \$2.20 for first \$1,000 and \$1.10 for each additional \$500. Earmarked proceeds for the property tax relief fund.
- 1969 — Distribution of proceeds changed to State General Fund.
- 1973 — Included corporations in those subject to tax.
- 1984 — Exempted transfers between co-owners partitioning undivided interests in property.
- 1985 — Disposition modified.
- 1987 — Rate increased to \$1.65 for \$500 or less and \$1.65 for each additional \$500.
 - Extended tax to personal property transferred as part of total consideration.
 - Eliminated exemption for state and local governments.
- 1989 — Disposition changed.

Comparison With Other States - 1996

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| California | 55¢ per \$500 consideration after the first \$100 at the city or county option. The full sales price is subject to tax. |
| Illinois | 50¢ per \$500 consideration. |
| Iowa | 80¢ per \$500 consideration after the first \$500. |
| Michigan | \$3.75 per \$500 value state real estate transfer tax, plus county tax of 55¢ per \$500 if population under 2 million, 75¢ per \$500 if population 2 million or more. |
| MINNESOTA | \$1.65 for consideration of \$500 or less plus \$1.65 for each additional \$500. |
| New York | \$2 per \$500 consideration after the first \$100. For residences with consideration of \$1 million or more, an extra \$5 per \$500 of consideration. |
| South Dakota | 50¢ per \$500 consideration. |
| Wisconsin | 30¢ per \$100 consideration. |
- North Dakota and Texas do not impose a deed transfer tax.

GAMBLING TAXES

LAWFUL GAMBLING TAX

Minnesota Statutes, Section 297E.02

Tax Base: Gross receipts of a licensed organization from lawful gambling (bingo, raffles, and paddlewheels) less prizes actually paid out.

Rate: 10%

Exemptions: Lawful gambling if conducted by the organization on no more than five days per year and prizes do not exceed \$50,000 per year. Smaller raffles. Bingo conducted: in connection with a county fair, the state fair, or a civic celebration; by an organization four or fewer times a year; and within a nursing home or by a senior citizen organization under certain conditions.

Revenue

Collections:	F.Y. 1995	\$2,352,000
	F.Y. 1996	\$2,558,000

Disposition: State General Fund

Administration

Agencies: Minnesota Gambling Control Board - licensing and regulation. Minnesota Department of Revenue - collection and administration of the tax.

Who Pays: Licensed organizations. To qualify, the organization must be a fraternal, religious, veterans, or other nonprofit organization.

Payment Date: 20th day of the month for the previous calendar month.

History of Major Changes

- 1984 — Enacted.
- 1985 — Exempted bingo at a nursing home or senior citizen organization under certain conditions.
- 1986 — Pull-tabs exempted, and a separate pull-tab tax imposed.
 - Exempted lawful gambling if conducted by an organization on no more than five days per year and prizes do not exceed \$50,000 per year.
- 1988 — Tipboards exempted and made subject to the same tax as pulltabs.
- 1989 — Name changed from "charitable gambling" to "lawful gambling".

Comparison With Other States — 1996

Illinois	3% of gross proceeds for charitable games, 5% of gross proceeds for bingo.
MINNESOTA	10% on gross receipts less prizes.
North Dakota	5% - 20% on adjusted gross proceeds.
Wisconsin	2% on bingo gross proceeds.

California, Iowa, Michigan, New York, South Dakota, and Texas do not have similar taxes. Texas has a bingo rental tax of 3% on the gross rentals of premises for the conduct of bingo games.

PULL-TAB AND TIPBOARD TAX

Minnesota Statutes, Section 297E.02

Tax Base: Ideal gross of each pull-tab or tipboard deal sold by a distributor. A "deal" is defined as each separate package, or series of packages, consisting of one game of pull-tabs or tipboards.

Rate: 2%

Exemption: Lawful gambling if conducted by an organization on no more than five days per year and prizes do not exceed \$50,000 per year.

Revenue

Collections:	F.Y. 1995	\$30,101,000
	F.Y. 1996	\$30,782,000

Disposition: State General Fund

Administration

Agencies: Minnesota Gambling Control Board - licensing and regulation. Minnesota Department of Revenue - collection and administration of the tax.

Who Pays: Licensed distributors.

Payment Date: 20th of the month for the previous calendar month.

History of Major Changes

- 1986 — Enacted. Separate pull-tab tax replaced the charitable gambling tax on pull-tabs.
- 1988 — Tipboards made subject to the same tax as pull-tabs.
- 1989 — Tax changed from 10% of ideal net to 2% of ideal gross.
 - Payment date changed.

1996 — Purchasers allowed refund of tax for unsold tickets.

Comparison With Other States — 1996

Illinois 5% of gross receipts.
MINNESOTA 2% of ideal gross.
North Dakota 4½% of gross receipts.

The other states do not impose a separate pull-tab or tipboard tax.

COMBINED RECEIPTS TAX

Minnesota Statutes, Section 297E.02

Tax Base: Gross receipts of an organization from lawful gambling other than bingo, raffles, and paddlewheels (currently pull-tabs and tipboards).

Graduated Rate Schedule:

Fiscal Year	Combined Receipts	Tax Rate
	First \$500,000	0%
	\$500,001 - \$700,000	2%
	\$700,001 - \$900,000	4%
	Over \$900,000	6%

Exemption: Lawful gambling if conducted by the organization on no more than five days per year and prizes do not exceed \$50,000 per year.

Revenue

Collections:	F.Y. 1995	\$30,286,000
	F.Y. 1996	\$33,605,000

Disposition: State General Fund

Administration

Agencies: Minnesota Gambling Control Board - licensing and regulation. Minnesota Department of Revenue - collection and administration of the tax.

Who Pays: Licensed organizations. To qualify, the organization must be a fraternal, religious, veterans, or other nonprofit organization.

Payment Date: 20th day of the month for the previous calendar month.

History of Major Changes

1989 — Enacted, effective 10/1/89.

Comparison With Other States — 1996

Illinois Tax on riverboat gambling: 20% of adjusted gross receipts; admission tax of \$2.

Iowa Tax on excursion boat gambling and slot machines at race tracks based on adjusted gross receipts of the licensee: 5% of 1st \$1 million; 10% on next \$2 million; 20% over \$3 million. (Starting 1/1/97 the top rate on slot machines at race tracks will increase by 2% per year until it reaches 36%.)

MINNESOTA Tax on pull-tab and tipboard receipts of an organization: graduated rate schedule of 0%, 2%, 4% and 6% of annual gross receipts (see above).

PARI-MUTUEL TAXES

Minnesota Statutes, Section 240.15

Tax Base: Total amount bet in pari-mutuel horse racing pools at a licensed racetrack.

Rates and Disposition:

State General Fund: 6% of the takeout in excess of \$12 million annually. The takeout is 17% for straight pools; 23% for multiple pools. (Exemption of \$12 million in effect 7/1/96 - 6/30/99.)

Minnesota Breeder's Fund: 1% of the total amount bet.

Revenue

Collections:	F.Y. 1995	\$1,426,000
	F.Y. 1996	\$1,394,000

Administration

Agency: Minnesota Racing Commission

Who Pays: Any licensed racetrack.

Payment Date: Within seven days of date tax was collected.

History of Major Changes

- 1982 — Minnesota Constitution amended to allow pari-mutuel betting on horse races.
- 1983 — Tax enacted.
- 1988 — Changes made to the tax base and rates; the 40¢ tax per paid admission replaced by the sales tax on the price of admission.
- 1989 — Pari-mutuel betting allowed on out-of-state horse races televised at a licensed racetrack.
- 1996 — First \$12 million of the takeout exempted (7/1/96-6/30/99).

Comparison With Other States — 1996

- California Thoroughbred: 4.8% to 7.5% of ontrack handle and 2.5% to 4.0% of offtrack handle. Quarterhorse and harness: 1% of total handle. Fair racing: 2.5% to 4.5% of ontrack handle and 1.5% to 3% of offtrack handle.
- Illinois Cook County: 2% of daily handle. Downstate: 1% on first \$400,000 each day and 2% of excess. Additional tax on multiple wagering pools. Admission tax of 15¢ per person.
- Iowa Horse: 6% of the gross sum wagered, with a credit of up to 5% of the gross sum wagered to licensees for debt retirement or operating expenses (6% if gross sum wagered is less than \$90 million). Simulcast races: 2%; Dog: rates from 4% to 6% of the gross sum wagered.
- Michigan 2.5% on wagering on simulcast races (increases to 3.5% on 1/1/97). None on live races.
- MINNESOTA 6% of the takeout exceeding \$12 million annually plus 1% of the total amount bet.
- New York Tax on betting handles: at non-NYRA tracks, 0.5%; at NYRA tracks, 3% on regular, 2.5% on multiple, and 7.5% on exotic race handles. Tax on breakage: 20% at thoroughbred tracks; 50% at standard-bred tracks. Tax of 4% of track admissions.
- North Dakota 2% on win, place, show.

South Dakota Greyhound simulcast: Tax of 4.5% of total accumulated daily handle for racing season. Horse simulcast: 4.5% of daily handle. Live racing: 4/17 of the total retained as compensation by the licensee which exceeds 1.25% retained by the licensee or remitted to the county except breakage.

Texas Greyhound: 2% to 5% of total daily handle; Horse: 1% to 5% of total daily handle.

Wisconsin Greyhound: 2% to 8.67% of daily handle; Horse: 1% to 3% of daily handle (no horse racing occurring at this time).

SPORTS BOOKMAKING TAX Minnesota Statutes, Section 297E.03

Tax Base: Value of all bets received by a person engaged in sports bookmaking. Sports bookmaking (a felony) is defined in the criminal code as intentionally receiving, recording, or forwarding more than 5 bets within a 30-day period that total more than \$2,500 on any one or more sporting events.

Rate: 6%

Revenue

Collections:	F.Y. 1995	\$26,000
	F.Y. 1996	\$12,000

Disposition: State General Fund

Administration

Agency: Minnesota Department of Revenue

Who Pays: Persons engaged in receiving, recording, forwarding or accepting sports bookmaking bets.

Payment Dates: 20th day of the month following sports bookmaking activity.

History of Major Changes

1993 — Enacted, effective 7/1/93.

GROSS EARNINGSTAXES

INSURANCE PREMIUMSTAXES

Minnesota Statutes, Sections 60A.15, 60A.198,
69.54, and 299F.21

Tax Base: Gross premiums less return premiums received on all business in Minnesota.

Rates:

- 2.0% — Domestic and foreign companies' premiums.
- 1.26% — Mutual property and casualty companies with assets more than \$5 million but less than \$1.6 billion as of 12/31/89.
- 1.0% — Health maintenance organizations; nonprofit health service plan corporations; and mutual property and casualty companies with assets less than \$5 million.
- 3.0% — Surplus line agents.
- 0.5% — Fire marshal tax on fire premiums.
- 2.0% — Surcharge on fire premiums for property located in cities of the first class.

Exemptions: fraternal benefit societies; Minnesota's comprehensive health association plan premiums; farmers' mutual and township mutual insurance companies (fire marshal tax).

Revenue

Collections:	F.Y. 1995	\$146,539,000
	F.Y. 1996	\$151,001,000

Disposition:

Health Care Access Fund – taxes paid by health maintenance organizations and nonprofit health service plan corporations.

State General Fund – taxes paid by other companies.
(The proceeds from the tax on certain types of premiums are paid as aids to local fire and police departments.)

Administration

Agency: Minnesota Department of Revenue

Who Pays: Domestic and foreign insurance companies doing business in Minnesota.

Payment Dates: Most companies make three estimated payments per year on April 1, June 1, and December 1.
Annual return due March 1 of the following year.

History of Major Changes

- 1868 — 2% gross premiums tax imposed on foreign insurance companies.
- 1872 — 2% tax extended to domestic companies.
- 1895 — Retaliatory tax provisions adopted.
- 1913 — Fire marshal tax of 0.375% adopted.
- 1934 — 2% surcharge on fire premiums enacted.
- 1937 — Fire marshal tax increased to 0.5%.
- 1953 — 5% ocean marine profits tax enacted.
- 1981 — Estimated tax payment schedule changed.
- 1986 — Payment schedule modified for some companies.
- 1987 — Exemptions removed from domestic mutual insurance companies, cooperative life and casualty companies, and premiums paid to Workers' Comprehensive Reinsurance Association and the Minnesota Comprehensive Health Association.
 - Eliminated the credit for payments to the Minnesota Comprehensive Health Association.
- 1988 — Tax rate for certain mutual property and casualty insurance companies phased down from 2% for 1988 to 0.5% for 1992 and after.
 - Premiums received by the writing carrier for the Minnesota Comprehensive Health Association re-exempted.
- 1989 — Reduced rate for mutual property and casualty companies extended to those writing principally workers' compensation.
- 1990 — Asset test for mutual property and casualty companies frozen as of 12/31/89.
- 1992 — Ocean marine profits tax repealed and replaced by 2% premiums tax.
 - Nonprofit health service plan corporations and health maintenance organizations subject to 1% premiums tax, beginning 1/1/96.
 - Payment dates for estimated tax changed.
- 1994 — Reduced rate for mutual property and casualty companies extended to a stock company converted from a mutual company under certain conditions.
 - Credit enacted for guaranty association assessments.
- 1995 — Rate increased from 0.5% to: 1.26% for mutual property and casualty companies with assets between \$5 million and \$1.6 billion; and 1.0% for mutual property and casualty companies with less than \$5 million in assets.

Comparison With Other States - 1996

	Premiums Tax Rate
California	2.35%.
Illinois	1% to 3%.
Iowa	2%.
MINNESOTA	See rates on previous page.
New York	0.8% to 1.3%.
North Dakota	2% for life insurance, 1.75% for accident, health, property, casualty and surplus lines of insurance.
South Dakota	1.25% annuity tax; 2.5% premium tax; 0.5% fire marshal tax.
Texas	1.75% for life, accident, and health insurance; 1.6% to 3.5% for property and casualty insurance and 1.3% to 2.0% on title insurance depending on percentage of assets invested in the state.
Wisconsin	2% on casualty and foreign life insurance companies; 2.375% on fire insurance; 0.5% on marine insurance; 3.5% of gross income (except interest on reserves and premiums on annuities) for domestic life insurance companies.

Michigan has no insurance premiums tax. Insurers pay the single business tax at an effective rate of 1% after credits.

HEALTH CARE SURCHARGES

Minnesota Statutes, Sections 147.01, 256.9657, 256B.19

Tax Base and Rates:

Physicians: \$400 annual license surcharge.
Licensed nursing homes, other than state-operated: \$625 per licensed bed. For county-owned nursing homes, an additional \$5,723 per licensed bed.
Hospitals: 1.56% of net patient revenues, excluding Medicare. For Hennepin County Medical Center (HCMC) and the University of Minnesota Hospital, an additional 1.8% of net patient revenues excluding Medicare, plus HCMC pays \$1.5 million and the University of Minnesota Hospital pays \$500,000 per month.
Health maintenance organizations and integrated service networks: 0.6% of total premium revenues.

Revenue

Collections:	F.Y. 1995	\$121,315,000
	F.Y. 1996	\$124,046,000

Disposition: State General Fund

Administration

Agencies: Department of Human Services; Board of Medical Practice (physicians).

Who Pays: Physicians, nursing homes, hospitals, health maintenance organizations, integrated service networks.

Payment Dates:

Physicians - June 15 or December 15
All others - monthly by the 15th of the month.

History of Major Changes:

- 1991 — Enacted, on hospitals and nursing homes.
- 1992 — Tax base and rates for hospitals and nursing homes changed. Additional surcharge of 2% for county hospitals in Hennepin and Ramsey.
 - Surcharge extended to physicians and health maintenance organizations.
 - Disposition changed.
- 1993 — Rates increased for nursing homes and hospitals.
 - Surcharge extended to integrated service networks.
 - Additional surcharge for Ramsey County deleted.
 - Surcharge for Hennepin County reduced.
 - Surcharges for the University of Minnesota and county nursing homes enacted.
- 1995 — Monthly payment amount changed for HCMC and the University Hospital.

MINNESOTACARE TAXES

Minnesota's health care access program, MinnesotaCare, is funded by the following 2% rate taxes referred to as the MinnesotaCare taxes: the hospital and surgical center taxes; the health care provider tax; the wholesale drug distributor tax; and the pharmacy tax. Funding is also derived from a 1% premiums tax on health maintenance organizations and nonprofit health service plan corporations.

HOSPITAL AND SURGICAL CENTER TAXES

Minnesota Statutes, Section 295.52, Subd. 1 and 1a

Tax Base: Gross revenues for patient services.

Rate: 2%

Major Exemptions: Medicare payments; medical assistance payments; general assistance medical care payments; payments received from hospitals, surgical centers, and health care providers subject to MinnesotaCare taxes; MinnesotaCare program payments; home health care services; hospice care services; amounts paid for prescription drugs to a wholesale drug distributor; and specified other payments.

Credit: Tax paid to another state.

Revenue

Collections:	F.Y. 1995	\$40,191,000
	F.Y. 1996	\$42,953,000

Disposition: Health Care Access Fund

Administration:

Agency: Minnesota Department of Revenue

Who Pays: Hospitals and surgical centers that transact business in Minnesota.

Payment Dates: Monthly estimated tax payments due by the 10th of the following month. Annual return due on March 15 for the previous calendar year.

History of Major Changes

1992 — Enacted, effective 1/1/93.

HEALTH CARE PROVIDER TAX

Minnesota Statutes, Section 295.52, Subd. 2

Tax Base: Gross revenues for patient services.

Rate: 2%

Major Exemptions: Medicare payments; medical assistance payments; general assistance medical care payments; payments received from hospitals, surgical centers, and health care providers subject to MinnesotaCare taxes; MinnesotaCare program payments; home health care service; hospice care services; amounts paid for prescription drugs to a wholesale drug distributor; and specified other government payments.

Credit: Tax paid to another state.

Revenue

Collections:	F.Y. 1995	\$71,726,000
	F.Y. 1996	\$74,023,000

Disposition: Health Care Access Fund

Administration

Agency: Minnesota Department of Revenue

Who Pays: Health care providers that transact business in Minnesota. A health care provider is a person furnishing directly to a patient or consumer the following goods or services: medical, surgical, optical, visual, dental, hearing, nursing services, drugs, medical supplies and appliances, laboratory, diagnostic or therapeutic services, or any other goods or services that qualify for medical assistance reimbursement. A staff model health carrier or a licensed ambulance service is also a health care provider. Hospitals, nursing homes, pharmacies, and surgical centers are not considered health care providers for purposes of this tax.

Payment Dates: Quarterly estimated tax payments due on the 15th of April, July, October, and the following January. Annual return due on March 15 for the previous calendar year.

History of Major Changes

1992 — Enacted, effective on 1/1/94

WHOLESALE DRUG DISTRIBUTOR TAX

Minnesota Statutes, Section 295.52, Subd. 3 and 4

Tax Base: Gross revenues from the sale or distribution of prescription drugs that are delivered in Minnesota. A use tax is imposed on drugs received for resale or use in Minnesota by a person other than a wholesale drug distributor.

Rate: 2%

Credit: Tax paid to another state

Revenue

Collections:	F.Y. 1995	\$19,488,000
	F.Y. 1996	\$23,068,000

Disposition: Health Care Access Fund

Administration

Agency: Minnesota Department of Revenue

Who Pays: Wholesale drug distributors or other persons who receive prescription drugs for resale or use in Minnesota.

Payment Dates: Estimated tax payments due the 15th of April, July, October, and the following January. Annual return due on March 15th for the previous calendar year.

History of Major Changes

1992 — Enacted, effective 1/1/94.

PHARMACY TAX

Minnesota Statutes, Section 295.52, Subd. 1b

Tax Base: Gross revenues from medical supplies, appliances, and equipment.

Rate: 2%

Credits: Tax paid to another state. A pharmacy may claim a credit equal to 2% of the amount paid to a wholesale drug distributor who is subject to the wholesale drug distributor tax for prescription drugs the pharmacy delivers outside Minnesota.

Revenue

Collections: Included with Health Care Provider Tax

Disposition: Health Care Access Fund

Administration:

Agency: Minnesota Department of Revenue

Who Pays: Pharmacies that transact business in Minnesota.

Payment Dates: Quarterly estimated tax payments due on the 15th of April, July, October, and the following January. Annual return due on March 15 for the previous calendar year.

History of Major Changes:

1993 — Enacted, effective 1/1/94

SEVERANCE AND TONNAGE TAXES MINERAL TAXATION

The production tax and property taxes on minerals are found in the Local Tax Section.

OCCUPATION TAX

Minnesota Statutes, Section 298.01

Tax Base: Similar to the corporate franchise tax but starting point is the value of iron ore, taconite concentrates, or direct reduced ore mined or produced in Minnesota. Deductions allowed only for expenses necessary to convert raw iron ore, taconite concentrates, or other ore to marketable quality.

Rate: 9.8%. Also subject to alternative minimum tax.

Special Provisions: Other provisions that differ from the corporate franchise tax: unitary principle not applicable; percentage depletion allowed.

Revenue

Collections:	Iron Ore	Taconite
F.Y. 1995	\$68,000	\$2,302,000
F.Y. 1996	\$133,000	\$3,064,000

Disposition:

State General Fund	50%*
Elementary and secondary schools	40%
University of Minnesota	10%

* Of this amount, an amount equal to the yield of a 1.5¢ per taxable ton is appropriated to the Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Board (IRRRB) for environmental development grants and economic development loans in Carlton and Koochiching counties.

Administration

Agency: Minnesota Department of Revenue, Minerals Tax Office in Eveleth

Who Pays: Mining companies operating in this state.

Payment Date: May 1 for the previous year.

History of Major Changes

- 1921 — 6% occupation tax imposed on iron ore.
- 1937 — Rate increased to 10%; reduced to 8% for subsequent years.
- 1941 — Labor credit enacted.
- 1947 — Rate increased to 11%; minimum rate 3.75%.
- 1955 — 15% surtax added.
- 1959 — Additional 1% tax imposed.
- 1964 — Taconite Amendment to the Minnesota Constitution adopted by the voters, which restricted the total amount of occupation, royalty, and excise taxes paid by taconite companies. It expired at the end of 1989.
- 1971 — Occupation tax on taconite 15%; minimum rate 6.75%. Occupation tax on iron ore 15.5%; minimum rate 14%.
- 1984 — Reduced rate to 15% for natural iron ores.
- 1985 — Reduced rate on taconite and iron ore to 14% by 1987.
- 1987 — On ores other than taconite and iron ore, tax changed to be same as the corporate franchise tax. Beginning in 1990, tax on taconite and iron ore changed in a similar manner.
- 1989 — Tax based on the valuation of the ore. Allowed deductions specified.
- 1991 — Credit allowed for alternative minimum tax paid in a prior year.
 - Payment date changed from June 15 to May 1.
 - Seven month extension to file allowed.
- 1995 — Tax imposed on direct reduced ore.
- 1996 — Appropriation to IRRRB for Carlton and Koochiching Counties increased from 1¢ to 1.5¢ per ton.

Comparison With Other States — 1996

	Resource	Rate
Michigan	Natural gas	5% of gross market value
	Crude oil	6.6% of gross market value
	Crude oil (from stripper wells)	4% of gross market value. In addition, production of natural gas and oil is subject to a fee of 1% or less of market value annually to pay state administrative expenses.

MINNESOTA	Iron ore, taconite concentrates, and direct reduced ores	9.8% of taxable income
North Dakota	Crude oil	5% of market value.
	Natural gas	3.85¢ per mcf (adjusted annually)
	North Dakota crude oil	6.5% of market value (4% for secondary and tertiary recovery wells and new wells.)
South Dakota	Mineral products	\$4 per ounce of gold; 10% of net yield from sale of extracted minerals; plus an additional tax of from \$1 to \$4 per ounce of gold, depending on the price of gold.
	Energy minerals	4.5% of taxable value.
Texas	Natural gas	7.5% of market value.
	Oil production	4.6% of market value.
Wisconsin	Petroleum products	5¢ per ton processed.

California, Illinois, Iowa, and New York do not impose an occupation tax.

NET PROCEEDS TAX

Minnesota Statutes, Section 298.015

Tax Base: Net proceeds from mining or extracting mineral and energy resources in Minnesota.

Rate: 2%

Exemptions: Sand, silica sand, gravel, building stone, crushed rock, limestone, granite, dimension granite, dimension stone, horticultural peat, clay, soil, iron ore, and taconite concentrates.

Revenue

Collections: No revenues have been collected to date.

Disposition: (based on where resources are mined)

Outside the taconite tax relief area – State General Fund

Within the taconite tax relief area:

City/town where mined/extracted	5%
Taconite municipal aid account	10%
School district where mined/extracted	10%
Qualifying group of school districts	20%
County where mined/extracted	20%
Distributed as taconite homestead credit	20%
Iron Range Resources/Rehabilitation Board	5%
NE Minnesota Economic Protection Trust Fund	5%
Taconite Environmental Protection Fund	5%

Administration

Agency: Minnesota Department of Revenue, Minerals Tax Office in Eveleth

Who Pays: Companies that mine or extract the resources.

Payment Date: June 15 for the previous calendar year.

History of Major Changes

1987 — Enacted, effective with calendar year 1987.

1990 — Clay exempted from the tax.

Comparison With Other States - 1996

MINNESOTA 2% of net proceeds from specified mineral and energy resources

Wisconsin Graduated rates from 3% to 15% on net proceeds from metalliferous minerals.

The other states do not impose a net proceeds tax.

IN LIEU OF PROPERTY TAXES

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION TAX

Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 168

Tax Base: Motor vehicles using the public streets and highways.

Rates:

- Passenger cars, pickup trucks, and vans — \$10 plus 1.25% of base value based on the age of the vehicle. Minimum tax — \$35. Flat tax for vehicles over ten years old — \$35.
- Trucks, tractors, and buses — based on the type, weight, and age of the vehicle. A minimum tax applies to each type of vehicle.

Exemptions: Vehicles owned by governmental units, school buses, agricultural tractors and trailers, special mobile equipment, vehicles used solely for carrying construction camp equipment or attached machinery, fire apparatus, ambulances, and vehicles not operated on highways.

Revenue

Collections	F.Y. 1995	\$427,322,000
	F.Y. 1996	\$449,719,000

Disposition: Highway User Tax Distribution Fund

Administration

Agency: Minnesota Department of Public Safety

Who Pays: Any person who registers a motor vehicle in the state.

Payment Dates: When first registered to use the public roads and annually thereafter when re-registered.

History of Major Changes

- 1911 — Enacted at \$1.50 per vehicle.
- 1921 — Rates based on value and weight of vehicle.
- 1941 — Passenger cars taxed at 2.2% of value.
- 1949 — Vehicles reclassified and rate schedules revised.
- 1955 — Rates increased by 5%.
- 1965 — Rate schedule modified.
- 1971 — Tax set on passenger vehicles at \$10 plus 1.25% of base value.

- 1973 — New truck rates established.
- 1976 — Minimums on trucks, tractors, and combinations increased.
- 1981 — Increased rates on certain vehicles.
- 1986 — Increased rates on certain vehicles.
- 1989 — Depreciation schedule modified for passenger cars, pickup trucks, and vans.
- 1990 — Exempted ambulances owned by private licensed ambulance services and vehicles used by driver education programs at nonpublic high schools.
- 1995 — Exemption enacted for vehicles used by a manufacturer in conducting cold weather testing.
- 1996 — Eliminated exemption for vehicles owned by representative of foreign powers.

Comparison With Other States - 1996

	Passenger Cars	Commercial Vehicles
California	\$29 registration fee plus license fee of 2% of market value.	Annual weight fees are assessed on two-axle trucks and buses ranging from \$8 for vehicles under 3,000 lbs. to \$616 if over 14,000 lbs. Motor vehicles with 3 or more axles and any trailer range from \$43 for vehicles from 2,000 to 3,000 lbs. to \$1,016 for those weighing over 15,000 lbs.
Illinois	\$48	Fees for truck and commercial vehicles based on weight.
Iowa	1% of value plus 40¢/100 lbs; multipurpose vehicles-\$200 for model years prior to 1993, at general rate thereafter. Taxes decline after 2 model years.	Trucks — \$65 for 3 ton or less; \$80-\$1,695 for over 3 ton; plus \$80 per ton over 40 tons. Lower rates for farm trucks. Trailers — \$6 or \$10. Semi-trailers — \$10.

Michigan	\$29-\$95 based on weight for models through 1983. \$30 and up based on list price for 1984 and later models.	Commercial pickup trucks under 5,000 lbs - \$34 to \$44. Tow trucks and trucks 8,000 lbs. or less - \$38 to \$218. Trucks towing a trailer 8,000 lbs. or less and trucks over 8,000 lbs. - \$378 to \$2,398.
MINNESOTA	See rates above	
New York	\$13.80-\$74.75 based on weight.	\$2.88 per 500 lbs. on trucks and trailers. \$1.21 per 100 lbs. on tractors.
North Dakota	\$26-\$251 based on weight and age of vehicle.	\$27 first 4,000 lbs. up to \$1,769 for over 102,000 lbs.
South Dakota	\$20-\$40 based on weight.	\$85 first 4,000 lbs. up to \$250, plus \$40 per ton for over 20,000 lbs.
Texas	\$40.50-\$58.50. Vehicles over 6,000 lbs - \$25 plus 60¢ per 100 lbs.	\$25 plus 44¢ - 88¢ per each 100 lbs. up to 31,000 lbs plus 99¢ per 100 lbs. for over 31,000 lbs.
Wisconsin	\$40	\$45 first 4,500 lbs. up to \$1,832 for over 80,000 lbs.

AIRFLIGHT PROPERTY TAX

Minnesota Statutes, Section 270.072

Tax Base: Flight property of air carriers engaging in air commerce.

Rates: Tax rate is determined annually to yield the property tax portion of the State Airports Fund. Rate for taxes payable in 1996 was approximately 6.2%.

Exemption: Commuter airlines electing to be taxed under the aircraft registration tax.

Computation:

Value of airflight property, as determined by the Minnesota Department of Revenue

times: Apportionment factor - average of the three factors of tonnage of passengers and freight, equated plane hours, and revenue ton miles

equals: Minnesota value

times: tax capacity rate, according to the following schedule:

40% for quiet aircraft, as defined

70% for other flight property

50% of above rates for flight property of an airline company using primarily turboprops and that has scheduled passenger service to three or more small or medium sized communities.

equals: tax capacity

times: tax rate - determined by dividing the property tax portion of the state airports fund by the total tax capacity

equals: airflight property tax.

Revenue

Collections:	F.Y. 1995	\$8,532,000
	F.Y. 1996	\$8,286,000

Disposition: State Airports Fund.

Administration

Agency: Minnesota Department of Revenue

Who Pays: All air carriers engaging in air commerce in Minnesota under certificates issued by the United States Department of Transportation.

Payment Dates: The tax is due and payable on January 1 of each year following the levy of the tax.

History of Major Changes

- 1945 — Enacted, assessed at 40% of value.
1953 — Changed to 33 1/3% valuation.
1971 — "Market value" for "full and true value" substituted.
1976 — Exemption enacted for aircraft weighing less than 30,000 lbs.
1987 — One assessment ratio of 33 1/3% replaced by schedule of ratios.
— Use of statewide average property tax mill rate replaced by revenue yield for each year specified by statute and tax rate determined therefrom.
1992 — Revenue yield changed from statutory specified amount to property tax portion of the state airports fund.

Comparison With Other States

In general, states that tax air flight property use the average property tax rate statewide. California, Iowa, New York, and North Dakota do not impose a property tax on airflight property.

AIRCRAFT REGISTRATION TAX

Minnesota Statutes, Section 360.531

Tax Base: Value of noncommercial aircraft which regularly use the airspace over or the airports in Minnesota.

Rate: 1% of value. The value begins with the base price, and after the first year it is reduced for depreciation —10% in the second year and 15% for the third and each succeeding year, subject to the minimum tax. The minimum tax is the greater of 25% of the tax computed on the original base price or \$50.

Exemptions: Aircraft of the civil air patrol; government-owned aircraft.

Revenue

Collections:	F.Y. 1995	\$2,016,000
	F.Y. 1996	\$2,533,000

Disposition: State Airports Fund

Administration

Agency: Minnesota Department of Transportation

Who Pays: Any person who registers noncommercial aircraft in Minnesota.

Payment Dates: When the aircraft is first registered and annually thereafter on July 1.

History of Major Changes

- 1945 — Enacted.
1957 — Exempted civil air patrol.
1987 — Minimum tax increased from \$10 to \$50.

Comparison With Other States

Michigan	Aircraft weight tax of 1¢ per pound.
MINNESOTA	1% of value.
Wisconsin	Annual fee: from \$30 for 2,000 lbs. or less to \$3,125 for more than 100,000 lbs.

The other states do not impose the tax.

RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

Minnesota Statutes, Section 273.41

Tax Base: Number of members. The tax is in lieu of all personal property taxes.

Rate: \$10 for each 100 members of portion thereof.

Revenue:

Collections:	F.Y. 1995	\$52,000
	F.Y. 1996	\$53,000

Disposition: State General Fund

Administration:

Agency: Minnesota Department of Revenue

Who Pays: Rural electric cooperative association

Payment Date: March 1 for the previous calendar year.

History of Major Changes

- 1939 — Enacted

WASTE TAXES

HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATOR TAX

Minnesota Statutes, Section 115B.22

Tax Base: Volume of hazardous waste generated.

Rates:

Generators That Produce Per Year

More than 2,640 gallons	\$500 *
From 264 to 2,640 gallons	\$200 *
From 10 to 264 gallons	\$50
10 gallons or less	\$0

* Or quantity tax, whichever is larger.

Quantity Tax

Hazardous waste discharged to a publicly-owned wastewater treatment works or managed as a hazardous waste fuel or using thermal treatment: 1.5¢ per pound of solid or 15¢ per gallon of liquid.

Hazardous waste managed under any other method: 3¢ per pound of solid or 30¢ per gallon of liquid.

Exemptions: Hazardous waste that is: destined for recycling; destined for incineration at an approved facility in Minnesota; pretreated to a nonhazardous state prior to discharge to a publicly-owned treatment works; treated to a nonhazardous state after treatment in an on-site treatment system; neutralized and not otherwise hazardous after neutralizing; generated as a result of a response action or as the result of lead acid battery smelting.

Special Provision: The tax is repealed, on January 1, 2004.

Revenue

Collections:	F.Y. 1995	\$1,858,000
	F.Y. 1996	\$1,721,000

Disposition: Environmental Fund, Environmental Response, Compensation, and Compliance Account.

Administration

Agency: Minnesota Department of Revenue

Who Pays: Generators of hazardous waste required to disclose such generation under the hazardous waste rules of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

Payment Dates: Quarterly declarations of estimated tax required on the 15th of March, June, September, and December if tax expected to exceed \$1,000. Annual return due April 15.

History of Major Changes

1983 — Enacted.

1984 — Exemption for hazardous waste generated as residue from a hazardous waste incineration facility.

1993 — Existing tax repealed and replaced by a new tax structure in effect from 1994 to 2003.

Comparison With Other States — 1996

California, Iowa, New York, and Texas impose taxes or fees on various categories of hazardous waste.

METROPOLITAN SOLID WASTE LANDFILL FEE

Minnesota Statutes, Section 473.843

Tax Base: Volume of solid waste disposed of at a solid waste disposal facility in the seven county metropolitan area.

Rate:

If the facility weighs the waste it accepts: \$6.66 per ton.

If the facility does not weigh the waste but measures the volume: \$2 per cubic yard.

Exemption: Waste residue from recycling facilities or from energy and resource recovery facilities at which solid waste is processed for the purpose of extracting, reducing, converting to energy, or otherwise separating and preparing solid waste for reuse is exempt if at least 85% of the weight of the solid waste is reduced.

Revenue

Collections:	F.Y. 1995	\$3,255,000
	F.Y. 1996	\$1,047,000

Disposition:

Metropolitan Landfill Abatement Account, Environmental Fund	75%
Metropolitan Landfill Contingency Action Trust Fund	25%

Administration

Agency: Minnesota Department of Revenue

Who Pays: Operators of mixed municipal solid waste disposal facilities in Anoka, Carver, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, Scott, and Washington counties.

Payment Dates: 20th day of the month, for the previous month.

History of Major Changes

- 1984 — Enacted.
- 1989 — Rate increased from 50¢ to \$2 per cubic yard; disposition changed; exemption modified.
- 1994 — Differential rate enacted for facility that weighs the waste it accepts.
- 1995 — Exemption based on 85% of weight rather than volume.

Comparison With Other States — 1996

California	\$1.34 per ton
MINNESOTA	\$2 per cubic yard or \$6.66 per ton

None of the other states imposes a solid waste fee.

SOLID WASTE GENERATOR ASSESSMENTS

Minnesota Statutes, Section 116.07, Subd. 10

Tax Base: Collection of assessed waste. "Assessed waste" is mixed municipal solid waste, infectious waste, pathological waste, industrial waste, and construction debris.

Rates:

Residential customers: \$2 per residential customer per year.
Nonresidential customers: 60¢ per noncompacted cubic yard of periodic waste collection capacity purchased by the customer. Also, a person who transports assessed waste generated by that person or by another person without compensation pays 60¢ per noncompacted cubic yard to the operator of the facility.

Special Provision: For any fiscal year after 1996, if less than \$25 million is projected to be available for landfill cleanup and reimbursement costs, the 60¢ assessment is increased to provide for the shortfall.

Revenue

Collections:	F.Y. 1995	\$11,041,000
	F.Y. 1996	\$20,153,000

Disposition: Solid Waste Fund

Administration

Agency: Minnesota Department of Revenue

Who Pays: Purchasers of waste collection services.

Who Remits: Providers of waste collection services collect and remit the tax.

Payment Dates: Same as the state sales tax, The assessments are reported on and remitted with the sales tax returns.

History of Major Changes

- 1993 — Enacted at \$2 per year for residential customers and 12¢ per noncompacted cubic yard for nonresidential customers for mixed municipal solid waste. Effective 7/1/93.
- 1994 — Rate for nonresidential customers increased from 12¢ to 60¢.
 - Extended to other types of waste: infectious; pathological; industrial; and construction debris.
 - Extended to person who transports waste generated by that person or by another person without compensation.
 - Provision added for increase in the 60¢ assessment if less than \$25 million is available for certain landfill costs.
- 1995 — Disposition changed.
- 1996 — Materials separated for recycling exempted under certain conditions.

REEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE TAX

Minnesota Statutes, Sections 268.03 to 268.24

Tax Base: Wage base of \$15,800 in 1996, \$16,300 in 1997.

Rates: Standard rate for new employers: 1.8% in 1996 and 1.6% in 1997. Rate for new construction employers: 8.6% in 1996 and 8.1% in 1997. Minimum rate: 0.1% in 1996 and 1997. Maximum rate: 9.0% in 1996 and 1997. All tax-rated employers pay an additional 0.1% tax to fund the dislocated workers program.

Exemptions: Various categories of excluded employment exist, including service performed by: a son, daughter, or spouse; independent contractors; members of a partnership; elected public officials; and ordained ministers of a church.

Revenue

Collections:	F.Y. 1995	\$424,518,000
	F.Y. 1996	\$378,931,000

Disposition: Proceeds are paid into the Reemployment Insurance Fund and benefits are paid out of this fund and charged to each employer's account.

Administration

Agency: Minnesota Department of Economic Security

Who Pays: Generally, any employer who has one or more individuals employed for 20 different weeks in either the current or preceding calendar year, or having paid wages of \$1,500 in any quarter of either year.

Payment Dates: April 30, July 31, October 31, and January 31.

History of Major Changes

- 1936 — Unemployment Compensation Law enacted.
- 1939 — Standard rate set at 2.7%.
- 1941 — Formula for computing experience rates adopted.
- 1971 — Methods of calculating contribution rates, experience rates, and minimum rates changed.
- 1976 — Method for setting contribution rates changed.
- 1979 — Amended to conform with federal law.
- 1982 — \$8,000 base for 1% adopted. Tax base of 60% of average annual wage adopted.
- 1985 — Standard rate set at 5.4%.
- 1987 — \$8,000 base removed. Minimum and maximum rates changed. Solvency surtax beginning in 1989 if trust fund below certain levels.
- 1994 — Name changed from "unemployment insurance" to "reemployment insurance".

Comparison With Other States — 1996

	Standard Rate*	Wage Base
California	3.4% ^a	\$7,000
Illinois	2.7% ^b	\$9,000
Iowa	1.05% ^c	\$14,700
Michigan	2.7% ^d	\$9,500
MINNESOTA	1.8% ^e	\$15,800
New York	5.4% ^f	\$7,000
North Dakota	2.2% ^g	\$13,900
South Dakota	1.9% ^h	\$7,000
Texas	2.7% ⁱ	\$9,000
Wisconsin	3.05% ^j	\$10,500

* For new employers. Experience ratings determine actual rate paid in subsequent years.

- a. Plus disability insurance tax of 0.8% until the employee's wage reaches \$31,767.
- b. Plus four industry rates ranging from 3.3% to 4.2%.
- c. 7.05% for new construction employers.
- d. 7.3% for new construction employers.
- e. 8.6% for new construction employers.
- f. Subsidiary contributions required if general account balance falls below \$120 million, and supplemental tax required if size-of-fund index falls to below 2%.
- g. 7% for new construction employers.
- h. 6.7% for new construction employers.
- i. Industry rate if higher.
- j. 4.4% for construction employers. For employers with payroll over \$500,000, the rates are 3.25% and 4.55% (construction).

LOCAL TAXES

PROPERTY TAXES AND TAXES IN LIEU OF PROPERTY TAXES

GENERAL PROPERTY TAX Minnesota Statutes, Section 272.01

Tax Base: Net tax capacity of real and personal property.

Rates: Local tax rates vary with taxing jurisdiction. Total tax rate includes all levies for all taxing jurisdictions within which the property is located (city or town, county, school district, and any special taxing districts).

Major Exemptions: Real property - Indian lands; public property used for public purposes; educational facilities; religious and charitable institutions; cemeteries; attached machinery. Personal property - household goods; commercial and industrial personal property; farm machinery and livestock; agricultural products.

Computation:

Market value — determined by county assessor, except for state-assessed property.

times: class rates — determined by type of property, as listed in table on next page.

equals: net tax capacity

times: local tax rate — aggregate of county, city or town, school district, and any special taxing districts

equals: gross tax

minus: credits (listed in the order in which they are subtracted from gross tax)

- disaster credit
- powerline credit
- agricultural preserves credit
- enterprise zone credit
- disparity reduction credit
- conservation tax credit
- taconite homestead credit
- supplemental homestead credit

equals: net tax

Property Tax Class Rates For Taxes Payable in 1997

<u>Class and Type of Property</u>	<u>Net Class Rate</u>
1a Residential homestead	
First \$72,000 market value (MV)	1.0%
Over \$72,000 MV	2.0%
1b Homestead of blind or disabled	
First \$32,000 MV	0.45%
Excess is Class 1a or 2a	
1c Small homestead resorts	1.0%
2a Agricultural homestead	
House, garage, and one acre - same as Class 1a	
Remaining land	
First \$115,000 MV	0.45%
Over \$115,000 MV	
First 320 acres	1.0%
Over 320 acres	1.5%
2b Nonhomestead agricultural land; timberland; certain areas of privately-owned public use airports	1.5%
3a Commercial, industrial, and utility property	
First \$100,000 MV	3.0%
Over \$100,000 MV	4.6%
3b Employment property (enterprise zones)	
Competitive Zone	
First \$50,000 MV	2.3%
Over \$50,000 MV	3.6%
Border city zone - same as class 3a	
4a Apartments, 4 or more units; private hospitals	
In qualifying smaller cities outside the metro area	2.3%
All other	3.4%
4b Residential nonhomestead, 1-3 units including farm house, garage, and one acre.	2.3%
4c Housing under: Title II; Minn. Housing Finance Agency; Section 8; Sec. 42 of Internal Revenue Code. Neighborhood real estate trust. Commercial seasonal recreational residential. Nonprofit community service organization Fraternity and sorority housing.	2.3%
Manufactured home parks	2.0%
Noncommercial seasonal recreational residential	
First \$72,000 MV	1.75%
Over \$72,000 MV	2.5%
4d Structures of Farmers Home Administration housing in municipalities under 10,000 pop. Abandoned housing under a lease-purchase program administered by the Minn. Housing Finance Agency or a housing and and redevelopment authority - same as class 1a.	2.0%
4e Residential portion of certain converted warehouses	2.3%
5 Tools, implements, and machinery of an electric generating, transmission, or distribution system or a pipeline system. Unmined iron ore and low-grade iron ore All other property	4.6%

Property Tax Refund: Homeowners and renters may receive property tax relief based on the relationship of the property tax on the home or applicable tax on the rental unit and total household income. The person's property tax must be more than a specified percentage of household income. Above that level, the state will pay a percentage of the tax, up to a maximum refund of \$470 for homeowners and \$1,090 for renters. The percent of income, percent of state payment, and maximum refund depend upon the income of the claimant. As the claimant's income increases, the amount the state pays decreases. Eligibility for the property tax refund is limited to claimants with incomes under \$65,450 for homeowners and under \$38,170 for renters. The income thresholds and maximum refund amounts are indexed for inflation.

Another refund (called the special refund or targeting) is available to homeowners whose net property tax increases by more than a set percentage from the previous year. Both the property tax refund and the special refund are paid directly to the claimants by the state.

Revenue

Collections (millions):

Year	Gross Pay- able	Gross Taxes Levied*	Prop. Tax Refund**	Taxes Paid
1995	\$4,318.1	\$18.5	\$176.3	\$4,123.3
1996	\$4,539.8	\$18.5	\$177.6	\$4,343.7

* After homestead and agricultural credit aid and disparity reduction aid.

** Includes targeting refund.

Disposition: Revenue is distributed by county auditors and treasurers to the counties, municipalities, school districts, and other taxing authorities according to the amount levied by each.

Administration

Agencies: County assessor, county auditor, county treasurer. Minnesota Department of Revenue — equalization of values and valuation of state-assessed properties.

Who Pays: Owners of property not specifically exempt.

Payment Dates: First half of real estate tax is due by May 15th. Second half of real estate tax is due by October 15th (November 15th for owners of agricultural land).

History of Major Changes

- 1860 — State Board of Equalization created to reduce inequities of assessment.
- 1913 — Classification system enacted, with four classes of property
- 1933 — Property classes increased from four to seven.
- 1934 — Constitutional amendment authorized the limited exemption of household goods and farm machinery.
- 1937 — First \$4,000 of homesteads exempted for state tax.
 - Additional classes of property defined.
- 1945 — Airflight property tax enacted.
- 1959 — Reclassified noncommercial lakeshore property.
- 1961 — Indian lands exempt from taxation.
- 1967 — Homestead credit enacted at 35% of gross tax with a maximum of \$250.
 - Senior citizen property tax credit enacted.
 - State government property tax levy eliminated.
 - Livestock and agricultural machinery exempted.
 - Manufacturers given option to exempt either tools and machinery or inventories.
 - Adoption of county assessor system.
 - Adoption of Minnesota Agricultural Property Tax Law (known as "green acres").
 - Farm homestead increased from 40 to 80 acres.
- 1969 — Taconite homestead credit enacted.
 - Minnesota Open Space Property Tax law enacted.
- 1971 — Overall property tax levy limitation laws enacted for school districts, counties, and municipalities.
 - Mobile homes taxed as personal property.
 - Fiscal disparities established.
 - Business inventories and tools and machinery made entirely exempt.
- 1973 — Type I and II apartments made separate classes.
 - Senior citizen property tax freeze credit enacted.
 - Increase in market value for residential property limited to 5% per year.
 - Manufacturing and business machinery considered as real property (attached machinery) exempted.
 - Senior citizens property tax credit extended to disabled and blind persons.
- 1974 — Homestead credit increased to 45% of gross tax with a maximum credit of \$325.
 - Farm homestead increased from 80 to 120 acres.
- 1975 — Limit on market value increase for residential property replaced with general limits on valuation increases.
 - Property tax refund enacted.
 - Flexible homestead base established.

- Agricultural mill rate differential increased.
- 1976 — Agricultural mill rate differential eliminated and replaced with a credit at a higher rate.
- 1977 — Farm homestead increased from 120 to 160 acres.
 - Classification ratios for homesteads reduced.
 - Relief under property tax refund increased; senior citizen property tax freeze credit repealed.
- 1979 — Eliminated limited market value. Enacted two-stage shift to estimated market value.
 - Homestead credit increased to 50% of gross tax with a maximum of \$550.
 - Classification ratios for homestead and certain other property reduced.
 - Farm homestead increased from 160 to 240 acres.
 - Agricultural mill rate credit increased.
 - Lowered assessment rate for multi-unit structures used for low-income housing.
 - Enacted power line credit (effective in 1982).
 - Wetlands exemption and credit enacted.
 - Replaced gross earning tax on railroads with the general property tax.
 - Relief under property tax refund increased.
- 1980 — Classification ratios lowered for homestead and certain other property.
 - Title II reimbursement aid for local governments enacted.
 - Homestead credit increased to 58% of gross tax with a maximum credit of \$650.
 - Native prairie exemption and credit enacted.
 - Targeting credit for homesteads enacted.
- 1981 — Certain property of senior citizens' groups and shelters for victims of domestic abuse exempted.
 - Rental valuation of agricultural land used if less than market value (pay 1984).
 - Classification ratios for commercial-industrial property and certain apartment buildings reduced.
 - Targeting credit modified.
 - Agricultural mill rate credit made more progressive.
 - Certain aid and credit entitlements limited.
 - Overall levy limitations law changed.
- 1982 — Enterprise zone classification of property created.
 - Reduced assessments for property damaged by a natural disaster enacted, with state payments to offset local revenue loss.
- 1983 — Homestead credit percentage reduced to 54%.
 - Classification ratios for homestead property and certain apartments changed.
 - Agricultural property tax credit changed.

- Classification ratio on commercial/industrial property reduced.
- Payment dates moved up 15 days.
- Additional classification ratios for enterprise zone property created and state paid credit for enterprise zone business enacted.
- Direct satellite broadcasting facilities exempted.
- Enacted a new property tax refund formula with new maximums.
- Targeting refund program amended and additional targeting refund enacted.
- Attached machinery aid for cities and towns eliminated.
- Reduced assessment aid repealed.
- Removed 240-acre limit for farm homesteads.
- 1984 — Classification ratio for commercial/industrial property reduced.
 - Agricultural credit increased.
 - Repealed rent capitalization for agricultural valuation purposes.
 - Targeting credit enacted for taxes payable in 1985.
 - Local option tax relief authorized in cases where homesteads are destroyed.
 - State reimbursement enacted for transit levy differentials in metro area.
- 1985 — Maximum homestead credit increased to \$700.
 - Agricultural credit increased and maximum credit eliminated.
 - Classification ratios changed for some types of property.
 - Classes of property reorganized and renumbered.
- 1986 — Due date for second half property tax payment on farm property extended one month.
- 1987 — Small business property tax transition credit enacted for 1988 only.
 - Reduced classification ratios for homestead property.
 - Income maintenance disparity aid enacted.
 - Transferred duties of the Equalization Aid Review Committee to the commissioner of Revenue.
- Beginning with taxes payable in 1989:
 - Replaced the homestead credit on nonagricultural property and the agricultural credit with exemptions. Local units of government reimbursed through the homestead credit replacement aid and the agricultural credit replacement aid.
 - Restructured the property tax classification system reducing the number of classes and increasing the classification ratios.

- Tax base adjustment aid enacted.
- Repealed the native prairie and wetlands credits.
- Exempted electric power distribution lines used to supply electricity to farmers at retail.
- Reduced levy limits increases from 5% to 3%.
- 1988 — Homestead credit reinstated for 1989 only and maximum increased from \$700 to \$725.
- Agricultural credit reinstated for 1989 only but no longer applicable to seasonal recreational property.
- System of classification ratios and mill rates replaced by system of tax capacity rates which are applied to market value.
- Disparity reduction aid enacted.
- Property tax refund modified.
- Beginning with pay 1990, homestead and agricultural credits replaced by transition aid.
- “Truth in Taxation” system enacted (pay 1990).
- 1989 — Beginning with pay 1990, the homestead and agricultural credits are replaced by new state aids, including a new school equalization aid and homestead and agricultural credit aid (HACA, formerly transition aid).
- New class rates for 1990 and subsequent years.
- Modified disparity reduction aid formula.
- Levy limits to be repealed by 1993.
- Commercial/industrial equalization refund established for taxes payable in 1990 and 1991.
- Noncommercial seasonal recreational property eligible for targeting refund for 1990 only.
- Property tax refund modified.
- 1990 — Commercial/industrial equalization refund repealed before it went into effect.
- Third homestead classification bracket increased from \$100,000 to \$110,000.
- Class rates changed for several types of property.
- Repeal of levy limits for cities and towns delayed from taxes payable in 1992 to 1993.
- Property tax refund modified.
- 1991 — Class rates and brackets changed for homestead property. Class rates changed for commercial/industrial, residential rental, and seasonal residential property.
- Vacant land eliminated as a separate class (pay 1993).
- Levy limits made more restrictive for pay 1992.
- Local Government Trust Fund established.
- 1992 — Homestead treatment extended to dwelling occupied by relative of the owner.
- Calculation of targeting refund modified and limited to a maximum of \$1,500.
- Class rate on manufactured home parks reduced from 2.3% to 2% for 1993 only.
- 1993 — Limited market value established for agricultural, residential, and noncommercial seasonal recreational residential property for 1993-1998.
- Exclusion enacted for certain improvements to older homes for up to ten years. After ten years, 20% of the excluded value added in each of the next five years.
- Class rates reduced for certain agricultural property.
- Class rate of 2% for manufactured home parks extended for two years.
- Homestead certification procedures modified.
- 1994 — Duration of limited market value program reduced by one year.
- Restrictions added to exclusion of improvements for older homes, including market value limit of \$150,000 (\$300,000 in some areas).
- For the property tax refund, increased the income thresholds and maximum refund amounts; indexed both. Increased percent paid by the state.
- For targeting, reduced the percent paid by the state from 75% to 60% and the maximum refund from \$1,500 to \$1,000.
- Local Government Trust Fund eliminated 6/30/96.
- 1995 — Class rates reduced for: cabins (pay 1997); apartments in qualifying smaller cities outside the metropolitan area; and certain new commercial/industrial property within transit zones.
- Class rate of 2% for manufactured home parks made permanent.
- Property tax refund for homeowners and targeting changed from direct payments to deductions on the tax statement (pay 1998).
- 1996 — Class rates reduced for cabins.
- Electric power generation facilities eligible for partial market value exclusion based on efficiency.
- Income qualifications changed for Class 1b disabled homesteads.
- New Class 4e created for pre-1940 warehouse converted to residential use.
- Fiscal disparities enacted for taconite tax relief area.
- Property tax refund on the tax statement delayed for one year.

TREE GROWTH TAX

Minnesota Statutes, Section 270.32

Tax Base: Five acres or more of forest lands used exclusively for the growing of continuous forest crops.

Rates: Lands growing commercial forest types are taxed at 30% of the value of annual growth. Temporarily nonproductive forests are taxed at 5¢ per acre or 15¢ per acre for noncompliance with the reforestation agreement. Permanently nonproductive lands are taxed at 5¢ per acre.

Credit: For each acre of land planted and maintained with at least 500 commercial trees, the owner is eligible for an annual credit of 50¢ per acre. The credit is applied against taxes on other lands within the same governmental subdivision and is allowed for ten years.

Special Provisions: The tree growth tax is in lieu of the property tax. The owner must apply to, and receive approval from, the county to have qualifying forest lands come under this tax.

Revenue

Collections:	Year Payable	
	1995	\$762,000
	1996	\$795,000

Disposition: Same as the property tax.

Administration

Agencies: County auditor, county board.

Who Pays: Those who apply for and receive county board approval to have their forest lands so taxed.

Payment Dates: Annually at the same time as the property tax.

History of Major Changes

- 1957 — Enacted.
- 1959 — Repealed restriction that a landowner may not have more than 10,000 acres in one county under this tax.
- 1967 — Added that ad valorem taxes could not be assessed if an agreement had been in effect for at least 6 years.

AUXILIARY FOREST TAX

Minnesota Statutes, Section 88.50

Tax Base: Any 35 acres or more of land that is suitable for forestation or any wood lot containing 5 to 40 acres.

Rates: Land tax—annual tax of 10¢ per acre. Yield tax—40% to 10% of value of timber, the rate determined by the year of the harvest in relation to the contract period.

Special Provisions: This tax is in lieu of the property tax. The land was made an auxiliary forest upon county board approval. When the auxiliary forest contract expires, the land automatically qualifies for the tree growth tax. No new auxiliary forest contracts are allowed, or existing contracts extended, after June 30, 1974.

Revenue

Collections:	Year Payable	
	1995	\$19,000
	1996	\$7,000

Disposition: Same as the property tax

Administration

Agencies: County auditor, county board.

Who Pays: Those who received county board approval on or before June 30, 1974.

Payment Dates: Land tax — annually by May 31. Yield tax — at time of harvest.

History of Major Changes

- 1926 — Enabling constitutional amendment adopted.
- 1927 — Tax imposed on any tract of forestable land less than 160 acres; woodlots between 20 and 40 acres. Land tax: 8¢ per \$1 assessed value. Yield tax: 10% of marketable timber value.
- 1929 — Land tax changed to 5¢ per acre.
- 1945 — Size of land plot changed to any 35 acres or more and wood lots between 5 and 40 acres. Rate changed to 6¢ per acre.
- 1947 — Yield tax graduated between 40% and 10%.
- 1957 — Land tax rate changed to 10¢ per acre.
- 1974 — Prohibited contracts from being issued or extended, effective after June 30, 1974.

CONTAMINATION TAX

Minnesota Statutes, Section 270.91

Tax Base: Contamination value of taxable real property, which is the amount of any market value reduction granted for the property tax due to the presence of contaminants.

Rates:	<u>Class Rate*</u>
General rate	100.0%
Owner has in place an approved abatement or management plan, as specified	50.0%
Neither the owner nor the operator is the party responsible for the contaminants	25.0%
Neither the owner nor the operator is the responsible party and an approved abatement or management plan is in place.	12.5%

* Class rate for that property under the property tax.

Exemptions: Contamination value of contaminants for which the requirements of a response action plan have been satisfied. Contamination value of asbestos if the work has been completed under an abatement plan or if a management plan has been implemented.

Revenue

Collections:	Year Payable	
	1995	\$635,000
	1996	\$508,000

Disposition:

Tax on property that has a response plan	
Contaminated Site and Development Account,	
State General Fund	95%
County (for administrative costs)	5%

Tax on property without a response plan—distributed to local jurisdictions in the same manner as the property tax.

Administration

Agencies: County assessor, auditor, and treasurer

Who Pays: Owners of contaminated property.

Payment Dates: Same as the general property tax.

History of Major Changes

1993 — Enacted, beginning with taxes payable in 1995.

1994 — Exempted asbestos-contaminated property that is managed under a qualifying program.

MINING PRODUCTION TAXES

Minnesota Statutes, Sections 298.24 and 298.35

Tax Base: Tonnage of merchantable ore concentrate produced from taconite, iron sulfides, and semi-taconite.

Rates:

Taconite and Iron Sulfides - \$2.094 per ton applicable to the average production of the current year and the previous two years. Beginning with production year 1997, the rate is increased annually by the implicit price deflator.

Direct Reduced Ore – for the first five years of a plant's production, the rate is 25% of the regular tax rate for the first 500,000 tons for the year and 50% of the regular tax rate for the excess.

Semi-Taconite - Sintered in Minnesota: 5¢ per gross ton plus 0.1¢ for each 1% that the iron content exceeds 55%. Sintered outside Minnesota: 10¢ per gross ton of crude ore plus 0.1¢ per gross ton for each 0.5% that the iron content exceeds 55%. The last production of semi-taconite was in 1979.

Special Provision: Additional tax of 10¢ per ton of taconite tailings produced which are not deposited on land in accordance with specified permits. Currently the tax is not imposed because tailings are deposited in accordance with such permits.

Revenue

Collections:	Year Payable	
	1995	\$81,500,000
	1996	\$85,705,000

Disposition: The taconite production tax is distributed to a number of entities based on requirements and formulas specified in state statute. The actual distribution made in 1996 for the 1995 production year is summarized on the next page. (Source: *Minnesota Mining Tax Guide*, Minnesota Department of Revenue, Minerals Tax Office. September 1996)

<u>Aid recipients</u>	<u>Cents per Taxable Ton</u>
Taconite Cities and Towns	3.3¢
Taconite Municipal Aid	16.5
School Districts	40.4
County	23.3
County Road and Bridge	6.2
Taconite Property Tax Relief	31.0
Iron Range Resources & Rehabilitation Board	9.7
Range Association of Municipalities & Schools	.2
Taconite Railroad Grandfather Amount	7.5
Taconite Environmental Protection Fund	30.0
N.E. Minnesota Economic Protection Fund	11.1
Taconite Economic Development Fund	16.7
School Bond Credits and Payments	9.3
State of Minnesota	<u>.2</u>
	205.4¢

Administration

Agencies: Minnesota Department of Revenue, Minerals Tax Office in Eveleth — determination of liability and distribution.

Eligible counties — collection and distribution to local units.
Iron Range Resources and Rehabilitation Board — collection of its share.

Who Pays: Mining companies pay the production tax in lieu of the property tax on the land, buildings, and equipment used in connection with taconite mining, quarrying, or production.

Payment Dates: February 24 of the following year.

History of Major Changes

- 1881 — Tonnage tax on iron ore of 1¢ per ton imposed.
- 1897 — Tonnage tax on iron ore repealed and replaced by the property tax.
- 1941 — Taconite production tax of 5¢ per ton imposed.
- 1959 — Production tax on semi-taconite enacted.
- 1967 — Copper-nickel production tax enacted.
- 1969 — Tax on taconite increased to 11.5¢ per ton.
- 1971 — Additional tax of 4¢ to 14¢ per ton imposed.
- 1975 — Taconite production tax increased by 39¢ per ton.
- 1977 — Taconite production tax increased to \$1.25 per ton with tax index based on the price of steel.
- 1984 — Index frozen for two years and converts to implicit price deflator for production year 1987.
- Water filtration plant credit enacted.

- 1985 — Taconite production tax paid to the counties and the IRRRB. Distribution of proceeds modified.
- 1986 — Rate reduced from \$2.05 to \$1.90 per ton. Indexing of rate suspended under certain conditions. Distribution of proceeds modified.
- 1987 — Indexing of rate eliminated for 1987.
 - Distribution modified.
 - Production tax on copper-nickel repealed.
- 1988 — Distribution modified.
- 1989 — Distribution modified.
- 1990 — Rate set at \$1.975 per ton for 1990, to be indexed starting in 1991.
- 1992 — Rate set at \$2.054 per taxable ton for production years 1992 and 1993. Indexing to start in 1994.
 - Distribution modified for production years 1992 and 1993.
- 1993 — Payment date changed.
 - Distribution modified.
- 1994 — Rate kept at \$2.054 for 1994 production year.
 - Lower rate enacted for direct reduced ore.
 - Distribution modified.
- 1995 — Rate kept at \$2.054 for the 1995 production year.
- 1996 — Increase in rate due to indexing limited to 4¢ per ton for 1996.
 - Distribution modified.

Comparison With Other States

	Resource	Rate
California	Crude oil and natural gas	A charge of about 3.3¢ per barrel of oil or ten thousand cubic feet of net gas produced.
MINNESOTA	Taconite	\$2.094 per ton, indexed.
North Dakota	Coal	75¢ per ton plus 2¢ per ton for lignite research.
Texas	Sulphur	\$1.03 per long ton.
Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, New York, South Dakota, and Wisconsin do not impose a production tax.		

SEVERED MINERAL INTERESTS TAX

Minnesota Statutes, Section 273.165, Subd. 1

Tax Base: Mineral interests in real estate owned separately from the title to the surface interests in the real estate.

Rates: Annual rate of 40¢ per acre times the fractional interest owned. Minimum tax of \$3.20 on any mineral interest.

Exemptions: Mineral interests taxed under other laws relating to mineral taxation or those exempt from taxation due to constitutional or statutory provisions.

Revenue

	Year Payable	
Collections:	1995	\$428,000
	1996	\$684,000

Disposition: 80% of the proceeds are distributed in the same manner as the property tax. The remaining 20% is deposited in the Special Revenue Fund and credited to the Indian Business Loan Account.

Administration

Agency: County

Who Pays: Owners of mineral interests which are owned separately from the affected real estate.

Payment Dates: Annually at the same time as the property tax.

History of Major Changes

1973 — Enacted.

1994 — Tax rate increased from 25¢ to 40¢ per acre; minimum tax increased from \$2 to \$3.20, beginning with taxes payable in 1995.

UNMINED TACONITE TAX

Minnesota Statutes, Section 298.26

Tax Base: Taconite in a forty-acre tract of land from which the production of iron ore concentrate is less than 1,000 tons in that year.

Rates: Market value times the class rate of 4.6% times the local property tax rate. Maximum tax of \$15 per acre.

Revenue

	Year Payable	
Collections:	1995	\$488,000
	1996	\$468,000

Disposition: Distributed in the same manner as the property tax.

Administration

Agency: County

Who Pays: Owners of taconite mineral interests.

Payment Dates: Annually at the same time as the property tax.

History of Major Changes

1941 — Enacted at \$1 per acre maximum.

1977 — Increased to \$10 per acre maximum.

1994 — Maximum tax increased from \$10 to \$15 per acre, beginning with taxes payable in 1995.

LOCAL SALES TAXES

Minnesota law prohibits the imposition of any local sales or income tax without specific legislative authorization. Local sales taxes specially authorized are listed here. All cities and towns are also authorized to impose a lodging tax of up to 3%, with the proceeds dedicated to tourism promotion.

	Rate	Tax Base
Bloomington:	6%	Lodging
	5%	Liquor and beer
	3%	Admission to spectator events
Cook County:	1%	State sales tax base
	2%	Lodging in towns of Lutsen, Tofte, and Schroeder.
Duluth:	1%	State sales tax base
	1%	Certain food and beverages
	4%	Lodging
	6%	Lodging - 30 or more rooms
Hermantown	1%	State sales tax base (4/1/97)
Little Falls	0.5%	Restaurant food and beverages (7/1/96)
		State sales tax base
Mankato:	0.5%	State sales tax base
	\$20	Per motor vehicle sold at retail
Minneapolis:	0.5%	State sales tax base
	3%	Lodging*
	6%	Lodging - more than 50 rooms*
	3%	Admissions, amusements, lodging
	3%	Liquor and beer (downtown, on-sale only)
Rochester:	3%	Restaurant food (downtown)
	3%	Lodging
	0.5%	State sales tax base
St. Cloud:	\$20	Per motor vehicle sold at retail
	5%	Lodging
St. Paul:	1%	Certain food and beverages
	0.5%	State sales tax base
Two Harbors:	3%	Lodging
	6%	Lodging - 50 or more rooms
Winona:	1%	Lodging

* The cumulative tax on lodging in Minneapolis cannot exceed 12%.

Special Provision: Authority has been given to the Metropolitan Sports Facilities Commission to tax lodging and liquor at a variable rate in the City of Minneapolis.

Revenue

Collections:*	C.Y. 1994	C.Y. 1995
Bloomington	\$8,939,000	\$9,797,000
Duluth	10,187,000	10,653,000
Mankato	2,002,000	2,149,000
Minneapolis	33,056,000	34,877,000
Rochester	6,374,000	6,585,000
St. Cloud	1,519,000	1,711,000
St. Paul	10,691,000	11,115,000
Two Harbors	7,000	9,000
Winona	172,000	168,000
Cook County	776,000	901,000
Scott County	278,000	468,000

* Reflect collections only from taxes imposed upon special authorization.

Disposition: Local governments.

Administration

Agency: Minnesota Department of Revenue - collection of Mankato, Minneapolis, Rochester, St. Cloud, and St. Paul sales taxes. Other cities and counties collect their own taxes.

Who Pays: Purchasers or users of taxable goods and services.

Who Remits: Holders of local sales tax permits.

Due Dates: The 20th of the month following the sales month.

History of Major Changes

- 1969 — Minneapolis imposed a 3% tax on admissions, amusements, and lodging.
- 1970 — St. Paul, Duluth, and Bloomington imposed a 3% tax on lodging.
- 1971 — Rochester imposed a 3% tax on lodging.
— Local governments prohibited by state law from imposing or increasing sales or income taxes.
- 1973 — Duluth authorized to impose a 1% general sales tax.
- 1977 — Duluth authorized to impose a 2% tax on restaurant sales of meals and drinks.
- 1979 — St. Cloud authorized to impose a 3% lodging tax.
— Metropolitan Sports Commission lodging and liquor tax authorized.

- 1980 — Duluth exempted from prohibition against increasing rates without legislative approval.
- 1982 — St. Paul authorized to impose a lodging tax of 3%. At least 25% of the proceeds to pay the debt service on the civic center parking ramp.
- 1983 — Authorized any city to impose a lodging tax of up to 3% for tourism promotion.
- Rochester authorized to impose a general sales tax of up to 1% and an excise tax of up to \$20 per vehicle sold at retail.
- 1985 — Extended to towns the authority to impose a lodging tax of up to 3% for tourism promotion.
- 1986 — Minneapolis authorized to impose these taxes for convention center funding: a 0.5% general sales and use tax; a 3% sales tax on liquor and beer and on restaurant food (downtown only); and an additional 3% lodging tax on facilities with more than 50 rooms.
- St. Paul authorized to impose an additional 2% tax on transient lodging facilities with 50 rooms or more to fund a convention bureau.
 - Bloomington authorized to impose a 1% general sales tax within a designated special district. The city also authorized to impose a 5% lodging tax and a 5% sales tax on liquor and beer.
 - St. Cloud authorized to fund a convention center by imposing a 1% sales tax on certain food and beverages and an additional 2% lodging tax.
- 1987 — Bloomington authority to impose a 1% general sales tax repealed.
- Cook County lodging tax in certain towns authorized.
 - Scott County admission tax authorized.
- 1989 — Rate for the generally-authorized lodging tax increased from 3% to 6%.
- 1990 — Rate for generally-authorized lodging tax reduced from 6% to 3%
- Bloomington authorized to impose an additional 1% lodging tax.
- 1991 — Mankato authorized to impose a general sales tax of 0.5% and a \$20 excise tax per vehicle sold at retail. Proceeds to the Riverfront 2000 Project.
- Winona authorized to impose a lodging tax of 1%. Half of proceeds for a specified project; the balance for tourism promotion.
 - St. Paul's authority for an additional lodging tax on a business with 50 or more rooms increased from 2% to 3%.

- 1992 — Brooklyn Center authorized to impose a 1% tax on restaurant food and on-sale liquor. Proceeds to fund low-income housing projects. (Not imposed)
- Ely authorized to impose a general sales tax of 1% and an excise tax of \$20 per motor vehicle sold at retail. Proceeds to fund the Ely Wilderness Gateway project. (Not imposed)
 - Rochester authorized to impose a general sales and use tax of 0.5% and an excise tax of \$20 per motor vehicle sold at retail. Proceeds for specified capital improvements.
 - Roseville authorized to impose a 2% tax on lodging. Proceeds to fund a multi-use speed skating and bandy facility. (Not imposed)
 - Thief River Falls authorized to impose a general sales tax of 0.5% and an excise tax of \$20 per motor vehicle sold at retail. Proceeds to fund the Tourism - Convention Facilities. (Not imposed)
- 1993 — St. Paul authorized to impose a general sales tax of up to 0.5% by resolution of the city council. Proceeds to fund the expansion and remodeling of the St. Paul Civic Center complex and capital projects to further residential, cultural, commercial, and economic development downtown and in the neighborhoods.
- Cook County authorized to impose a general sales tax of up to 1% by referendum. Proceeds to fund the expansion and improvement of the North Shore Hospital. (Approved, effective 1/1/94)
 - Garrison authorized to impose a general sales tax of up to 1% by referendum. (Not imposed)
- 1994 — Two Harbors authorized to impose a tax of up to 1% on lodging. Proceeds to be used for preservation and display of the tugboat Edna G.
- 1995 — Disposition of proceeds changed for Winona lodging tax.
- 1996 — Hermantown authorized to impose a general sales tax of up to 1%. Proceeds to fund improvements to sewer and water systems and construction of a police and fire station. (Implemented 4/1/97)
- Little Falls authorized to impose a tax of 0.5% on restaurant food and beverages. Proceeds to be used for tourism purposes. (Implemented 7/1/96)
 - Scott County admissions tax repealed.
 - Mankato authorized to also use sales tax proceeds to improve and expand its municipal airport.

LOCAL GROSS EARNINGS TAXES

Minnesota Statutes, Section 451.07

Tax Base: Gross earnings of utilities operating in certain cities and counties.

Rates: Varies by city

Revenue

Collections:

Gas and electric utility companies:*

	<u>C.Y. 1994</u>	<u>C.Y. 1995</u>
Albert Lea	\$957,000	\$897,000
Coon Rapids	1,363,000	1,363,000
Duluth	700,000	700,000
Minneapolis	16,800,000	16,595,000
St. Paul	13,999,000	14,227,000
South St. Paul	417,000	424,000
Winona	573,000	614,000

*Cities shown are those with annual receipts over \$200,000.

Disposition: Local revenue funds.

Administration

Agency: Local units of government.

Who Pays: Utility companies.

Payment Dates: Established locally.

SAND AND GRAVEL PRODUCTION TAX

Minnesota Statutes, Section 298.75

Tax Base: Aggregate material removed from gravel pits or deposits in 22 counties.

Rates: 10¢ per cubic yard or 7¢ per ton of aggregate material.

Revenue

Collections:

<u>County</u>	<u>C.Y. 1994</u>	<u>C.Y. 1995</u>
Becker	\$ 74,000	\$ 55,000
Benton	1,000	*
Big Stone	39,000	40,000
Carver	46,000	54,000
Clay	143,000	131,000
Dakota	466,000	421,000
Hennepin	274,000	283,000
Kittson	39,000	8,000
LeSueur	153,000	151,000
Mahnomen	3,000	3,000
Marshall	12,000	26,000
Norman	1,000	1,000
Pennington	31,000	20,000
Polk	24,000	4,000
Ramsey	28,000	40,000
Red Lake	28,000	28,000
Scott	276,000	270,000
Sherburne	153,000	145,000
Sibley	21,000	23,000
Stearns	54,000	78,000
Washington	397,000	327,000
Wilkin	<u>9,000</u>	<u>7,000</u>
	\$2,272,000	\$2,115,000

*Less than \$500

Disposition:

County road and bridge fund	60%
City or town for roads and bridges	30%
Restoration of abandoned pits	10%

Administration

Agency: County

Who Pays: Those removing aggregate material from pits or deposits in the 22 counties.

Payment Dates: Quarterly.

History of Major Changes

From 1961-1979, seven counties had received authority to impose this tax through special legislation.

- 1980 — Gave all counties the option of imposing such tax.
- 1982 — Uniform rate and proceed disposition provisions enacted and extended the tax to all aggregate materials.
- 1983 — Extended tax on aggregate materials to importers as well as operators. Specified 26 counties subject to tax.
- 1984 — Exempted certain counties from requirement to impose tax.
- 1996 — Authority to impose the tax extended to Chisago, Murray, and Rock counties. (None of the counties will impose the tax.)

GREATER MINNESOTA LANDFILL CLEANUP FEE

Minnesota Statutes, Section 115A.923

Tax Base: Volume of solid waste disposed of at a solid waste disposal facility outside the seven-county metropolitan area.

Rate: \$2 per cubic yard.

Exemption: Waste residue from recycling facilities or from energy and resource recovery facilities at which solid waste is processed for the purpose of extracting, reducing, converting to energy, or otherwise separating and preparing solid waste for reuse is exempt if at least 85% of the weight of the solid waste is reduced.

Revenue

Disposition: County or sanitary district where facility is located or the city for a city-owned facility. Revenue must be used for landfill abatement purposes or costs of closure, postclosure care, and response actions or other designated purposes.

Administration

Agency: County, sanitary district, or city.

Who Pays: Operators of mixed municipal solid waste disposal facilities outside the seven-county metropolitan area charge and remit the fee.

History of Major Changes

- 1989 — Enacted.
- 1990 — Fee remitted to local unit of government rather than Department of Revenue.
 - Disposition modified.
- 1991 — Changed the status of the operator of a mixed municipal solid waste disposal facility from the entity that pays the fee to the one that charges the fee.
- 1995 — Exemption based on 85% of weight rather than volume.

STATE-LOCAL FISCAL RELATIONS

State aid payments are made for both the general support of local governments and for specific purposes. This section describes the major state-local aid programs in Minnesota. It is intended to provide only a general description of the state-local fiscal system; miscellaneous aids and grants to local governments are not included.

EDUCATION AIDS

The Department of Education administers the following major aid programs for the state's school districts:

General Education Aid — Aid and levy formula which includes basic revenue, compensatory education revenue, training and experience revenue, sparsity revenue, and other aids.

Transportation Aid — Provides funding to school districts for the transportation of students to and from school.

Special Education Aid — Funds a portion of the salaries of teachers and other staff providing direct services to students.

Capital Expenditure Aid — Provides funding for programs such as facilities, equipment, health and safety improvements, and lease payments.

Community Service Aid — Provides funding for programs including community education, adult education, early childhood education, and nonpublic pupil programs.

Debt Redemption Aid — Provides funding for various programs so that school districts have the ability to make long-term debt payments.

Food Service Aid — Provides funds for federal matching requirements for school lunch, milk, and breakfast programs.

Other General Fund Programs — Provide funding for various small categorical grant programs, such as First Grade Preparedness, Indian Education programs, and one-time categorical programs.

HUMAN SERVICES AIDS

Medical Assistance (MA) — Makes vendor payments to nursing facilities, group homes for developmentally disabled persons, hospitals, physicians, pharmacists, and other providers of medical services. Payments are made on behalf of AFDC and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) recipients and other children and parents and elderly, blind, or disabled people who meet the income and asset limits of the program.

General Assistance Medical Care (GAMC) — Makes vendor payments to hospitals, physicians, and other providers of medical services. Payments are made on behalf of recipients of General Assistance or Work Readiness and other low-income people who do not meet the categorical requirements of Medical Assistance.

Alternative Care Program — Pays for home-care services for people who would qualify for Medical Assistance within six months of entering a nursing facility.

Consolidated Chemical Dependency Fund — Pays for chemical dependency treatment for people whose incomes are within the limits for MA or GAMC.

Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC) — Cash grants to families with children with family income under approximately 53% of the federal poverty guideline. Includes Emergency Assistance.

Minnesota Family Investment Plan (MFIP) - Pilot program in certain counties which is an alternative to AFDC and is designed to provide more incentives for recipients to work.

General Assistance (GA) — Cash grants to individuals and families who do not qualify for AFDC or SSI, who meet the categorical requirements of General Assistance. Categorical requirements define conditions and circumstances under which the person may not be capable of self-support.

Work Readiness — Cash grants to individuals and families who do not qualify for AFDC or SSI, and who do not meet the categorical requirements of General Assistance. Assistance is time-limited.

Minnesota Supplemental Aid — Cash grants for the elderly, blind, or disabled which supplement SSI grants.

Child Care Fund — Pays for child care for AFDC recipients who are participating in work and training activities and for former AFDC recipients in their first year after termination of AFDC.

LOCAL AIDS

Local Government Aid — This aid supports general operations of cities and towns.

Homestead and Agricultural Credit Aid (HACA) — This aid replaced the homestead credit and the agricultural credit beginning in 1990. It reduces levies for all taxing districts, and together with statewide property class rates, primarily benefits farms, timberlands, and lower-valued homes.

Disparity Reduction Aid — This aid reduces the levies of all taxing districts in areas that had high tax rates in 1988.

Police and Fire Aids — Aid is given to qualifying municipal fire departments, independent nonprofit fire fighting corporations, county sheriff departments, municipal police departments, the Metropolitan Airports Commission, and University of Minnesota, and certain park police and joint powers police agencies.

Amortization Aids — Aids paid to police and fire departments with local relief associations in the process of converting to the Public Employees Retirement Association. The aids are paid to amortize the unfunded accrued liability of local pension plans.

TRANSPORTATION AIDS

Highway and transit aid is financed primarily from the highway fuels excise taxes and motor vehicle registration tax. It is distributed through the following funds:

County State Aid Highway Fund — The formula for distributing these funds is based on vehicle registrations, highway mileage, and need.

Municipal State Aid Street Fund — These funds are distributed on the basis of need and population.

Transit Assistance — Funds paid for non-metropolitan transit assistance.

The level of state funding in F.Y. 1996 for the various aid categories is indicated as follows:

Education Aids	
General Education	\$2,252,584,000
Transportation	149,981,000
Special Education	239,033,000
Capital Expenditure	141,791,000
Community Service	56,223,000
Debt Redemption	30,078,000
Food Service	6,351,000
General Fund Programs	102,459,000
Other Aids	<u>14,263,000</u>
	\$2,992,763,000

Human Services Aids	
Medical Assistance	\$1,188,384,000
General Assistance Medical Care	151,566,000
Alternative Care Program	34,424,000
Consolidated Chemical Dependency Fund	43,330,000
AFDC (Includes Emergency Assistance)	126,315,000
MN Family Investment Plan	19,180,000
General Assistance	46,218,000
Work Readiness Grants	1,580,000
Minnesota Supplemental Aid	21,803,000
Child Care Fund	<u>34,327,000</u>
	\$1,667,127,000

Local Aids	
Local Government Aid	\$339,305,000
Homestead Credit and Agricultural Credit Aid	601,808,000
Disparity Reduction Aid	28,261,000
Police and Fire Aids	49,990,000
Amortization Aids	5,971,000
Other Aids and Credits	<u>24,120,000</u>
	\$1,049,455,000

Transportation Aids	
County	\$352,797,000
Municipal	113,638,000
Transit Assistance	11,223,000
State Airport Fund Grants	<u>9,434,000</u>
	\$487,092,000

Comparison of State Aid to Local Government and State Tax Collections for F.Y. 1996:

State Aid	<u>\$6.196 billion</u>	= 62.0%
State Taxes	\$9.990 billion	

**MINNESOTA STATE TAX COLLECTIONS
NET AFTER REFUNDS**

	<u>Fiscal Year 1996</u>		
	<u>F.Y. 1995</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>% of</u>
	(000's)	(000's)	<u>Total</u>
Individual Income	\$3,753,259	\$4,135,332	41.40%
Income tax reciprocity	26,996	28,504	0.29
Corporate Franchise	665,710	701,735	7.02
Estate	34,784	42,897	0.43
General Sales & Use	2,722,381	2,873,127	28.76
Motor Vehicle Rental	7,317	8,601	0.09
Motor Vehicles Sales Tax	347,077	380,854	3.81
Motor Fuels Excise	504,228	517,053	5.18
Alcoholic Beverage	55,009	55,732	0.56
Cigarette	177,028	176,296	1.77
Tobacco Products	10,205	11,296	0.11
Controlled Substances	233	135	*
Mortgage Registry	34,224	46,831	0.47
Deed Transfer	36,723	41,154	0.41
Lawful Gambling Taxes	62,739	66,945	0.67
Pari-mutuel	1,426	1,394	0.01
Sports Bookmaking	26	12	*
Insurance Premiums	146,539	151,001	1.51
Health Care Surcharge	121,315	124,046	1.24
MinnesotaCare Taxes	131,405	140,044	1.40
Mining Occupation	2,402	3,197	0.03
Motor Vehicle Reg.	427,322	449,719	4.50
Airflight Property	8,532	8,286	0.08
Aircraft Registration	2,016	2,533	0.03
Rural Electric Co-ops	52	53	*
Hazardous Waste	1,858	1,721	0.02
Metropolitan Landfill	3,255	1,047	0.01
Solid Waste Assessment	<u>11,041</u>	<u>20,153</u>	<u>0.20</u>
Total	\$9,295,102	\$9,989,698	100.00%

* Less than .005%

MINNESOTA LOCAL TAX COLLECTIONS

	<u>Year Payable</u>	
	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>
	(000's)	(000's)
General Property Tax — net after credits	\$4,123,300	\$4,343,700
Tree growth tax	762	795
Auxiliary forest tax	19	7
Taconite production tax	81,500	85,705
Severed mineral interests tax	428	684
Unmined taconite tax	488	468
<u>Calendar Year Collections</u>		
	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>
	(000's)	(000's)
Local Sales Taxes*		
Bloomington	\$8,939	\$9,797
Duluth	10,187	10,653
Mankato	2,002	2,149
Minneapolis	33,056	34,877
Rochester	6,374	6,585
St. Cloud	1,519	1,711
St. Paul	10,691	11,115
Two Harbors	7	9
Winona	172	168
Cook County	776	901
Scott County	278	468
Gross Earnings on Utility Companies**		
Albert Lea	\$957	\$897
Coon Rapids	1,363	1,363
Duluth	700	700
Minneapolis	16,800	16,595
St. Paul	13,999	14,227
South St Paul	417	424
Winona	573	614
Sand and Gravel Production Tax	\$2,272	\$2,115

* Collections reflect only taxes imposed upon special authorization.

** Cities shown are those with annual receipts over \$200,000.

MINNESOTA Department of Revenue

Tax Research Division

Mail Station 2230

St. Paul, MN 55146-2230

(612) 296-3425

Property Tax Class Rates For Taxes Payable in 1998

Class and Type of Property	Net Class Rate
1a Residential homestead	
First \$75,000 market value (MV)	1.0%
Over \$75,000 MV	1.85%
1b Homestead of blind or disabled	
First \$32,000 MV	0.45%
Excess is Class 1a or 2a	
1c Small homestead resorts	1.0%
1d Migrant housing - same as Class 1a	
2a Agricultural homestead	
House, garage, and one acre - same as Class 1a	
Remaining land:	
Up to \$115,000 MV	0.4%
Over \$115,000 MV	
Up to 320 acres	0.9%
Over 320 acres	1.4%
2b Nonhomestead agricultural land; timberland	1.4%
3a Commercial, industrial, and utility property	
First \$150,000 MV	2.7%
Over \$150,000 MV	4.0%
3b Employment property (enterprise zones)	
Competitive Zone:	
First \$50,000 MV	2.3%
Over \$50,000 MV	3.6%
Border city zone - same as class 3a	
4a Apartments, 4 or more units; private hospitals	
In qualifying smaller cities outside the metro area	2.3%
All other	2.9%
4b Residential nonhomestead, 2-3 units; res. vacant land	2.1%
4bb Residential nonhomestead, 1 unit	
First \$75,000 MV	1.9%
Over \$75,000 MV	2.1%
4c Housing under: Title II; MHFA; Section 8; Sec. 42 of Internal Revenue Code. Neighborhood real estate trust.	2.0%
Commercial seasonal recreational residential.	2.1%
Nonprofit community service organization	2.1%
Fraternity and sorority housing.	2.1%
Manufactured home parks	2.0%
Qualifying golf courses	2.1%
Noncommercial seasonal recreational residential	
First \$75,000 MV	1.4%
Over \$75,000 MV	2.5%
4d Structures of Farmers Home Administration housing in municipalities under 10,000 pop. Certain housing under a lease-purchase program administered by the MHFA or an HRA - same as class 1a.	1.9%
4e Residential portion of certain converted warehouses	2.3%
5 Public utility machinery	4.0%
Unmined iron ore and low-grade iron ore	
All other property	

Minnesota State Tax Collections
Net After Refunds
Fiscal Year 1997

	FY 1997 Collections	
	Amount (000's)	% of Total
Individual Income	\$4,784,801	44.06%
Income Tax Reciprocity	31,887	.29
Corporation Franchise	680,898	6.27
Estate	48,944	.45
General Sales & Use	3,018,193	27.80
Motor Vehicle Rental	8,907	.08
Motor Vehicle Sales Tax	393,710	3.63
Motor Fuels Excise	536,081	4.94
Alcoholic Beverage	56,399	.52
Cigarette	180,571	1.66
Tobacco Products	13,278	.12
Controlled Substances	112	*
Mortgage Registry	48,515	.45
Deed Transfer	46,246	.43
Lawful Gambling Taxes	62,322	.57
Pari-mutuel	854	.01
Sports Bookmaking	3	*
Insurance Premiums	156,369	1.44
Health Care Surcharges	124,818	1.15
MinnesotaCare Taxes	149,334	1.38
Mining Occupation	2,748	.03
Motor Vehicle Reg.	476,222	4.39
Airflight Property	8,872	.08
Aircraft Registration	3,307	.03
Rural Electric Co-ops	46	*
Hazardous Waste	1,569	.01
Metropolitan Landfill	2,154	.02
Solid Waste Assessments	21,390	.20
Total	\$10,858,550	100.00%

* Less than .005%

Addendum to
the Revised 1996 Edition of
the Minnesota Tax Handbook

This supplement to the 1996 Revised Edition of the Minnesota Tax Handbook contains the major tax law changes enacted in the regular and special sessions of the 1997 Minnesota Legislature. The law changes are listed by tax, with page references to the Revised 1996 Edition.

Publication of a new tax handbook is scheduled for the latter part of 1998 and will include any 1998 law changes.

Minnesota Department of Revenue
Tax Research Division

History of Major Changes

Individual Income Tax, Page 7

- 1997 - One-time refundable credit enacted for 1997 equal to 20% of property taxes paid by homeowners and renters.
- Dependent education expense deduction extended to nonitemizers and to expenses for tutoring and summer school, also computer and educational software up to \$200 per family. Maximum deduction increased from \$650 to \$1,625 for a child in K-6th grade and from \$1,000 to \$2,500 for grades 7-12. Effective tax year 1998.
- Refundable credit enacted equal to education expenses up to \$1,000 per child, \$2,000 per family, for families with income of \$33,500 or less, effective tax year 1998. Expenses same as for the deduction except for school tuition.
- Working family credit increased from 15% to 25% of the federal earned income credit for taxpayers with children, effective tax year 1998.
- Nonrefundable credit enacted for increases in cabin property taxes for 1998 and 1999.
- Urban homestead program in airport zone sunsetted.

Corporation Franchise Tax, Page 15

- 1997 - Limited job training credit enacted.

General Sales and Use Tax, Page 23

- 1997 - Exemptions enacted for: replacement capital equipment (7/1/98); materials used in providing taxable services (7/1/99); and specified types of facilities.

- Exemption for used farm machinery made permanent.
- Tax extended to more types of prepared food.
- Analgesic exemption extended to all types of analgesics.
- Purchase of prepaid telephone calling cards made subject to tax; telephone services purchased with a prepaid card exempted.

Motor Vehicle Sales Tax, Page 26

- 1997 - Exemption enacted for vehicles donated to a 501(c)(3) organization.

Insurance Premiums Taxes, Page 47

- 1997 - One-year exemption enacted for health maintenance organizations, nonprofit health service plan corporations, and community integrated service networks that meet specified cost containment goals for 1996 and also for 1997.
- For each year after 1999, the 1% premiums tax on health maintenance organizations, nonprofit health service plan corporations, and community integrated service networks not imposed unless a structural deficit is forecast for the Health Care Access Fund.

Minnesota Care Taxes, Pages 50-53

- 1997 - Rate reduced from 2% to 1.5% for 1998 and 1999. The 1.5% rate is extended to 2000 and 2001 if estimated that the structural balance for the Health Care Access Fund will remain positive.
- Exemption for certain home health care providers extended to include all such providers.
 - Medical supplies, appliances, and equipment removed from tax base, except for hearing aids and prescription eyewear; pharmacy tax repealed.
 - Research deduction sunsetted after 1999.
 - Research credit enacted for hospitals and health care providers equal to 2.5% of expenditures for qualifying research, effective in 2000.

Solid Waste Generator Assessments, Page 66

- 1997 - Solid waste generator assessments repealed along with the sales tax on mixed municipal solid waste and replaced by the solid waste management tax equal to 9.75% of sales price for residential and 17% for commercial, effective 1/1/98.

General Property Tax, Page 77

- 1997 - Class rates reduced for most types of property, including homesteads (2nd tier), commercial/industrial, apartments, cabins (1st tier), and Class 5.
- Brackets changed for homesteads and commercial/industrial property.
 - New classifications created for migrant housing, residential nonhomestead single unit property, and qualifying golf courses.
 - Education homestead credit enacted equal to 32% of the property's general education levy, with a maximum credit of \$225 per homestead.
 - Property tax reform account established.
 - Levy limitations enacted for counties and for cities over 2,500 population for pay 1998 and 1999 only.
 - One-time rebate enacted as a refundable income tax credit for homeowners and renters equal to 20% of property taxes paid in 1997.
 - Property tax deferral program enacted for qualifying senior citizens, beginning pay 1999.
 - Limited market value program extended for three years to 2001; calculation modified.
 - Nonrefundable income tax credit enacted for increases in cabin property taxes, for taxes payable in 1998 and 1999 only.
 - For property tax refund, rent constituting property taxes changed to equal 18% of gross rent.
 - Property tax refund on the tax statement repealed.

Mining Production Taxes, Page 83

- 1997 - Additional tax of 3¢ per ton imposed for each 1% that the iron content exceeds 72%.
- Distribution modified.

Local Sales Taxes, Page 89

- 1997 - Model rules for local sales taxes enacted.
- Willmar authorized to impose a general sales and use tax of up to 0.5% and an excise tax of up to \$20 per vehicle. Proceeds for acquisition, construction, and improvement of public library.
 - Disposition modified for Cook County sales tax.
 - Disposition modified for St. Paul sales tax.

Sand and Gravel Production Tax, Page 92

- 1997 - Authority to impose the tax extended to Carlton, Pope, and St. Louis counties.

Rates of Major State Taxes As of December 31, 1997

Individual Income Tax: Tax Year 1998

	Rates and Taxable Income Brackets		
	6% up to	8%	8.5% over
Married Joint	\$24,800	\$24,801-\$98,540	\$98,540
Married Sep.	\$12,400	\$12,401-\$49,270	\$49,270
Single	\$16,960	\$16,961-\$55,730	\$55,730
Head of Hshld.	\$20,890	\$20,891-\$83,930	\$83,930

Corporation Franchise Tax: 9.8%

General Sales and Use Tax:

General rate	6.5%
Liquor and beer, on-sale and off-sale	9.0%
Farm machinery; logging equipment	2.5%
Replacement capital equipment	
7/1/97 - 6/30/98	2.9%
7/1/98 and after	exempt

Motor Vehicle Sales Tax: 6.5%

Motor Fuels Excise Taxes

Highway fuels:	20¢ per gallon
Aviation fuels:	0.5¢ - 5¢ per gallon
Other rates apply to LPG, LNG, and CNG	

Alcoholic Beverage Taxes

Distilled spirits:	\$5.03 per gallon
Beer: more than 3.2%	\$4.60 per barrel
3.2% or less:	\$2.40 per barrel
Wine:	\$.30 - \$3.52 per gallon

Cigarette Tax: 48¢ per pack of 20 cigarettes

Tobacco Products Tax: 35% of wholesale price

Mortgage Registry Tax: 23¢ per \$100 of principal debt

Deed Transfer Tax: \$1.65 per \$500 of consideration

Motor Vehicle Registration Tax: \$10 plus 1.25% of base value based on age for passenger cars, pickup trucks, and vans. Trucks, tractors, and buses based on type, weight, and age of the vehicle.