



Statement of Position Correction of TIF Errors

The TIF Act includes a provision that permits corrections by a county auditor of errors or mistakes.¹ The provision establishes a procedure that allows a county auditor to correct an error or mistake in any TIF district no matter when it was certified or when the error occurred.²

An error or mistake may have occurred, among other reasons, because of factual miscommunication between an authority and the county auditor, a mix-up in property identification numbers (PINs) of parcels in the TIF district, inaccurate reporting of district terms, or incorrect calculation of the original or captured tax capacity, or incorrect calculation of tax increment.

The county auditor may correct an error by taking one or more of the following actions:³

1. The original tax capacity of affected parcels can be certified at the appropriate value for a later taxes-payable year and the duration of the district can be extended to compensate.
2. Affected parcels in the district can be recertified and the duration of the district can be extended to compensate.
3. The original tax capacity rate for the district can be recertified or corrected.
4. The tax rates of one or more of the taxing districts imposing taxes on the TIF district (county, city, or school district) can be adjusted for one or more years to recoup revenues advanced by the county or other entity to replace reduced increments.
5. Other appropriate action can be taken so the amount of increment compensates for or offsets any error or mistake. The action must correctly reflect application of the law.

The discovery of an error or mistake is often made by a development authority or municipality, and the authority or municipality often initiates a request to the county auditor for the correction. The decision as to whether to correct the error or mistake is made by the county auditor. The county auditor may request assistance from the Department of Revenue in working out a viable change or adjustment before deciding to make a correction.

At least 30 days before the county auditor exercises authority to correct an error, the county auditor must notify the development authority and the municipality, in writing, of the auditor's intent.⁴ This written notification must include supporting information describing the reason for the proposed correction. If the municipality or authority objects within the 30-day notification period, the matter is

¹ See Minn. Stat. § 469.177, subd. 13. The TIF Act can be found at Minn. Stat. §§ 469.174 to 469.1794 inclusive, as amended.

² See the effective date language for 2008 Minn. Laws ch. 36, art. 5, § 12.

³ Minn. Stat. § 469.177, subd. 13 (a) (1) through (5).

⁴ Minn. Stat. § 469.177, subd. 13 (b).

then submitted to the Commissioner of Revenue, who must first consult with the Office of the State Auditor, for a decision or resolution of the dispute.

Once a correction is made, notification of the correction must be provided to the Commissioner of Revenue and the Office of the State Auditor (OSA).⁵ Notification may be made to the OSA by emailing a summary of the correction, along with a copy of the notification made to the authority and any other appropriate documentation, to tif@osa.state.mn.us.

⁵ Minn. Stat. §469.177, subd. 13 (c).