

Journal of the Senate

SECOND REGULAR SESSION

SIXTY-THIRD DAY—TUESDAY, MAY 1, 2012

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

President Kinder in the Chair.

Reverend Carl Gauck offered the following prayer:

“So let us not grow weary in doing what is right, for we will reap at harvest time, if we don’t give up.” (Galatians 6:9)

Gracious God, we have begun having those long days with several yet to come. Give us the strength to persist in spite of the obstacles that cross our path and do what is needful and right. May we face frustrations with steady calm minds that are open to what is possible and deal with each other with respect and courtesy for we know each is Your child and of worth. Keep us mindful of the service we each have been called to perform. In Your Holy Name we pray. Amen.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was recited.

A quorum being established, the Senate proceeded with its business.

The Journal of the previous day was read and approved.

Senator Dempsey announced photographers from KRCCG-TV were given permission to take pictures in the Senate Chamber.

The following Senators were present during the day’s proceedings:

Present—Senators

Brown	Callahan	Chappelle-Nadal	Crowell	Cunningham	Curls	Dempsey	Dixon
Engler	Goodman	Green	Justus	Keaveny	Kehoe	Kraus	Lager
Lamping	Lembke	Mayer	McKenna	Munzlinger	Nieves	Parson	Pearce
Purgason	Richard	Ridgeway	Rupp	Schaaf	Schaefer	Schmitt	Stouffer
Wasson	Wright-Jones—34						

Absent—Senators—None

Absent with leave—Senators—None

Vacancies—None

The Lieutenant Governor was present.

RESOLUTIONS

Senator Kehoe offered Senate Resolution No. 2026, regarding Jack Schnieders, Jefferson City, which was adopted.

Senator Kehoe offered Senate Resolution No. 2027, regarding Don Schnieders, Jefferson City, which was adopted.

Senator Kehoe offered Senate Resolution No. 2028, regarding the Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. John Fred Loman, Versailles, which was adopted.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

The following messages were received from the House of Representatives through its Chief Clerk:

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the Speaker has appointed the following on conferees to act with a like committee from the Senate on **HCS for SB 568**, as amended. Representatives: Franz, Silvey, Brown (116), Webber and Meadows.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House has adopted **SS for HCS for HB 2001** and has taken up and passed **SS for HCS for HB 2001**.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House refuses to adopt **SS for SCS for HCS for HB 2002** and requests the Senate to recede from its position and failing to do so grant the House a conference thereon.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House refuses to adopt **SS for SCS for HCS for HB 2003** and requests the Senate to recede from its position and failing to do so grant the House a conference thereon.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House refuses to adopt **SS for SCS for HCS for HB 2004** and requests the Senate to recede from its position and failing to do so grant the House a conference thereon.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House refuses to adopt **SS for SCS for HCS for HB 2005** and requests the Senate to recede from its position and failing to do so grant the House a conference thereon.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House refuses to adopt **SS for SCS for HCS for HB 2006**, as amended, and requests the Senate to recede from its position and failing to do so grant the House a conference thereon.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House refuses to adopt **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 2007** and requests the Senate to recede from its position and failing to do so grant the House a conference thereon.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House refuses to adopt **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 2008** and requests the Senate to recede from its position and failing to do so grant the House a conference thereon.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House refuses to adopt **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 2009** and requests the Senate to recede from its position and failing to do so grant the House a conference thereon.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House refuses to adopt **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 2010** and requests the Senate to recede from its position and failing to do so grant the House a conference thereon.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House refuses to adopt **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 2011**, as amended, and requests the Senate to recede from its position and failing to do so grant the House a conference thereon.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House refuses to adopt **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 2012** and requests the Senate to recede from its position and failing to do so grant the House a conference thereon.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House refuses to adopt **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 2013** and requests the Senate to recede from its position and failing to do so grant the House a conference thereon.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House has taken up and passed **HCS No. 2** for **HB 1475**, entitled:

An Act to amend chapter 577, RSMo, by adding thereto one new section relating to tanning facilities, with a penalty provision.

In which the concurrence of the Senate is respectfully requested.

Read 1st time.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House has taken up and passed **HCS** for **SCS** for **SB 569**, entitled:

An Act to repeal sections 52.010, 54.033, 54.040, 54.330, 78.090, 115.123, 115.241, 115.342, 115.637, and 115.761, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof ten new sections relating to elections, with a penalty provision.

With House Amendment Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 569, Page 3, Section 78.090, Line 23, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“79.070. No person shall be an alderman unless he or she is at least [twenty-one] **eighteen** years of age, a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant and resident of the city for one year next preceding his or her election, and a resident, at the time he or she files and during the time he or she serves, of the ward from which he or she is elected.”; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 2

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 569, Page 3, Section 78.090, Line 23 by inserting after said line the following:

“99.845. 1. A municipality, either at the time a redevelopment project is approved or, in the event a municipality has undertaken acts establishing a redevelopment plan and redevelopment project and has designated a redevelopment area after the passage and approval of sections 99.800 to 99.865 but prior to August 13, 1982, which acts are in conformance with the procedures of sections 99.800 to 99.865, may adopt tax increment allocation financing by passing an ordinance providing that after the total equalized assessed valuation of the taxable real property in a redevelopment project exceeds the certified total initial equalized assessed valuation of the taxable real property in the redevelopment project, the ad valorem taxes, and payments in lieu of taxes, if any, arising from the levies upon taxable real property in such redevelopment project by taxing districts and tax rates determined in the manner provided in subsection 2 of section 99.855 each year after the effective date of the ordinance until redevelopment costs have been paid shall be divided as follows:

(1) That portion of taxes, penalties and interest levied upon each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property which is attributable to the initial equalized assessed value of each such taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property in the area selected for the redevelopment project shall be allocated to and, when collected, shall be paid by the county collector to the respective affected taxing districts in the manner required by law in the absence of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing;

(2) (a) Payments in lieu of taxes attributable to the increase in the current equalized assessed valuation of each taxable lot, block, tract, or parcel of real property in the area selected for the redevelopment project and any applicable penalty and interest over and above the initial equalized assessed value of each such unit of property in the area selected for the redevelopment project shall be allocated to and, when collected, shall be paid to the municipal treasurer who shall deposit such payment in lieu of taxes into a special fund called the “Special Allocation Fund” of the municipality for the purpose of paying redevelopment costs and obligations incurred in the payment thereof. Payments in lieu of taxes which are due and owing shall constitute a lien against the real estate of the redevelopment project from which they are derived and shall be collected in the same manner as the real property tax, including the assessment of penalties and interest

where applicable. The municipality may, in the ordinance, pledge the funds in the special allocation fund for the payment of such costs and obligations and provide for the collection of payments in lieu of taxes, the lien of which may be foreclosed in the same manner as a special assessment lien as provided in section 88.861. No part of the current equalized assessed valuation of each lot, block, tract, or parcel of property in the area selected for the redevelopment project attributable to any increase above the total initial equalized assessed value of such properties shall be used in calculating the general state school aid formula provided for in section 163.031 until such time as all redevelopment costs have been paid as provided for in this section and section 99.850;

(b) Notwithstanding any provisions of this section to the contrary, for purposes of determining the limitation on indebtedness of local government pursuant to article VI, section 26(b) of the Missouri Constitution, the current equalized assessed value of the property in an area selected for redevelopment attributable to the increase above the total initial equalized assessed valuation shall be included in the value of taxable tangible property as shown on the last completed assessment for state or county purposes;

(c) The county assessor shall include the current assessed value of all property within the taxing district in the aggregate valuation of assessed property entered upon the assessor's book and verified pursuant to section 137.245, and such value shall be utilized for the purpose of the debt limitation on local government pursuant to article VI, section 26(b) of the Missouri Constitution;

(3) For purposes of this section, "levies upon taxable real property in such redevelopment project by taxing districts" shall not include the blind pension fund tax levied under the authority of article III, section 38(b) of the Missouri Constitution, or the merchants' and manufacturers' inventory replacement tax levied under the authority of subsection 2 of section 6 of article X of the Missouri Constitution, except in redevelopment project areas in which tax increment financing has been adopted by ordinance pursuant to a plan approved by vote of the governing body of the municipality taken after August 13, 1982, and before January 1, 1998.

2. In addition to the payments in lieu of taxes described in subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of this section, for redevelopment plans and projects adopted or redevelopment projects approved by ordinance after July 12, 1990, and prior to August 31, 1991, fifty percent of the total additional revenue from taxes, penalties and interest imposed by the municipality, or other taxing districts, which are generated by economic activities within the area of the redevelopment project over the amount of such taxes generated by economic activities within the area of the redevelopment project in the calendar year prior to the adoption of the redevelopment project by ordinance, while tax increment financing remains in effect, but excluding taxes imposed on sales or charges for sleeping rooms paid by transient guests of hotels and motels, taxes levied pursuant to section 70.500, licenses, fees or special assessments other than payments in lieu of taxes and any penalty and interest thereon, or, effective January 1, 1998, taxes levied pursuant to section 94.660, for the purpose of public transportation, shall be allocated to, and paid by the local political subdivision collecting officer to the treasurer or other designated financial officer of the municipality, who shall deposit such funds in a separate segregated account within the special allocation fund. Any provision of an agreement, contract or covenant entered into prior to July 12, 1990, between a municipality and any other political subdivision which provides for an appropriation of other municipal revenues to the special allocation fund shall be and remain enforceable.

3. In addition to the payments in lieu of taxes described in subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of this section, for redevelopment plans and projects adopted or redevelopment projects approved by ordinance after

August 31, 1991, fifty percent of the total additional revenue from taxes, penalties and interest which are imposed by the municipality or other taxing districts, and which are generated by economic activities within the area of the redevelopment project over the amount of such taxes generated by economic activities within the area of the redevelopment project in the calendar year prior to the adoption of the redevelopment project by ordinance, while tax increment financing remains in effect, but excluding personal property taxes, taxes imposed on sales or charges for sleeping rooms paid by transient guests of hotels and motels, taxes levied pursuant to section 70.500, taxes levied for the purpose of public transportation pursuant to section 94.660, licenses, fees or special assessments other than payments in lieu of taxes and penalties and interest thereon, or any sales tax imposed by a county with a charter form of government and with more than six hundred thousand but fewer than seven hundred thousand inhabitants, for the purpose of sports stadium improvement **or levied by such county under section 238.410 for the purpose of the county transit authority operating transportation facilities**, shall be allocated to, and paid by the local political subdivision collecting officer to the treasurer or other designated financial officer of the municipality, who shall deposit such funds in a separate segregated account within the special allocation fund.

4. Beginning January 1, 1998, for redevelopment plans and projects adopted or redevelopment projects approved by ordinance and which have complied with subsections 4 to 12 of this section, in addition to the payments in lieu of taxes and economic activity taxes described in subsections 1, 2 and 3 of this section, up to fifty percent of the new state revenues, as defined in subsection 8 of this section, estimated for the businesses within the project area and identified by the municipality in the application required by subsection 10 of this section, over and above the amount of such taxes reported by businesses within the project area as identified by the municipality in their application prior to the approval of the redevelopment project by ordinance, while tax increment financing remains in effect, may be available for appropriation by the general assembly as provided in subsection 10 of this section to the department of economic development supplemental tax increment financing fund, from the general revenue fund, for distribution to the treasurer or other designated financial officer of the municipality with approved plans or projects.

5. The treasurer or other designated financial officer of the municipality with approved plans or projects shall deposit such funds in a separate segregated account within the special allocation fund established pursuant to section 99.805.

6. No transfer from the general revenue fund to the Missouri supplemental tax increment financing fund shall be made unless an appropriation is made from the general revenue fund for that purpose. No municipality shall commit any state revenues prior to an appropriation being made for that project. For all redevelopment plans or projects adopted or approved after December 23, 1997, appropriations from the new state revenues shall not be distributed from the Missouri supplemental tax increment financing fund into the special allocation fund unless the municipality's redevelopment plan ensures that one hundred percent of payments in lieu of taxes and fifty percent of economic activity taxes generated by the project shall be used for eligible redevelopment project costs while tax increment financing remains in effect. This account shall be separate from the account into which payments in lieu of taxes are deposited, and separate from the account into which economic activity taxes are deposited.

7. In order for the redevelopment plan or project to be eligible to receive the revenue described in subsection 4 of this section, the municipality shall comply with the requirements of subsection 10 of this section prior to the time the project or plan is adopted or approved by ordinance. The director of the department of economic development and the commissioner of the office of administration may waive the requirement that the municipality's application be submitted prior to the redevelopment plan's or project's

adoption or the redevelopment plan's or project's approval by ordinance.

8. For purposes of this section, "new state revenues" means:

(1) The incremental increase in the general revenue portion of state sales tax revenues received pursuant to section 144.020, excluding sales taxes that are constitutionally dedicated, taxes deposited to the school district trust fund in accordance with section 144.701, sales and use taxes on motor vehicles, trailers, boats and outboard motors and future sales taxes earmarked by law. In no event shall the incremental increase include any amounts attributable to retail sales unless the municipality or authority has proven to the Missouri development finance board and the department of economic development and such entities have made a finding that the sales tax increment attributable to retail sales is from new sources which did not exist in the state during the baseline year. The incremental increase in the general revenue portion of state sales tax revenues for an existing or relocated facility shall be the amount that current state sales tax revenue exceeds the state sales tax revenue in the base year as stated in the redevelopment plan as provided in subsection 10 of this section; or

(2) The state income tax withheld on behalf of new employees by the employer pursuant to section 143.221 at the business located within the project as identified by the municipality. The state income tax withholding allowed by this section shall be the municipality's estimate of the amount of state income tax withheld by the employer within the redevelopment area for new employees who fill new jobs directly created by the tax increment financing project.

9. Subsection 4 of this section shall apply only to blighted areas located in enterprise zones, pursuant to sections 135.200 to 135.256, blighted areas located in federal empowerment zones, or to blighted areas located in central business districts or urban core areas of cities which districts or urban core areas at the time of approval of the project by ordinance, provided that the enterprise zones, federal empowerment zones or blighted areas contained one or more buildings at least fifty years old; and

(1) Suffered from generally declining population or property taxes over the twenty-year period immediately preceding the area's designation as a project area by ordinance; or

(2) Was a historic hotel located in a county of the first classification without a charter form of government with a population according to the most recent federal decennial census in excess of one hundred fifty thousand and containing a portion of a city with a population according to the most recent federal decennial census in excess of three hundred fifty thousand.

10. The initial appropriation of up to fifty percent of the new state revenues authorized pursuant to subsections 4 and 5 of this section shall not be made to or distributed by the department of economic development to a municipality until all of the following conditions have been satisfied:

(1) The director of the department of economic development or his or her designee and the commissioner of the office of administration or his or her designee have approved a tax increment financing application made by the municipality for the appropriation of the new state revenues. The municipality shall include in the application the following items in addition to the items in section 99.810:

(a) The tax increment financing district or redevelopment area, including the businesses identified within the redevelopment area;

(b) The base year of state sales tax revenues or the base year of state income tax withheld on behalf of existing employees, reported by existing businesses within the project area prior to approval of the

redevelopment project;

(c) The estimate of the incremental increase in the general revenue portion of state sales tax revenue or the estimate for the state income tax withheld by the employer on behalf of new employees expected to fill new jobs created within the redevelopment area after redevelopment;

(d) The official statement of any bond issue pursuant to this subsection after December 23, 1997;

(e) An affidavit that is signed by the developer or developers attesting that the provisions of subdivision (1) of **subsection 1 of** section 99.810 have been met and specifying that the redevelopment area would not be reasonably anticipated to be developed without the appropriation of the new state revenues;

(f) The cost-benefit analysis required by section 99.810 includes a study of the fiscal impact on the state of Missouri; and

(g) The statement of election between the use of the incremental increase of the general revenue portion of the state sales tax revenues or the state income tax withheld by employers on behalf of new employees who fill new jobs created in the redevelopment area;

(h) The name, street and mailing address, and phone number of the mayor or chief executive officer of the municipality;

(i) The street address of the development site;

(j) The three-digit North American Industry Classification System number or numbers characterizing the development project;

(k) The estimated development project costs;

(l) The anticipated sources of funds to pay such development project costs;

(m) Evidence of the commitments to finance such development project costs;

(n) The anticipated type and term of the sources of funds to pay such development project costs;

(o) The anticipated type and terms of the obligations to be issued;

(p) The most recent equalized assessed valuation of the property within the development project area;

(q) An estimate as to the equalized assessed valuation after the development project area is developed in accordance with a development plan;

(r) The general land uses to apply in the development area;

(s) The total number of individuals employed in the development area, broken down by full-time, part-time, and temporary positions;

(t) The total number of full-time equivalent positions in the development area;

(u) The current gross wages, state income tax withholdings, and federal income tax withholdings for individuals employed in the development area;

(v) The total number of individuals employed in this state by the corporate parent of any business benefitting from public expenditures in the development area, and all subsidiaries thereof, as of December thirty-first of the prior fiscal year, broken down by full-time, part-time, and temporary positions;

(w) The number of new jobs to be created by any business benefitting from public expenditures in the

development area, broken down by full-time, part-time, and temporary positions;

(x) The average hourly wage to be paid to all current and new employees at the project site, broken down by full-time, part-time, and temporary positions;

(y) For project sites located in a metropolitan statistical area, as defined by the federal Office of Management and Budget, the average hourly wage paid to nonmanagerial employees in this state for the industries involved at the project, as established by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics;

(z) For project sites located outside of metropolitan statistical areas, the average weekly wage paid to nonmanagerial employees in the county for industries involved at the project, as established by the United States Department of Commerce;

(aa) A list of other community and economic benefits to result from the project;

(bb) A list of all development subsidies that any business benefitting from public expenditures in the development area has previously received for the project, and the name of any other granting body from which such subsidies are sought;

(cc) A list of all other public investments made or to be made by this state or units of local government to support infrastructure or other needs generated by the project for which the funding pursuant to this section is being sought;

(dd) A statement as to whether the development project may reduce employment at any other site, within or without the state, resulting from automation, merger, acquisition, corporate restructuring, relocation, or other business activity;

(ee) A statement as to whether or not the project involves the relocation of work from another address and if so, the number of jobs to be relocated and the address from which they are to be relocated;

(ff) A list of competing businesses in the county containing the development area and in each contiguous county;

(gg) A market study for the development area;

(hh) A certification by the chief officer of the applicant as to the accuracy of the development plan;

(2) The methodologies used in the application for determining the base year and determining the estimate of the incremental increase in the general revenue portion of the state sales tax revenues or the state income tax withheld by employers on behalf of new employees who fill new jobs created in the redevelopment area shall be approved by the director of the department of economic development or his or her designee and the commissioner of the office of administration or his or her designee. Upon approval of the application, the director of the department of economic development or his or her designee and the commissioner of the office of administration or his or her designee shall issue a certificate of approval. The department of economic development may request the appropriation following application approval;

(3) The appropriation shall be either a portion of the estimate of the incremental increase in the general revenue portion of state sales tax revenues in the redevelopment area or a portion of the estimate of the state income tax withheld by the employer on behalf of new employees who fill new jobs created in the redevelopment area as indicated in the municipality's application, approved by the director of the department of economic development or his or her designee and the commissioner of the office of administration or his or her designee. At no time shall the annual amount of the new state revenues approved

for disbursements from the Missouri supplemental tax increment financing fund exceed thirty-two million dollars;

(4) Redevelopment plans and projects receiving new state revenues shall have a duration of up to fifteen years, unless prior approval for a longer term is given by the director of the department of economic development or his or her designee and the commissioner of the office of administration or his or her designee; except that, in no case shall the duration exceed twenty-three years.

11. In addition to the areas authorized in subsection 9 of this section, the funding authorized pursuant to subsection 4 of this section shall also be available in a federally approved levee district, where construction of a levee begins after December 23, 1997, and which is contained within a county of the first classification without a charter form of government with a population between fifty thousand and one hundred thousand inhabitants which contains all or part of a city with a population in excess of four hundred thousand or more inhabitants.

12. There is hereby established within the state treasury a special fund to be known as the "Missouri Supplemental Tax Increment Financing Fund", to be administered by the department of economic development. The department shall annually distribute from the Missouri supplemental tax increment financing fund the amount of the new state revenues as appropriated as provided in the provisions of subsections 4 and 5 of this section if and only if the conditions of subsection 10 of this section are met. The fund shall also consist of any gifts, contributions, grants or bequests received from federal, private or other sources. Moneys in the Missouri supplemental tax increment financing fund shall be disbursed per project pursuant to state appropriations.

13. Redevelopment project costs may include, at the prerogative of the state, the portion of salaries and expenses of the department of economic development and the department of revenue reasonably allocable to each redevelopment project approved for disbursements from the Missouri supplemental tax increment financing fund for the ongoing administrative functions associated with such redevelopment project. Such amounts shall be recovered from new state revenues deposited into the Missouri supplemental tax increment financing fund created under this section.

14. For redevelopment plans or projects approved by ordinance that result in net new jobs from the relocation of a national headquarters from another state to the area of the redevelopment project, the economic activity taxes and new state tax revenues shall not be based on a calculation of the incremental increase in taxes as compared to the base year or prior calendar year for such redevelopment project, rather the incremental increase shall be the amount of total taxes generated from the net new jobs brought in by the national headquarters from another state. In no event shall this subsection be construed to allow a redevelopment project to receive an appropriation in excess of up to fifty percent of the new state revenues."; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 3

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 569, Page 1, Section A, Line 4, by inserting after all of said line the following:

"26.016. In the case of any vacancy for any cause in the office of lieutenant governor, the governor shall appoint an acting lieutenant governor to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term in which the vacancy occurred until a successor is elected and qualified at the next election scheduled for the

lieutenant governor under section 105.031. In cases of impeachment as provided in chapter 106, the lieutenant governor shall be suspended until the impeachment is determined. If the lieutenant governor is acquitted, the lieutenant governor shall be reinstated to office and the acting lieutenant governor shall be relieved of the duties of the office. If the lieutenant governor is convicted, the vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as provided in this section.

27.015. In the case of any vacancy for any cause in the office of attorney general, the governor shall appoint an acting attorney general to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term in which the vacancy occurred until a successor is elected and qualified at the next election scheduled for the attorney general under section 105.031. The acting attorney general shall take charge of such office and superintend the business of the office until a successor is elected and qualified. In cases of impeachment as provided in chapter 106, the attorney general shall be suspended until the impeachment is determined. If the attorney general is acquitted, the attorney general shall be reinstated to office and the acting attorney general shall be relieved of the duties of the office. If the attorney general is convicted, the vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as provided in this section.

28.190. In case of death, resignation, removal from office, impeachment, or vacancy from any cause in the office of secretary of state, the governor shall immediately appoint [a qualified person] **an acting secretary of state** to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term in which such vacancy occurred [and] until [his] a successor is elected [or appointed, commissioned] and qualified; and the governor shall take charge of the office and superintend its business until such person is appointed, commissioned and qualified; except that in case of impeachment the governor shall appoint a qualified person to serve only until such impeachment is determined, when the suspended officer, if acquitted, shall be reinstated in office, or if the suspended officer is convicted, a new appointment shall be made by the governor as in the case of other vacancies] **at the next election scheduled for the secretary of state under section 105.031. In cases of impeachment as provided in chapter 106, the secretary of state shall be suspended until the impeachment is determined. If the secretary of state is acquitted, the secretary of state shall be reinstated to office and the acting secretary of state shall be relieved of the duties of the office. If the secretary of state is convicted, the vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as provided in this section.**

29.280. When a vacancy occurs in the office of state auditor, the governor shall immediately appoint an **acting** auditor to fill such vacancy for the residue of the term in which the vacancy occurred[, and] until [his] a successor is elected [or appointed, commissioned] and qualified **at the next election scheduled for the state auditor under section 105.031. The acting auditor shall take charge of such office and superintend the business of the office until a successor is elected and qualified. In cases of impeachment as provided in chapter 106, the auditor shall be suspended until the impeachment is determined. If the auditor is acquitted, the auditor shall be reinstated to office and the acting auditor shall be relieved of the duties of the office. If the auditor is convicted, the vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as provided in this section.**

30.060. In case of death, resignation, removal from office, impeachment, or vacancy from any cause[,] in the office of the state treasurer, the governor shall **appoint an acting state treasurer to fill such vacancy for the remainder of the term in which such vacancy occurred until a successor is elected and qualified at the next election scheduled for the state treasurer under section 105.031. The acting state treasurer shall take charge of such office and superintend the business thereof until a successor is**

[appointed, commissioned] **elected** and qualified [except]. In case of impeachment, [when no appointment shall be made until a determination of the matter is had, when, in the event of an acquittal, the suspended officer shall be reinstated in office] **the state treasurer shall be suspended until the impeachment is determined. If the state treasurer is acquitted, the state treasurer shall be reinstated to office and the acting state treasurer shall be relieved of the duties of the office. If the treasurer is convicted, the vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as provided in this section.**

30.080. Immediately after the appointment **or election** and qualification of a state treasurer, made to fill any vacancy occurring in said office, or the resumption of [his] duties by said officer, after the removal of any disability or temporary suspension therefrom the general assembly if in session, or, if such assembly be not in session, then the governor, shall cause a settlement to be made of the accounts of the former state treasurer, or any such office ad interim, remaining unsettled, and ascertain what balance, if any, is due the state or such officer, as the case may be.”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 3, Section 78.090, Line 23, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“105.030. **1.** Whenever any vacancy, caused in any manner or by any means whatsoever, occurs or exists in any state or county office originally filled by election of the people, other than in the offices of lieutenant governor, **attorney general, secretary of state, state auditor, state treasurer,** state senator or representative, sheriff, or recorder of deeds in the city of St. Louis, the vacancy shall **only** be filled by appointment by the governor except that when a vacancy occurs in the office of county assessor after a general election at which a person other than the incumbent has been elected, the person so elected shall be appointed to fill the remainder of the unexpired term; and the person appointed after duly qualifying and entering upon the discharge of [his] **the** duties under the appointment shall continue in office until the first Monday in January next following the first ensuing general election, at which general election a person shall be elected to fill the unexpired portion of the term, or for the ensuing regular term, as the case may be, and the person so elected shall enter upon the discharge of the duties of the office the first Monday in January next following his election, except that when the term to be filled begins on any day other than the first Monday in January, the appointee of the governor shall be entitled to hold the office until such other date. This section shall not apply to vacancies in county offices in any county which has adopted a charter for its own government under section 18, article VI of the constitution. Any vacancy in the office of recorder of deeds in the city of St. Louis shall be filled by appointment by the mayor of that city.

2. Any vacancy occurring in the offices of lieutenant governor, attorney general, secretary of state, state auditor, or state treasurer shall be filled by the appointment of an acting lieutenant governor, acting attorney general, acting secretary of state, acting state auditor, or acting state treasurer by the governor, or by a special election called for such purpose under section 105.031. No person appointed by the governor under this subsection shall be eligible to be a candidate for such office to which such person was appointed under this subsection at the election to fill such office immediately following such person’s appointment, but may be a candidate for such office after one intervening election has been held.

105.031. In the case of a vacancy for cause in the offices of senator of the United States from this state, lieutenant governor, attorney general, secretary of state, state auditor, or state treasurer, such vacancy shall be filled by a special election called by the governor at the same time as the general election when there is a general election scheduled before the expiration of the term of such offices as required by section 17, article IV, Constitution of Missouri, or Amendment XVII of the

Constitution of the United States. If there is no general election scheduled prior to the expiration of the term of such offices, then the acting official appointed by the governor shall serve out the remainder of the full term in office. The candidate elected and qualified at a special election held on the general election day shall take office on January first immediately following such election, and shall relieve any acting official filling such vacancy of the duties of the office.

105.040. Whenever a vacancy in the office of senator of the United States from this state exists, the governor [, unless otherwise provided by law,] shall appoint [a person to fill such vacancy, who shall continue in office until a successor shall have been duly elected and qualified according to law] **an acting senator of the United States to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term in which the vacancy occurred until a successor is elected and qualified at the next election under section 105.031.**

105.050. If any vacancy shall happen from any cause in the office of the [attorney general,] circuit attorney, prosecuting attorney or assistant prosecuting attorney, the governor, upon being satisfied that such vacancy exists, shall appoint some competent person to fill the same until the next regular election for [attorney general,] prosecuting attorney or assistant prosecuting attorney, as the case may be; provided, in the case of a vacancy in the office of prosecuting attorney, if there is no qualified person in the county who can or will accept such appointment, then the governor may appoint any person who possesses all the qualifications set forth in section 56.010, RSMo, except the qualification as to residence.”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 8, Section 115.761, Line 31, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“[30.070. When a vacancy occurs in the office of state treasurer, the governor shall immediately appoint a state treasurer to fill such vacancy for the residue of the term in which the vacancy occurred, and until his successor is elected or appointed, commissioned and qualified.]”; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 4

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 0569, Section 54.330, Page 2, Line 16, by inserting the following after all of said Line:

“67.5000. A parks, trails, and greenways district may be created, incorporated, and managed pursuant to sections 67.5000 to 67.5038 and once created may exercise the powers given to that district pursuant to section 67.5006. A district shall include a county with a charter form of government and with more than six hundred thousand but fewer than seven hundred thousand inhabitants. Any recreation system or public parks system that exists within a district established pursuant to sections 67.5000 to 67.5038 shall remain in existence with the same powers and responsibilities it had prior to the establishment of such district. Nothing in sections 67.5000 to 67.5038 shall be construed in any manner to limit or prohibit:

- (1) Later establishment or cessation of any park or recreation system provided by law; or**
- (2) Any powers and responsibilities of any park or recreation system provided by state law.**

67.5002. When a district authorized by section 67.5000 is created, it shall be a body corporate and a political subdivision of this state and the district shall be known as “. Parks, Trails, and Greenways District”. In that name, the district may sue and be sued, issue bonds and levy and collect taxes or fees pursuant to the limitations of sections 67.5000 to 67.5038.

67.5004. Each district established pursuant to sections 67.5000 to 67.5033 shall be responsible for the planning, development, operation, and maintenance of a public system of interconnecting trails, open spaces, greenways, and parks throughout the county comprising such district, except as otherwise specifically provided for by statute. The powers and responsibilities of the district shall be supplemental to, but shall not be a substitute for, the powers and responsibilities of other parks and recreation systems located within the district or for the powers of other conservation and environmental regulatory agencies. Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to give any district the authority to regulate water quality, watershed, or land use issues in the county comprising the district.

67.5006. A parks, trails, and greenways district shall have the power to:

(1) Prepare or cause to be prepared and adopt a plan or plans for interconnecting systems of public trails, open spaces, greenways, and parks throughout the county comprising the district;

(2) Develop, supervise, improve, maintain, and take custody of an interconnecting system of public parks, trails, open spaces, greenways, and recreational facilities owned, operated, managed, or maintained by that district;

(3) Issue bonds, notes, or other obligations in furtherance of any power or duty of a district and to refund those bonds, notes, or obligations, as provided in sections 67.5032 to 67.5036;

(4) Contract with public and private entities, including other parks and recreation agencies, or individuals both within and without the state and shall have the power to contract with the United States or any agency thereof in furtherance of any power or duty of the district;

(5) Lease, purchase, own, hold, control, contract, and sell any and all rights in land, buildings, improvements, and any and all other real, personal, or property that is a combination of both; provided that, real property within a county may only be purchased by a district if a majority of the board members consent to that purchase;

(6) Receive property, both real and personal, or money that has been granted, donated, devised, or bequeathed to the district;

(7) Establish a separate district account into which all local sales taxes received from the director of the department of revenue and other funds received by that district shall be deposited;

(8) Establish and collect reasonable charges for the use of the facilities of the district;

(9) Maintain an office and staff at any place or places in this state as the district may designate and conduct its business and operations as is necessary to fulfill that district's duties, pursuant to sections 67.5000 to 67.5038; and

(10) Appoint, when the district board determines it is appropriate, advisory committees to assist the district board in the exercise of the power and duties vested in the district.

67.5008. A question, in substantially the following form, may be submitted to the voters in each county authorized to establish a district:

“Shall there be organized in the County of, state of Missouri, a parks, trails, and greenways district for the purposes of planning, developing, supervising, improving, maintaining, and taking custody of an interconnecting system of public parks, trails, open spaces, greenways, and recreational facilities within the boundaries of that district to be known as “. . . . Parks, Trails, and Greenways

District”, and further shall a local sales tax of one tenth of one cent be levied and collected in County for the support of this parks, trails, and greenways district, with forty-five percent of that revenue going to the district and fifty-five percent being returned to . . . County and the cities within the County for local park improvements?

YES

NO”

67.5010. If a majority of the votes cast by the qualified voters voting on the question submitted pursuant to section 67.5008 voted YES, then that district shall be deemed created. However, if a majority of the qualified voters cast NO votes, that district shall not be deemed created unless and until another question of whether to authorize the creation of a district and impose the one-tenth of one cent local sales tax is submitted to the qualified voters of that county and that question is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon.

67.5012. The governing body of any county located within a district established pursuant to sections 67.5000 to 67.5038 is authorized to impose by order, ordinance, or otherwise a one-tenth of one cent local sales tax on all retail sales subject to taxation pursuant to sections 144.010 to 144.525 for the purpose of funding activities that are consistent with the powers and duties of a district, as set forth in section 67.5006. The tax authorized by this section shall be in addition to all other sales taxes allowed by law. The provisions of sections 32.085 and 32.087 shall apply to each local sales tax approved pursuant to sections 67.5000 to 67.5038.

67.5014. The local sales tax authorized in section 67.5012 shall be collected and allocated in the district as follows:

(1) Forty-five percent of the local sales taxes collected as described in section 67.5012 shall be deposited by the department of revenue in the parks, trails, and greenways district fund to be administered by the board of directors of that district to pay costs associated with the planning, development, supervision, improvement, maintenance, and custody of an interconnecting system of public parks, trails, open space, greenways, and recreational facilities within the boundaries of that district. Up to five percent of the amount deposited in that parks, trails, and greenways fund shall be used for grants to local public agencies to be used for activities that are consistent with the district’s powers and duties as set forth in section 67.5006. Costs for office and project administration may be up to, but shall not exceed, fifteen percent of the amount deposited in a district fund pursuant to this subdivision;

(2) Fifteen percent of the local sales taxes collected as described in section 67.5012 shall be distributed by the department of revenue to the county to be used for planning, development, supervision, improvement, maintenance, and custody of public parks, trails, open spaces, greenways, and recreational facilities within the boundaries of a district; and

(3) Forty percent of the local sales taxes collected as described in section 67.5012 shall be distributed by the department of revenue to each of the cities in that county, in proportion to each city’s relative local sales tax contribution, to be used for planning, development, supervision, improvement, maintenance, and custody of public parks, trails, open spaces, greenways, and recreational facilities within the boundaries of a district.

67.5016. 1. Any county levying a local sales tax under the authority of sections 67.5000 to 67.5038 shall not administer or collect the tax locally, but shall utilize the services of the state department of

revenue to administer, enforce, and collect the tax. The sales tax shall be administered, enforced, and collected in the same manner and by the same procedure as other local sales taxes are levied and collected and shall be in addition to any other sales tax authorized by law. Except as modified in this section, all provisions of sections 32.085 and 32.087 shall apply to the tax imposed pursuant to this section.

2. Upon receipt of a certified copy of a resolution from the county authorizing the levy of a local sales tax, which resolution shall state the name of the district in which that county is included, the director of the department of revenue shall cause this tax to be collected at the same time and in the same manner provided for the collection of the state sales tax. All moneys derived from this local sales tax imposed under the authority of sections 67.5000 to 67.5038 and collected under the provisions of this section by the director of revenue shall be credited to a fund established for the district, which is hereby established in the state treasury, under the name of that district, as established. Any refund due on any local sales tax collected pursuant to section 67.5000 to 67.5038 shall be paid out of the sales tax refund fund and reimbursed by the director of revenue from the sales tax revenue collected under this section. All local sales tax revenue derived from the authority granted by sections 67.5000 to 67.5038 and collected from within any county, under this section, shall be remitted at least quarterly by the director of revenue to the district established by sections 67.5000 to 67.5038, the source county included in the district and the cities in that county, in the percentages set forth in section 67.5014.

67.5018. 1. The treasurer of the board of each district created shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of each district created by sections 67.5000 to 67.5038 shall be audited yearly by a certified or licensed public accountant and the report of the audit shall be approved by the board of each district created. Upon board approval, the report shall be available for inspection.

2. The accounts of the district shall be open at any reasonable time for inspection by duly authorized representatives of the county and cities included within the jurisdictional boundaries of that district.

3. Annually, no later than one hundred twenty days after the close of each district's fiscal year, the board of each district created by sections 67.5000 to 67.5038 shall cause to be prepared a report on the operations and transactions conducted by that district during the preceding year. The report shall be an open record and shall be submitted to the governing bodies of each city and county within the jurisdictional boundaries of that district commencing the year following the year in which the district is created. The board of each district shall take those actions as are reasonably required to make this report readily available to the public.

67.5020. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 99.845 to the contrary, the revenues from the local sales taxes imposed under the authority set forth in section 67.5012 shall not be allocated to and paid by the state department of revenue to any special allocation fund established by any municipality under sections 99.800 to 99.865.

67.5022. 1. When a district is created pursuant to sections 67.5000 to 67.5038, the district shall be governed by a board of directors. The presiding commissioner or elected county executive of the county with a charter form of government and with more than six hundred thousand but fewer than seven hundred thousand inhabitants shall appoint one member of the district's board of directors chosen from the residents of that county. The mayor of the largest city in that county shall appoint

two persons from the residents of that city in that county, and the mayors of the next five most populous cities in the county shall, on a rotating basis and in accordance with subsection 2 of this section, appoint four persons from the residents of those respective cities in that county to serve on the board.

2. The mayors of the second through sixth most populous cities in that county, as determined by the most recent decennial census, shall appoint the board members from the residents of those cities in the county by December 15 of each year. Representation on the board from these second through sixth most populous cities shall be on a rotating basis, as follows. In the initial year:

(1) The second most populous city shall be represented on the board, and that member shall serve for a term of one year;

(2) The third most populous city shall be represented on the board, and that member shall serve for a term of two years;

(3) The fourth most populous city shall be represented on the board, and that member shall serve for a term of three years;

(4) The fifth most populous city shall be represented on the board, and that member shall serve for a term of four years; and

(5) The sixth most populous city shall not be represented on the board.

In the second year, the sixth most populous city shall be represented on the board, and the member shall serve for a term of four years. In that second year, the second most populous city shall have no representation on the board. Membership on the board shall rotate in this manner every year thereafter, with each of the second through sixth most populous cities not being represented on the board, in this alternating basis, one of every succeeding four years.

3. The board members appointed to a district shall hold office for four-year terms; provided that, initial terms of the representative of the second through the sixth most populous cities in the county shall be of the staggered lengths as set forth in subsection 2 of this section. On the expiration of the initial terms of appointment and on the expiration of any subsequent term, the resulting vacancies shall be filled by the chief elected official of each of the represented cities and the county. All vacancies on the board shall be filled in the same manner for the duration of the term being filled. Board members shall serve until their successors are named and the successors have commenced their terms as board members. Board members shall be eligible for reappointment.

4. The chief elected official of each city or county that has membership on the board of a district may replace a board member representing that elected official's city or county at any time, in that elected official's sole discretion. Upon this removal, the chief elected official shall appoint another individual to represent that city or county on the board of directors of the district.

67.5024. Promptly after their appointment, the initial board members of a district created pursuant to sections 67.5000 to 67.5038 shall hold an organizational meeting at which they shall elect a president, secretary, treasurer, and any other officers from among their number as they may deem necessary. The members shall make and adopt bylaws, rules, and regulations for their guidance, as may be expedient and not inconsistent with sections 67.5000 to 67.5038.

67.5026. Board members shall be citizens of the United States and shall reside within the county

or city, as the case may be, from which they are appointed. No board member shall receive compensation for performance of duties as a board member. No board member shall be financially interested directly or indirectly in any contract entered into pursuant to sections 67.5000 to 67.5038.

67.5028. When a public highway, street, or road extends into or through a public trail, trail area, greenway, or park area of a district, or when a public highway, street, or road forms all or part of a suitable connection between two or more public trails, trail areas, or park areas within a district, and it is advisable by the board to make alterations in the route or width of the highway or to grade, drain, pave, or otherwise improve the highway, the board may enter into agreements, consistent with the purposes of that district, with the public authorities in control of the portion of the highway, street, or road that lies within any, or forms any part of, a connecting link to and between any, public trail, trail area, or park area of a district. Any agreement with any such public authority shall follow the procedure authorized by law for dealing with that authority, and any agreement shall provide for the payment by the board of an agreed-upon portion of the costs of that agreement. This section shall not alter the legal status of that highway, street, or road in any way.

67.5030. No district created pursuant to sections 67.5000 to 67.5038 shall be authorized to exercise the power of eminent domain.

67.5032. 1. Bonds of a district authorized by sections 67.5000 to 67.5038 shall be issued pursuant to a resolution adopted by the board of directors of that district, which resolution shall set out the estimated cost to that district of the proposed improvements, and shall further set out the amount of bonds to be issued, their purpose or purposes, their date or dates, denomination or denominations, rate or rates of interest, time or times of payment, both of principal and of interest, place or places of payment, and all other details in connection with those bonds. These bonds may be subject to provision for redemption prior to maturity, with or without premium, and at the times and upon the conditions as may be provided by the resolution.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 108.170, these bonds shall bear interest at rate or rates determined by the issuing district and shall mature within a period not exceeding twenty years and may be sold at public or private sale for not less than ninety-five percent of the principal amount of the bonds to be issued. Bonds issued by a district shall possess all of the qualities of negotiable instruments pursuant to the laws of this state.

3. These bonds may be payable to bearer, may be registered or coupon bonds and, if payable to bearer, may contain any registration provisions as to either principal and interest, or principal only, as may be provided in the resolution authorizing those bonds, which resolution may also provide for the exchange of registered and coupon bonds. These bonds and any coupons attached thereto shall be signed in the manner and by the officers of the district as may be provided by the resolution authorizing the bonds. A district may provide for the replacement of any bond that has become mutilated, destroyed, or lost.

4. Bonds issued by a district shall be payable as to principal, interest and redemption premium, if any, out of all or any part of the issuing district's parks, trails, and greenways fund, including revenues derived from local sales taxes and any other monies held by that district. Neither the board members nor any person executing the bonds shall be personally liable on those bonds by reason of the issuance of those bonds. Bonds issued pursuant to this section or section 67.5034 shall not constitute a debt, liability or obligation of this state, or any political subdivision of this state, nor shall

any of these obligations be a pledge of the faith and credit of this state, but shall be payable solely from the revenues and assets held by the issuing district. The issuance of bonds pursuant to this section or section 67.5034 shall not directly, indirectly or contingently obligate this state or any political subdivision of this state, other than the district issuing the bonds, to levy any form of taxation for those bonds or to make any appropriation for their payment. Each obligation or bond issued pursuant to this section or section 67.5034 shall contain, on its face, a statement to the effect that the issuing district shall not be obligated to pay those bonds nor the interest on those bonds, except from the revenues received by the issuing district or assets of that district lawfully pledged for that district, and that neither the good faith and credit nor the taxing power of this state or of any political subdivision of this state, other than the issuing district, is pledged to the payment of the principal of or the interest on that obligation or bond. The proceeds of these bonds shall be disbursed in the manner and pursuant to the restrictions the district may provide in the resolution authorizing the issuance of those bonds.

67.5034. 1. A district may issue negotiable refunding bonds for the purpose of refunding, extending or unifying the whole or any part of any bonds of a district then outstanding, or any bonds, notes or other obligations issued by any other public agency, public body or political subdivision in connection with any facilities to be acquired, leased or subleased by that district, which refunding bonds shall not exceed the amount necessary to refund the principal of the outstanding bonds to be refunded and the accrued interest on those bonds to the date of that refunding, together with any redemption premium, amounts necessary to establish reserve and escrow funds and all costs and expenses incurred in connection with the refunding. The board shall provide for the payment of interest and principal of any refunding bonds in the same manner as was provided for the payment of interest and principal of the bonds refunded.

2. In the event that any of the board members or officers of a district whose signatures appear on any bonds or coupons shall cease to be on the board or cease to be an officer before the delivery of those bonds, those signatures shall remain valid and sufficient for all purposes, the same as if that board member or officer had remained in office until the delivery of those bonds.

67.5036. Each district is hereby declared to be performing a public function and bonds of a district are declared to be issued for an essential public and governmental purpose and, accordingly, interest on those bonds and income from those bonds shall be exempt from income taxation by this state.

67.5038. All purchases by a district in excess of ten thousand dollars used in the construction or maintenance of any public recreational facility, trail, park, or greenway in that district shall be made pursuant to the lowest and best bid standard as provided in section 34.040 or pursuant to the lowest and best proposal standard as provided in section 34.042. The board of any district shall have the same discretion, powers and duties as granted to the commissioner of administration by sections 34.040 and 34.042.”; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 5

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 569, Page 4, Section 115.123, Line 24, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“115.315. 1. Sections 115.315 to 115.327 shall be known and may be cited as the “Fair Ballot Access

Act”.

2. Any group of persons desiring to form a new political party throughout the state, or for any congressional district, state senate district, state representative district or circuit judge district, shall file a petition with the secretary of state. Any group of persons desiring to form a new party for any county shall file a petition with the election authority of the county.

3. Each page or a sheet attached to each page of each petition for the formation of a new political party shall:

(1) Declare concisely the intention to form a new political party in the state, district or county;

(2) State in not more than five words the name of the proposed party;

(3) [If presidential electors are to be nominated by petition, at least one qualified resident of each congressional district shall be named as a nominee for presidential elector. The number of candidates to be nominated shall equal the number of electors to which the state is entitled, and the name of their candidate for president and the name of their candidate for vice president shall be printed on each page or a sheet attached to each page of the petition. The names of the candidates for president and vice president may be added to the party name, but the names of the candidates for president and vice president shall not be printed on the official ballot without the written consent of such persons. Their written consent shall accompany and be deemed part of the petition;

(4)] Give a complete list of the names and addresses, including the street and number, of the chairman and treasurer of the party.

4. When submitted for filing, each petition shall contain the names and addresses of two people, not candidates, to serve as provisional chairman and treasurer for the party in the event the party becomes a new political party.

5. If the new party is to be formed for the entire state, which shall include being formed for all districts and counties in which the party has nominations so listed on its certified list of candidates required pursuant to section 115.327, then this statewide petition shall be signed by at least ten thousand registered voters of the state obtained at large.

6. If the new party is to be formed for any district or county, but not by the statewide method set out in subsection 5 of this section, then the petition shall be signed by the number of registered voters in the district or county which is equal to at least two percent of the total number of voters who voted at the last election for candidates for the office being sought or is equal to ten thousand voters, whichever is less.

115.327. When submitted for filing, each petition for the nomination of an independent candidate or for the formation of a new political party shall be accompanied by a declaration of candidacy for each candidate to be nominated by the petition or by the party, respectively. The party’s duly authorized chairman and treasurer shall also submit a certified complete list of the names and addresses of all their candidates and the office for which each seeks. The party shall nominate its candidates in the manner prescribed in the party’s bylaws. **If presidential electors are to be nominated, at least one qualified resident of each congressional district shall be named as a nominee for presidential elector. The number of candidates to be nominated shall equal the number of electors to which the state is entitled.** Each declaration of candidacy for the office of presidential elector shall be in the form provided in section 115.399. Each declaration of candidacy for an office other than presidential elector shall state the candidate’s full name,

residence address, office for which he proposes to be a candidate, the party, if any, upon whose ticket he is to be a candidate and that if nominated and elected he will qualify. Each such declaration shall be in substantially the following form:

I,, a resident and registered voter of the precinct of the town of or the precinct of the ward of the city of, or the precinct of township of the county of and the state of Missouri, do announce myself a candidate for the office of on the ticket, to be voted for at the general (special) election to be held on the day of, 20...., and I further declare that if nominated and elected I will qualify.

.....	Subscribed and sworn to
Signature of candidate	before me this
	day of, 20....
.....
Residence address	Signature of election
	official or officer
	authorized to administer
	oaths

Each such declaration shall be subscribed and sworn to by the candidate before the election official accepting the candidate’s petition, a notary public or other officer authorized by law to administer oaths.”; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 6

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 569, Page 2, Section 54.330 , Line 16, by inserting after all of said section and line:

“67.1860. Sections 67.1860 to [67.1898] **67.1894** shall be known as the “Missouri Law Enforcement District Act”.

67.1862. As used in sections 67.1860 to [67.1898] **67.1894**, the following terms mean:

- (1) “Approval of the required majority” or “direct voter approval”, a simple majority;
- (2) “Board”, the board of directors of a district;
- (3) “District”, a law enforcement district organized [pursuant to] **under** sections 67.1860 to [67.1898] **67.1894;**
- (4) “Registered voter”, any voter registered within the boundaries of the district or proposed district.

67.1864. 1. A district may be created to fund, promote, plan, design, construct, improve, maintain and operate one or more projects relating to law enforcement or to assist in such activity.

2. A district is a political subdivision of the state.

3. A district may be created in any county of the first classification [without a charter form of government and a population of fifty thousand inhabitants or less].

67.1866. 1. Whenever the creation of a district is desired, ten percent of the registered voters within the proposed district may file a petition requesting the creation of a district. The petition shall be filed in the circuit court of the county in which the proposed district is located.

2. The proposed district area shall be contiguous and may contain any portion of one or more municipalities. **Two areas may be considered contiguous if both are adjacent to the shoreline of the same body of water.**

3. The petition shall set forth:

(1) The name and address of each owner of real property located within the proposed district [or who is a] **and each** registered voter [resident] within the proposed district;

(2) A specific description of the proposed district boundaries including a map illustrating such boundaries;

(3) A general description of the purpose or purposes for which the district is being formed; and

(4) The name of the proposed district.

4. The circuit clerk of the county in which the petition is filed [pursuant to] **under** this section shall present the petition to the judge, who shall thereupon set the petition for hearing not less than thirty days nor more than forty days after the filing. The judge shall cause notice of the time and place of the hearing to be given, by publication on three separate days in one or more newspapers having a general circulation within the county, with the third and final publication to occur not less than twenty days prior to the date set for the hearing. The notice shall recite the information required [pursuant to] **under** subsection 3 of this section. The costs of printing and publication of the notice shall be paid as required [pursuant to] **under** section 67.1870.

5. In the event any owner of real property within the proposed district who is named in the petition or any registered voter does not join in the petition or file an entry of appearance and waiver of service of process in the case, a copy of the petition shall be served upon such owner or registered voter in the manner provided by supreme court rule for the service of petitions generally. Any objections to the petition shall be raised by answer within the time provided by supreme court rule for the filing of an answer to a petition.

67.1868. 1. Any owner of real property within the proposed district and any [legal] **registered** voter [who is a resident] within the proposed district may join in or file a petition supporting or answer opposing the creation of the district and seeking a judgment respecting these same issues.

2. The court shall hear the case without a jury. If the court determines the petition is defective or the proposed district or its plan of operation is unconstitutional, it shall enter its judgment to that effect and shall refuse to incorporate the district as requested in the pleadings. If the court determines the petition is not legally defective and the proposed district and plan of operation are not unconstitutional, the court shall [determine and declare] **order** the district organized and incorporated and shall approve the plan of operation stated in the petition.

3. Any party having filed a petition or answer to a petition may appeal the circuit court's order or judgment in the same manner as provided for other appeals. Any order either refusing to incorporate the district or incorporating the district shall be a final judgment for purposes of appeal.

67.1870. The costs of filing and defending the petition and all publication and incidental costs incurred in obtaining circuit court certification of the petition for voter approval shall be paid by the petitioners. If a district is organized [pursuant to] **under** sections 67.1860 to [67.1898] **67.1894**, the petitioners may be reimbursed for such costs out of the revenues received by the district.

67.1872. A district created [pursuant to] **under** sections 67.1860 to [67.1898] **67.1894** shall be governed by a board of directors consisting of five members to be elected as provided in section 67.1874.

67.1874. 1. Within thirty days after the order declaring the district organized has become final, the circuit clerk of the county in which the petition was filed shall give notice by causing publication to be made once a week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county, the last publication of which shall be at least ten days before the day of the meeting required by this section, to call a meeting of the owners of real property and registered voters [resident] within the district at a day and hour specified in a public place in the county in which the petition was filed for the purpose of electing a board of five directors, two to serve one year, two to serve two years, and one to serve three years, to be composed of [residents] **registered voters** of the district.

2. The attendees, when assembled, shall organize by [the election of] **electing** a chairman and secretary of the meeting [who]. **The secretary** shall conduct the election.

3. **Upon completion of the terms of the initial directors under subsection 1 of this section**, each director shall serve for a term of three years and until such director's successor is duly elected and qualified. Successor directors shall be elected in the same manner as the initial directors at a meeting of the [residents] **registered voters** called by the board. [Each successor director shall serve a three-year term.] The remaining directors shall have the authority to elect an interim director to complete any unexpired term of a director caused by resignation or disqualification.

4. Directors shall be at least twenty-one years of age.

67.1878. A district may receive and use funds for the purposes of planning, designing, constructing, reconstructing, maintaining and operating one or more projects relating to law enforcement. Such funds may be derived from any funding method which is authorized by sections 67.1860 to [67.1898] **67.1894** and from any other source, including but not limited to funds from federal sources, the state of Missouri or an agency of the state, a political subdivision of the state or private sources.

67.1880. 1. If approved by at least four-sevenths of the [qualified] **registered** voters voting on the question in the district, the district may impose a property tax in an amount not to exceed the annual rate of thirty cents on the hundred dollars assessed valuation. The district board may levy a property tax rate lower than its approved tax rate ceiling and may increase that lowered tax rate to a level not exceeding the tax rate ceiling **approved by the voters** without **new** voter approval. The property tax shall be uniform throughout the district.

2. The ballot of submission shall be substantially in the following form:

Shall the Law Enforcement District impose a property tax upon all real and tangible personal property within the district at a rate of not more than (insert amount) cents per hundred dollars

assessed valuation for the purpose of providing revenue for the development of a project (or projects) in the district (insert general description of the project or projects, if necessary)?

YES

NO

If you are in favor of the question, place an “X” in the box opposite “YES”. If you are opposed to the question, place an “X” in the box opposite “NO”.

If four-sevenths of the votes cast on the question by the registered voters voting thereon are in favor of the question, then the tax shall become effective on the first day of the second calendar quarter after the director of revenue receives notification of adoption of the local sales. If less than four-sevenths of the votes cast on the question by the registered voters voting thereon are in favor of the question, then the tax shall not become effective unless and until the question is resubmitted under this section to the registered voters and such question is approved by the requisite four-sevenths of the registered voters voting on the question. In no event shall a proposal under this section be submitted to the voters sooner than twelve months from the date of the last proposal submitted under this section.

3. The county collector of each county in which the district is partially or entirely located shall collect the property taxes and special benefit assessments made upon all real property and tangible personal property within that county and the district, in the same manner as other property taxes are collected.

4. Every county collector having collected or received district property taxes shall, on or before the fifteenth day of each month and after deducting his or her commissions, remit to the treasurer of that district the amount collected or received by him or her prior to the first day of the month. Upon receipt of such money, the district treasurer shall execute a receipt therefor, which he or she shall forward or deliver to the collector. The district treasurer shall deposit such sums into the district treasury, credited to the appropriate project or purpose. The collector and district treasurer shall make final settlement of the district account and commissions owing, not less than once each year, if necessary.

67.1886. In addition to all other powers granted by sections 67.1860 to [67.1898] **67.1894** the district shall have the following general powers:

- (1) To contract with the [local] **county** sheriff’s department for the provision of services;
- (2) To sue and be sued in its own name, and to receive service of process, which shall be served upon the district secretary;
- (3) To fix compensation of its employees and contractors;
- (4) To purchase any personal property necessary or convenient for its activities;
- (5) To collect and disburse funds for its activities; and
- (6) To exercise such other implied powers necessary or convenient for the district to accomplish its purposes which are not inconsistent with its express powers.

67.1888. 1. The district may obtain such insurance as it deems appropriate, considering its legal limits of liability, to protect itself, its officers and its employees from any potential liability and may also obtain such other types of insurance as it deems necessary to protect against loss of its real or personal property of any kind. The cost of this insurance shall be charged against the project.

2. The district may also require contractors performing construction or maintenance work on the project and companies providing operational and management services to obtain liability insurance having the district, its directors and employees as additional named insureds.

3. The district may self-insure if it is unable to obtain liability insurance coverage at a rate which is economically feasible to the district, considering its resources. However, the district shall not attempt to self-insure for its potential liabilities unless it finds that it has sufficient funds available to cover any anticipated judgments or settlements and still complete its project without interruption. [The district may self-insure if it is unable to obtain liability insurance coverage at a rate which is economically feasible to the district, considering its resources.]

67.1894. [1. The authority of the district to levy any property tax levied pursuant to section 67.1880 may be terminated by a petition of the voters in the district in the manner prescribed in this section.

2. The petition for termination of authority to tax may be changed as follows:

(1) Twenty-five percent of the number of voters who voted in the most recent gubernatorial election in the district may file with the board a petition in writing praying that the district's authority to impose a property tax be terminated. The petition shall specifically state that the district's authority to impose any property tax, whether or not such a tax is being imposed at the time such petition is filed, shall be terminated. Such petition shall be in substantially the form set forth for petitions in chapter 116; or

(2) All of the owners of real estate in the district may file a petition with the board praying that the district's authority to impose a property tax be terminated. The petition shall specifically state that the district's authority to impose any property tax, whether or not such a tax is being imposed at the time such petition is filed, shall be terminated. Such petition shall be in substantially the form set forth for petitions in chapter 116. The petition shall describe the property owned by the petitioners and shall be deemed to give assent of the petitioners to the petition.

3. The secretary of the board shall cause notice of the filing of any petition filed pursuant to this section to be given and published in the county in which the property is located, which notice shall recite the filing of such petition, the number of petitioners and the prayer of the petitioners; giving notice to all persons interested to appear at the office of the board at the time named in the notice and show cause in writing, if any they have, why the petition should not be granted. The board shall at the time and place mentioned, or at such time or times to which the hearing may be adjourned, proceed to hear the petition and all objections thereto presented in writing by any person showing cause why the petition should not be granted.

4. If the board deems it for the best interest of the district, it shall grant the petition. If the petition is granted, the board shall make an order to that effect and file the petition with the circuit clerk. If the petition contains the signatures of all the owners of the property pursuant to the provisions of subdivision (2) of subsection 2 of this section, the authority to tax shall be terminated upon the order of the court. If the petition contains the signatures of twenty-five percent of the number of voters who voted in the most recent gubernatorial election in the district pursuant to subdivision (1) of subsection 2 of this section, the authority to tax shall be terminated subject to the election provided in section 67.1896. The circuit court having jurisdiction over the district shall proceed to make any such order terminating such taxation authority as is provided in the order of the board, unless the court shall find that such order of the board was not authorized by law or that such order of the board was not supported by competent and substantial evidence.

5. Any person aggrieved by any decision of the board made pursuant to the provisions of this section

may appeal that decision to the circuit court of the county in which the property is located within thirty days of the decision by the board] **Whenever the district board receives a petition, signed by a number of registered voters of the district equal to at least ten percent of the number of registered voters of the district, calling for an election to repeal the tax imposed under section 67.1880, the board shall submit to the voters of the district a proposal to repeal the tax. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the registered voters voting thereon are in favor of the repeal, the repeal shall become effective on December thirty-first of the calendar year in which such repeal was approved. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to the repeal, then the tax authorized in section 67.1880 shall remain effective until the question is resubmitted under this section to the registered voters and the repeal is approved by a majority of the registered voters voting on the question.**”; and

Further amend said bill, Section 115.761, Page 8, Line 31 by inserting after all of said line the following:

“[67.1890. 1. The boundaries of any district organized pursuant to sections 67.1860 to 67.1898 may be changed in the manner prescribed in this section; but any change of boundaries of the district shall not impair or affect its organization or its rights in or to property, or any of its rights or privileges whatsoever; nor shall it affect or impair or discharge any contract, obligation, lien or charge for or upon which it might be liable or chargeable had any change of boundaries not been made.

2. The boundaries may be changed as follows:

(1) Twenty-five percent of the number of voters who voted in the most recent gubernatorial election in the area to be annexed or deannexed may file with the board a petition in writing praying that such real property be included within, or removed from, the district. The petition shall describe the property to be included in, or removed from, the district and shall describe the property owned by the petitioners and shall be deemed to give assent of the petitioners to the inclusion in, or removal from, the district of the property described in the petition. Such petition shall be in substantially the form set forth for petitions in chapter 116; provided that, in the event that there are more than twenty-five property owners or taxpaying electors signing the petition, it shall be deemed sufficient description of their property in the petition as required in this section to list the addresses of such property; or

(2) All of the owners of any territory or tract of land near or adjacent to a district in the case of annexation, or all of the owners of any territory or tract of land within a district in the case of deannexation, who own all of the real estate in such territory or tract of land may file a petition with the board praying that such real property be included in, or removed from, the district. The petition shall describe the property owned by the petitioners and shall be deemed to give assent of the petitioners to the inclusion in, or removal from, the district of the property described in the petition.

3. The secretary of the board shall cause notice of the filing of any petition filed pursuant to this section to be given and published in the county in which the property is located, which notice shall recite the filing of such petition, the number of petitioners, a general description of the boundaries of the area proposed to be included or removed and the prayer of the petitioners; giving notice to all persons interested to appear at the office of the board at the time named in the notice and show cause in writing, if any they have, why the petition should not be granted. The board shall at the time and place mentioned, or at such time or times to which the hearing may be adjourned, proceed to

hear the petition and all objections thereto presented in writing by any person showing cause why the petition should not be granted. The failure of any person interested to show cause in writing why such petition shall not be granted shall be deemed as an assent on his or her part to the inclusion of such lands in, or removal of such lands from, the district as prayed for in the petition.

4. If the board deems it for the best interest of the district, it shall grant the petition, but if the board determines in the case of annexation that some portion of the property mentioned in the petition cannot as a practical matter be served by the district, or if it deems in the case of annexation that it is in the best interest of the district that some portion of the property in the petition not be included in the district, or if in the case of deannexation it deems that it is impracticable for any portion of the property to be deannexed from the district, then the board shall grant the petition in part only. If the petition is granted, the board shall make an order to that effect and file the petition with the circuit clerk. Upon the order of the court having jurisdiction over the district, the property shall be included in, or removed from, the district. If the petition contains the signatures of all the owners of the property pursuant to the provisions of subdivision (2) of subsection 2 of this section, the property shall be included in, or removed from, the district upon the order of the court. If the petition contains the signatures of twenty-five percent of the number of voters who voted in the most recent gubernatorial election in the area to be annexed or deannexed pursuant to subdivision (1) of subsection 2 of this section, the property shall be included in, or removed from, the district subject to the election provided in section 67.1892. The circuit court having jurisdiction over the district shall proceed to make any such order including such additional property within the district, or removing such property from the district, as is provided in the order of the board, unless the court shall find that such order of the board was not authorized by law or that such order of the board was not supported by competent and substantial evidence.

5. Any person aggrieved by any decision of the board made pursuant to the provisions of this section may appeal that decision to the circuit court of the county in which the property is located within thirty days of the decision by the board.]

[67.1892. 1. If the petition to add or remove any territory or tract of land to the district contained fewer than all of the signatures required pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection 2 of section 67.1890, the decree of extension or retraction of boundaries shall not become final and conclusive until it has been submitted to an election of the voters residing within the boundaries described in such decree and until it has been assented to by a majority vote of the voters in the newly included area, or the area to be removed, voting on the question. The decree shall also provide for the holding of the election to vote on the proposition of extending or retracting the boundaries of the district, and shall fix the date for holding the election.

2. The question shall be submitted in substantially the following form:

Shall the boundaries of the Law Enforcement District be (extended to include/retracted to remove) the following described property? (Describe property)

YES NO

3. If a majority of the voters voting on the proposition vote in favor of the extension or retraction of the boundaries of the district, then the court shall enter its further order declaring the decree of extension or retraction of the boundaries to be final and conclusive. In the event, however, that the court finds that a majority of the voters voting thereon voted against the proposition to extend or

retract the boundaries of the district, then the court shall enter its further order declaring the decree of extension or retraction of boundaries to be void and of no effect.]

[67.1896. 1. If the petition filed pursuant to section 67.1894 contained fewer than all of the signatures required pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection 2 of section 67.1894, the termination of taxation authority shall not become final and conclusive until it has been submitted to an election of the voters residing within the district and until it has been assented to by at least four-sevenths of the voters in the district voting on the question. The decree shall also provide for the holding of the election to vote on the proposition, and shall fix the date for holding the election.

2. The question shall be submitted in substantially the following form:

Shall the authority of the Law Enforcement District to adopt property taxes be terminated?

YES

NO

3. If four-sevenths of the voters voting on the proposition vote in favor of such termination, then the court shall enter its further order declaring the termination of such authority, and all such taxes that are being assessed in the current calendar year pursuant to such authority, to be final and conclusive. In the event, however, that the court finds that less than four-sevenths of the voters voting thereon voted against the proposition to terminate such authority, then the court shall enter its further order declaring the decree of termination of such district’s taxing authority to be void and of no effect.]

[67.1898. 1. Whenever a petition signed by not less than ten percent of the registered voters in any district organized pursuant to sections 67.1860 to 67.1898 is filed with the circuit court having jurisdiction over the district, setting forth all the relevant facts pertaining to the district, and alleging that the further operation of the district is not in the best interests of the inhabitants of the district, and that the district should, in the interest of the public welfare and safety, be dissolved, the circuit court shall have authority, after hearing evidence submitted on such question, to order a submission of the question, after having caused publication of notice of a hearing on such petition in the same manner as the notice required in section 67.1874, in substantially the following form:

Shall (Insert the name of the law enforcement district) Law Enforcement District be dissolved?

YES

NO

2. If the court shall find that it is to the best interest of the inhabitants of the district that such district be dissolved, it shall make an order reciting such finding and providing for the submission of the proposition to dissolve such district to a vote of the voters of the district, setting forth such further details in its order as may be necessary to an orderly conduct of such election. Such election shall be held at the municipal election. Returns of the election shall be certified to the court.

If the court finds that a majority of the voters voting thereon shall have voted in favor of the proposition to dissolve the district, the court shall make a final order dissolving the district, and the decree shall contain a proviso that the district shall continue in full force for the purpose of paying all outstanding and lawful obligations and disposing of property of the district; but no additional costs or obligations shall be created except such as are necessary to pay such costs, obligations and

liabilities previously incurred, or necessary to the winding up of the district. If the court shall find that a majority of the voters of the district voting thereon shall not have voted favorably on the proposition to dissolve such district, then the court shall make a final order declaring such result dismissing the petition praying for the dissolution of said district; and the district shall continue to operate in the same manner as though the petition asking for such dissolution has not been filed.

3. The dissolution of a district shall not invalidate or affect any right accruing to such district, or to any person, or invalidate or affect any contract or indebtedness entered into or imposed upon such district or person; and whenever the circuit court shall, pursuant to this section, dissolve a district, the court shall appoint some competent person to act as trustee for the district so dissolved and such trustee before entering upon the discharge of his or her duties shall take and subscribe an oath that he or she will faithfully discharge the duties of the office, and shall give bond with sufficient security, to be approved by the court to the use of such dissolved district, for the faithful discharge of his or her duties, and shall proceed to liquidate the district under orders of the court, including the levying of any taxes provided for in sections 67.1860 to 67.1898.]”;

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 7

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 569, Page 4, Section 115.123, Line 24, by inserting after all of said section and line, the following:

“115.305. **Except as provided in sections 115.348 and 115.350**, this subchapter shall not apply to candidates for special district offices, township offices in township organization counties, or city, town and village offices; provided that, cities of the fourth class, except those in a county of the first class with a charter form of government and which adjoins a city not within a county, may elect, only by ordinance, to hold primary elections in accordance with the provisions of sections 115.305 to 115.405 or in accordance with the provisions of sections 78.470, 78.480 and 78.510, and the ordinance shall state which of these provisions of law are being adopted.”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 5, Section 115.342, Line 30, by inserting after all of said section and line, the following:

“115.348. No person shall qualify as a candidate for elective public office in the state of Missouri who has been found guilty of or pled guilty to a felony or misdemeanor under the federal laws of the United States of America. **Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (22) of section 115.013 to the contrary, this section shall apply to any person seeking to qualify as a candidate for an elected office in cities of the fourth classification.**

115.350. No person shall qualify as a candidate for elective public office in the state of Missouri who has been convicted of or found guilty of or pled guilty to a felony under the laws of this state. **Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (22) of section 115.013 to the contrary, this section shall apply to any person seeking to qualify as a candidate for an elected office in cities of the fourth classification.**”; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 8

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 569, Page 3,

Section 78.090, Line 23, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“115.091. On commissioning or before entering upon his duties, each election judge shall take and subscribe the following oath:

I solemnly swear that I will **support and defend the Constitution of the United States and of this state, that I will** impartially discharge the duties of judge according to law[,] to the best of my ability, and that I will not disclose how any voter has voted unless I am required to do so as a witness in a proper judicial proceeding. I also affirm that I will not allow any person to vote who is not entitled to vote and that I will make no statement nor give any information of any kind tending in any way to show the state of the count prior to the close of the polls on election day.

Sworn and subscribed to before
me thisday of, 20...

.....
Judge of Election

.....
Election Authority (Judge of Election)
witnessing oath”; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.
In which the concurrence of the Senate is respectfully requested.

PRIVILEGED MOTIONS

Senator Brown moved that the Senate refuse to concur in **HA 1, HA 2**, as amended, **HA 3, HA 4, HA 6** and **HA 8** to **SB 564** and request the House to recede from its position or, failing to do so, grant the Senate a conference thereon, which motion prevailed.

SENATE BILLS FOR PERFECTION

Senator Keaveny moved that **SB 788**, with **SCS** (pending), be called from the Informal Calendar and again taken up for perfection, which motion prevailed.

SCS for **SB 788** was again taken up.

Senator Keaveny offered **SA 1**:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 788, Page 2, Section 483.015, Line 33, by inserting after “circuit” as it appears the second time on said line the following: “**and the nineteenth judicial circuit**”; and further amend line 35, by striking “circuit” and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “**circuits**”; and further amend line 37, by striking “circuit” and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “**circuits**”.

Senator Keaveny moved that the above amendment be adopted, which motion prevailed.

Senator Keaveny moved that **SCS** for **SB 788**, as amended, be adopted, which motion prevailed.

On motion of Senator Keaveny, **SCS** for **SB 788**, as amended, was declared perfected and ordered printed.

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING

At the request of Senator Schmitt, **HCS** for **HB 1623**, with **SCS**, was placed on the Informal Calendar.

HB 1073, introduced by Representative Sater and **HCS** for **HB 1477**, with **SCS**, entitled respectively:

An Act to repeal section 276.401, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof one new section relating to the Missouri grain dealer law.

An Act to repeal section 276.401, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof one new section relating to the Missouri grain dealer law.

Was taken up by Senator Munzlinger.

SCS for **HB 1073** and **HCS** for **HB 1477**, entitled:

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
HOUSE BILL NO. 1073 and
HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
HOUSE BILL NO. 1477

An Act to repeal sections 142.031, 178.530, 256.400, 270.270, 270.400, 276.401, and 414.255, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof nine new sections relating to agriculture, with an existing penalty provision.

Was taken up.

Senator Munzlinger moved that **SCS** for **HB 1073** and **HCS** for **HB 1477** be adopted.

Senator Stouffer assumed the Chair.

Senator Munzlinger offered **SS** for **SCS** for **HB 1073** and **HCS** for **HB 1477**, entitled:

SENATE SUBSTITUTE FOR
SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
HOUSE BILL NO. 1073 and
HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
HOUSE BILL NO. 1477

An Act to repeal sections 142.031, 178.530, 256.400, 270.270, 270.400, and 276.401, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof eight new sections relating to agriculture, with an existing penalty provision.

Senator Munzlinger moved that **SS** for **SCS** for **HB 1073** and **HCS** for **HB 1477** be adopted.

Senator Lager offered **SA 1**:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1073 and House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1477, Page 18, Section 276.401, Line 16, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“350.015. After September 28, [1975] **2007**, no corporation not already engaged in farming shall engage in farming; nor shall any corporation, directly or indirectly, acquire, or otherwise obtain an interest, whether legal, beneficial or otherwise, in any title to agricultural land in this state; provided, however, that the restrictions set forth in this section shall not apply to the following:

- (1) A bona fide encumbrance taken for purposes of security;
- (2) A family farm corporation or an authorized farm corporation as defined in section 350.010;
- (3) Agricultural land and land capable of being used for farming owned by a corporation as of

September 28, [1975] **2007**, including the normal expansion of such ownership at a rate not to exceed twenty percent, measured in acres, in any five-year period, or agricultural land and land capable of being used for farming which is leased by a corporation in an amount, measured in acres, not to exceed the acreage under lease to such corporation as of September 28, [1975] **2007**, and the additional acreage for normal expansion at a rate not to exceed twenty percent in any five-year period, and the additional acreage reasonably necessary, whether to be owned or leased by a corporation, to meet the requirements of pollution control regulations;

(4) A farm operated wholly for research or experimental purposes, including seed research and experimentation and seed stock production for genetic improvements, provided that any commercial sales from such farm shall be incidental to the research or experimental objectives of the corporation;

(5) Agricultural land operated by a corporation for the purposes of growing nursery plants, vegetables, grain or fruit used exclusively for brewing or winemaking or distilling purposes and not for resale, for forest cropland or for the production of poultry, poultry products, fish or mushroom farming, production of registered breeding stock for sale to farmers to improve their breeding herds, for the production of raw materials for pharmaceutical manufacture, chemical processing, food additives and related products, and not for resale;

(6) Agricultural land operated by a corporation for the purposes of alfalfa dehydration exclusively and only as to said lands lying within fifteen miles of a dehydrating plant, and provided further said crops raised thereon shall be used only for further processing and not for resale in its original form;

(7) Any interest, when acquired by an educational, religious, or charitable not-for-profit or pro forma corporation or association;

(8) Agricultural land or any interest therein acquired by a corporation other than a family farm corporation or authorized farm corporation, as defined in section 350.010, for immediate or potential use in nonfarming purposes. A corporation may hold such agricultural land in such acreage as may be necessary to its nonfarm business operation; provided, however, that pending the development of agricultural land for nonfarm purposes, such land may not be used for farming except under lease to a family farm unit, a family farm corporation or an authorized farm corporation, or except when controlled through ownership, options, leaseholds, or other agreements by a corporation which has entered into an agreement with the United States of America pursuant to the New Community Act of 1968 (Title IV of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 3901-3914), as amended, or a subsidiary or assign of such a corporation;

(9) Agricultural lands acquired by a corporation by process of law or voluntary conveyance in the collection of debts, or by any procedure for the enforcement of a lien or claim thereon, whether created by mortgage or otherwise; provided, that any corporation may hold for ten years real estate acquired in payment of a debt, by foreclosure or otherwise, and for such longer period as may be provided by law;

(10) The provisions of sections 350.010 to 350.030 shall not apply to the raising of hybrid hogs in connection with operations designed to improve the quality, characteristics, profitability, or marketability of hybrid hogs through selective breeding and genetic improvement where the primary purpose of such livestock raising is to produce hybrid hogs to be used by farmers and livestock raisers for the improvement of the quality of their herds;

(11) A bank or trust company acting as administrator or executor under the terms of a will or trustee under the terms of a testamentary or inter vivos trust created by the owner of a family farm, or an inter vivos

or testamentary trust, the principal of which is shares of a family farm corporation or authorized farm corporation and which trust is created by a shareholder of the family farm corporation or authorized farm corporation. However, a bank or trust company acting in the administration of an investment trust or a management trust formed with the primary purpose of making or managing investments or income-producing property and purchasing agricultural real estate with trust funds with the primary benefits accruing to investors or shareholders in the trust is not exempt from the provisions of sections 350.010 to 350.030;

(12) Agricultural land that on June 1, 1998, was in compliance with section 350.016.”; and

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

Senator Lager moved that the above amendment be adopted, which motion prevailed.

Senator Green offered **SA 2**, which was read:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 2

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1073 and House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1477, Pages 1-6, Section 142.031, by striking all of said section from the bill; and

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

Senator Green moved that the above amendment be adopted, which motion failed.

Senator Pearce offered **SA 3**:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 3

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1073 and House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1477, Page 9, Section 256.433, Line 16 of said page, by inserting immediately after all of said line the following:

“262.598. 1. As used in this section, the following terms shall mean:

- (1) “Consolidated district”, a district formed jointly by two or more councils;**
- (2) “Council”, a University of Missouri extension council authorized under section 262.563;**
- (3) “District” or “extension district”, a political subdivision formed by one or more councils;**
- (4) “Single-council district”, a district formed by one council;**
- (5) “Governing body”, the group of individuals who govern a district.**

2. University of Missouri extension councils are hereby authorized to form extension districts made up of cooperating counties for the purpose of funding extension programming. An extension district may be a single-council district or a consolidated district. A single-council district shall be formed upon a majority vote of the full council. A consolidated district shall be formed upon a majority vote of each participating council.

3. In a single-council district, the council shall serve as the district’s governing body. In addition to any other powers and duties granted to the council under sections 262.550 to 262.620, the council shall also have the powers and duties provided under subsection 5 of this section.

4. In a consolidated district, the governing body of the district shall consist of at least three, but no more than five, representatives appointed by each participating council. The term of office shall be two years. Representatives may be reappointed. This governing body shall elect officers, who shall serve as officers for two years, and establish a regular meeting schedule which shall be not less than once every three months.

5. The governing body of a district shall have the following powers and duties:

(1) Review the activities and annual budgets of each participating council;

(2) Determine, by September first of each year, the tax rate necessary to generate sufficient revenue to fund the extension programming in the district, which includes annual funding for each participating council for the costs of personnel and the acquisition, supply, and maintenance of each council's property, work, and equipment;

(3) Oversee the collection of any tax authorized under this section by ensuring the revenue is deposited into a special fund and monitoring the use of the funds to ensure they are used solely for extension programming in the district;

(4) Approve payments from the special fund in which the tax revenue is deposited; and

(5) Work cooperatively with each participating council to plan and facilitate the programs, equipment, and activities in the district.

6. The governing body of a district may submit a question to the voters of the district to institute a property tax levy in the county or counties that compose the district. Questions may be submitted to the voters of the district at any general municipal election. Any such proposed tax shall not exceed thirty cents per one hundred dollars of assessed valuation. Such question shall be submitted in substantially the following form:

“Shall the Extension District in County (insert name of county) be authorized to levy an annual tax of (insert amount not to exceed thirty) cents per one hundred dollars of assessed valuation for the purpose of funding the University of Missouri Extension District programs, equipment, and services in the district?”

In a single-council district, if a majority of the voters in the county approve the question, then the district shall impose the tax. In a consolidated district, if a majority of voters in each county in the district approve the tax, then the district shall impose the tax. In a consolidated district, if a majority of voters in a county do not approve the tax, the council in the county that did not approve the tax may withdraw from the district. Upon such withdrawal, the district shall be made up of the remaining counties and the tax shall be imposed in those counties. However, if the county that did not approve the tax does not withdraw from the district, the tax shall not be imposed. Revenues collected from the imposition of a tax authorized under this section shall be deposited into a special fund dedicated only for use by the local district for programming purposes. If a majority of the voters in a single-council district do not approve the question, then no tax shall be imposed. If a majority of the voters in a consolidated district do not approve the question, then no tax shall be imposed in any county of the district.

7. The county commission of any county in which the tax authorized under this section is levied and collected:

(1) Shall be exempt from the funding requirements under section 262.597 if revenue derived from the tax authorized under this section is in excess of an amount equal to two hundred percent of the average funding received under section 262.597 for the immediately preceding three years; or

(2) May reduce the current year's funding amount under section 262.597 by thirty-three percent of the amount of tax revenues derived from the tax authorized under this section which exceed the average amount of funding received under section 262.597 for the immediately preceding three years.

8. Any county that collects tax revenues authorized under this section shall transfer all attributable revenue plus monthly interest for deposit into the district's special fund. The governing body of the district shall comply with the prudent investor standard for investment fiduciaries as provided in section 105.688.

9. In any county in which a single-council district is established, and for which a tax has not been levied, the district may be dissolved in the same manner in which it was formed.

10. A county may withdraw from a consolidated district at any time by the filing of a petition with the circuit court having jurisdiction over the district. The petition shall be signed by not fewer than ten percent of those who voted in the most recent presidential election in the county seeking to withdraw that is part of a consolidated district stating that further operation of the district is contrary to the best interests of the inhabitants of the county in which the district is located and that the county seeks to withdraw from the district. The circuit court shall hear evidence on the petition. If the court finds that it is in the best interest of the inhabitants of the county in which the district is located for the county to withdraw from the district, the court shall make an order reciting the same and submit the question to the voters. The question shall be submitted in substantially the following format:

“Shall the County of (insert name of county) being part of (insert name of district) Extension District withdraw from the district?”

The question shall be submitted at the next general municipal election date. The election returns shall be certified to the court. If the court finds that two-thirds of the voters voting on the question voted in favor of withdrawing from the district, the court shall issue an order withdrawing the county from the district, which shall contain a proviso that the district shall remain intact for the sole purposes of paying all outstanding and lawful obligations and disposing of the district's property. No additional costs or obligations for the withdrawing county shall be created except as necessary. The withdrawal shall occur on the first day of the following January after the vote. If the court finds that two-thirds of the voters voting on the question shall not have voted favorably on the question to withdraw from the district, the court shall issue an order dismissing the petition and the district shall continue to operate.

11. The governing body of any district may seek voter approval to increase its current tax rate authorized under this section, provided such increase shall not cause the total tax to exceed thirty cents per one hundred dollars of assessed valuation. To propose such an increase, the governing body shall submit the question to the voters at the general municipal election in the county in which the district is located. The question shall be submitted in substantially the following form:

“Shall the Extension District in (insert name of county or counties) be authorized to increase the tax rate from (insert current amount of tax) cents to (insert proposed amount of tax not to exceed thirty) cents per one hundred dollars of assessed valuation for the purpose of funding the

University of Missouri Extension District programs, equipment, and services in the district?”

In a single-council district, if a majority of the voters in the county approve the question, then the district shall impose the tax. In a consolidated district, if a majority of voters in the district approve the tax rate, then the district shall impose the new tax rate. Revenues collected from the imposition of the tax authorized under this section shall be deposited into the special fund dedicated only for use by the district. If a majority of the voters in a single-council district do not approve the question, then the tax shall not be imposed. If a majority of the voters in a consolidated district do not approve the question, then the tax shall not be imposed in any county of the district.”; and

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

Senator Pearce moved that the above amendment be adopted.

At the request of Senator Munzlinger, **HB 1073** and **HCS for HB 1477**, with **SCS**, **SS for SCS** and **SA 3** (pending), was placed on the Informal Calendar.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Senator Dempsey, Chairman of the Committee on Rules, Joint Rules, Resolutions and Ethics, submitted the following report:

Mr. President: Your Committee on Rules, Joint Rules, Resolutions and Ethics, to which was referred **SCS for SB 788**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the bill do pass.

PRIVILEGED MOTIONS

Senator Schaefer requested unanimous consent of the Senate to be allowed to make one motion to send **SS for SCS for HCS for HB 2002; SS for SCS for HCS for HB 2003; SS for SCS for HCS for HB 2004; SS for SCS for HCS for HB 2005; SS for SCS for HCS for HB 2006**, as amended; **SS for SCS for HCS for HB 2007; SS for SCS for HCS for HB 2008; SS for SCS for HCS for HB 2009; SS for SCS for HCS for HB 2010; SS for SCS for HCS for HB 2011**, as amended; **SS for SCS for HCS for HB 2012**; and **SS for SCS for HCS for HB 2013** to conference in one motion, which request was denied.

Senator Schaefer requested unanimous consent of the Senate to be allowed to make one motion to send **SS for SCS for HCS for HB 2004; SS for SCS for HCS for HB 2005; SS for SCS for HCS for HB 2006**, as amended; **SS for SCS for HCS for HB 2007; SS for SCS for HCS for HB 2008; SS for SCS for HCS for HB 2009; SS for SCS for HCS for HB 2010; SS for SCS for HCS for HB 2011**, as amended; and **SS for SCS for HCS for HB 2013** to conference in one motion, which request was granted.

Senator Schaefer moved that the Senate refuse to recede from its position on **SS for SCS for HCS for HB 2004; SS for SCS for HCS for HB 2005; SS for SCS for HCS for HB 2006**, as amended; **SS for SCS for HCS for HB 2007; SS for SCS for HCS for HB 2008; SS for SCS for HCS for HB 2009; SS for SCS for HCS for HB 2010; SS for SCS for HCS for HB 2011**, as amended; and **SS for SCS for HCS for HB 2013** and grant the House a conference thereon, which motion prevailed.

Senator Schaefer moved that the Senate refuse to recede from its position on **SS for SCS for HCS for HB 2002** and grant the House a conference thereon, which motion prevailed.

Senator Schaefer moved that the Senate refuse to recede from its position on **SS for SCS for HCS for HB 2003** and grant the House a conference thereon, which motion prevailed.

Senator Schaefer moved that the Senate refuse to recede from its position on **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 2012** and grant the House a conference thereon, which motion prevailed.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

The following message was received from the House of Representatives through its Chief Clerk:

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House has taken up and passed **SB 611**.

With House Amendment Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend Senate Bill No. 611, Page 1, Section A, Line 2, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“304.022. 1. Upon the immediate approach of an emergency vehicle giving audible signal by siren or while having at least one lighted lamp exhibiting red light visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of five hundred feet to the front of such vehicle or a flashing blue light authorized by section 307.175, the driver of every other vehicle shall yield the right-of-way and shall immediately drive to a position parallel to, and as far as possible to the right of, the traveled portion of the highway and thereupon stop and remain in such position until such emergency vehicle has passed, except when otherwise directed by a police or traffic officer.

2. Upon approaching a stationary emergency vehicle displaying lighted red or red and blue lights, **or a stationary vehicle owned by the state highways and transportation commission and operated by an authorized employee of the department of transportation displaying lighted amber or amber and white lights**, the driver of every motor vehicle shall:

(1) Proceed with caution and yield the right-of-way, if possible with due regard to safety and traffic conditions, by making a lane change into a lane not adjacent to that of the stationary vehicle, if on a roadway having at least four lanes with not less than two lanes proceeding in the same direction as the approaching vehicle; or

(2) Proceed with due caution and reduce the speed of the vehicle, maintaining a safe speed for road conditions, if changing lanes would be unsafe or impossible.

3. The motorman of every streetcar shall immediately stop such car clear of any intersection and keep it in such position until the emergency vehicle has passed, except as otherwise directed by a police or traffic officer.

4. An “emergency vehicle” is a vehicle of any of the following types:

(1) A vehicle operated by the state highway patrol, the state water patrol, the Missouri capitol police, a conservation agent, or a state park ranger, those vehicles operated by enforcement personnel of the state highways and transportation commission, police or fire department, sheriff, constable or deputy sheriff, federal law enforcement officer authorized to carry firearms and to make arrests for violations of the laws of the United States, traffic officer or coroner or by a privately owned emergency vehicle company;

(2) A vehicle operated as an ambulance or operated commercially for the purpose of transporting emergency medical supplies or organs;

(3) Any vehicle qualifying as an emergency vehicle pursuant to section 307.175;

(4) Any wrecker, or tow truck or a vehicle owned and operated by a public utility or public service corporation while performing emergency service;

(5) Any vehicle transporting equipment designed to extricate human beings from the wreckage of a motor vehicle;

(6) Any vehicle designated to perform emergency functions for a civil defense or emergency management agency established pursuant to the provisions of chapter 44;

(7) Any vehicle operated by an authorized employee of the department of corrections who, as part of the employee's official duties, is responding to a riot, disturbance, hostage incident, escape or other critical situation where there is the threat of serious physical injury or death, responding to mutual aid call from another criminal justice agency, or in accompanying an ambulance which is transporting an offender to a medical facility;

(8) Any vehicle designated to perform hazardous substance emergency functions established pursuant to the provisions of sections 260.500 to 260.550;

(9) Any vehicle owned by the state highways and transportation commission and operated by an authorized employee of the department of transportation that is marked as a department of transportation emergency response or motorist assistance vehicle.

5. (1) The driver of any vehicle referred to in subsection 4 of this section shall not sound the siren thereon or have the front red lights or blue lights on except when such vehicle is responding to an emergency call or when in pursuit of an actual or suspected law violator, or when responding to, but not upon returning from, a fire.

(2) The driver of an emergency vehicle may:

(a) Park or stand irrespective of the provisions of sections 304.014 to 304.025;

(b) Proceed past a red or stop signal or stop sign, but only after slowing down as may be necessary for safe operation;

(c) Exceed the prima facie speed limit so long as the driver does not endanger life or property;

(d) Disregard regulations governing direction of movement or turning in specified directions.

(3) The exemptions granted to an emergency vehicle pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection shall apply only when the driver of any such vehicle while in motion sounds audible signal by bell, siren, or exhaust whistle as may be reasonably necessary, and when the vehicle is equipped with at least one lighted lamp displaying a red light or blue light visible under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of five hundred feet to the front of such vehicle.

6. No person shall purchase an emergency light as described in this section without furnishing the seller of such light an affidavit stating that the light will be used exclusively for emergency vehicle purposes.

7. Violation of this section shall be deemed a class A misdemeanor.”; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 2

Amend Senate Bill No. 611, Page 1, In the Title, Line 2, by deleting the word “the” on said line; and

Further amend said bill, page, and title, Lines 3-4 by deleting all of said lines and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

“motor vehicle operation.”; and

Further amend said bill and page, Section A, Line 2, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“304.180. 1. No vehicle or combination of vehicles shall be moved or operated on any highway in this state having a greater weight than twenty thousand pounds on one axle, no combination of vehicles operated by transporters of general freight over regular routes as defined in section 390.020 shall be moved or operated on any highway of this state having a greater weight than the vehicle manufacturer’s rating on a steering axle with the maximum weight not to exceed twelve thousand pounds on a steering axle, and no vehicle shall be moved or operated on any state highway of this state having a greater weight than thirty-four thousand pounds on any tandem axle; the term “tandem axle” shall mean a group of two or more axles, arranged one behind another, the distance between the extremes of which is more than forty inches and not more than ninety-six inches apart.

2. An “axle load” is defined as the total load transmitted to the road by all wheels whose centers are included between two parallel transverse vertical planes forty inches apart, extending across the full width of the vehicle.

3. Subject to the limit upon the weight imposed upon a highway of this state through any one axle or on any tandem axle, the total gross weight with load imposed by any group of two or more consecutive axles of any vehicle or combination of vehicles shall not exceed the maximum load in pounds as set forth in the following table:

Distance in feet
between the extremes
of any group of two or
more consecutive axles,
measured to the nearest
foot, except where

Distance in feet between the extremes of any group of two or more consecutive axles, measured to the nearest foot, except where indicated otherwise	Maximum load in pounds				
	2 axles	3 axles	4 axles	5 axles	6 axles
4	34,000				
5	34,000				
6	34,000				
7	34,000				
8	34,000	34,000			
More than 8	38,000	42,000			
9	39,000	42,500			

10	40,000	43,500			
11	40,000	44,000			
12	40,000	45,000	50,000		
13	40,000	45,500	50,500		
14	40,000	46,500	51,500		
15	40,000	47,000	52,000		
16	40,000	48,000	52,500	58,000	
17	40,000	48,500	53,500	58,500	
18	40,000	49,500	54,000	59,000	
19	40,000	50,000	54,500	60,000	
20	40,000	51,000	55,500	60,500	66,000
21	40,000	51,500	56,000	61,000	66,500
22	40,000	52,500	56,500	61,500	67,000
23	40,000	53,000	57,500	62,500	68,000
24	40,000	54,000	58,000	63,000	68,500
25	40,000	54,500	58,500	63,500	69,000
26	40,000	55,500	59,500	64,000	69,500
27	40,000	56,000	60,000	65,000	70,000
28	40,000	57,000	60,500	65,500	71,000
29	40,000	57,500	61,500	66,000	71,500
30	40,000	58,500	62,000	66,500	72,000
31	40,000	59,000	62,500	67,500	72,500
32	40,000	60,000	63,500	68,000	73,000
33	40,000	60,000	64,000	68,500	74,000
34	40,000	60,000	64,500	69,000	74,500
35	40,000	60,000	65,500	70,000	75,000
36		60,000	66,000	70,500	75,500
37		60,000	66,500	71,000	76,000
38		60,000	67,500	72,000	77,000
39		60,000	68,000	72,500	77,500
40		60,000	68,500	73,000	78,000
41		60,000	69,500	73,500	78,500

42	60,000	70,000	74,000	79,000
43	60,000	70,500	75,000	80,000
44	60,000	71,500	75,500	80,000
45	60,000	72,000	76,000	80,000
46	60,000	72,500	76,500	80,000
47	60,000	73,500	77,500	80,000
48	60,000	74,000	78,000	80,000
49	60,000	74,500	78,500	80,000
50	60,000	75,500	79,000	80,000
51	60,000	76,000	80,000	80,000
52	60,000	76,500	80,000	80,000
53	60,000	77,500	80,000	80,000
54	60,000	78,000	80,000	80,000
55	60,000	78,500	80,000	80,000
56	60,000	79,500	80,000	80,000
57	60,000	80,000	80,000	80,000

Notwithstanding the above table, two consecutive sets of tandem axles may carry a gross load of thirty-four thousand pounds each if the overall distance between the first and last axles of such consecutive sets of tandem axles is thirty-six feet or more.

4. Whenever the state highways and transportation commission finds that any state highway bridge in the state is in such a condition that use of such bridge by vehicles of the weights specified in subsection 3 of this section will endanger the bridge, or the users of the bridge, the commission may establish maximum weight limits and speed limits for vehicles using such bridge. The governing body of any city or county may grant authority by act or ordinance to the state highways and transportation commission to enact the limitations established in this section on those roadways within the purview of such city or county. Notice of the weight limits and speed limits established by the commission shall be given by posting signs at a conspicuous place at each end of any such bridge.

5. Nothing in this section shall be construed as permitting lawful axle loads, tandem axle loads or gross loads in excess of those permitted under the provisions of Section 127 of Title 23 of the United States Code.

6. Notwithstanding the weight limitations contained in this section, any vehicle or combination of vehicles operating on highways other than the interstate highway system may exceed single axle, tandem axle and gross weight limitations in an amount not to exceed two thousand pounds. However, total gross weight shall not exceed eighty thousand pounds, except as provided in [subsection] **subsections 9 and 10** of this section.

7. Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, the department of transportation shall issue a single-use special permit, or upon request of the owner of the truck or equipment, shall issue an

annual permit, for the transporting of any concrete pump truck or well-drillers' equipment. The department of transportation shall set fees for the issuance of permits pursuant to this subsection. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 301.133, concrete pump trucks or well-drillers' equipment may be operated on state-maintained roads and highways at any time on any day.

8. Notwithstanding the provision of this section to the contrary, the maximum gross vehicle limit and axle weight limit for any vehicle or combination of vehicles equipped with an idle reduction technology may be increased by a quantity necessary to compensate for the additional weight of the idle reduction system as provided for in 23 U.S.C. Section 127, as amended. In no case shall the additional weight increase allowed by this subsection be greater than four hundred pounds. Upon request by an appropriate law enforcement officer, the vehicle operator shall provide proof that the idle reduction technology is fully functional at all times and that the gross weight increase is not used for any purpose other than for the use of idle reduction technology.

9. **(1) Notwithstanding subsection 3 of this section or any other provision of law to the contrary, the total gross weight of any vehicle or combination of vehicles hauling livestock or agricultural products not including local log trucks as defined in section 301.010 may be as much as, but shall not exceed, eighty-five thousand five hundred pounds [while operating on U.S. Highway 36 from St. Joseph to U.S. Highway 65, and on U.S. Highway 65 from the Iowa state line to U.S. Highway 36]. The provisions of this subsection, however, shall not apply to vehicles operated on the Dwight D. Eisenhower System of Interstate and Defense Highways.**

(2) Any vehicle hauling greater than eighty thousand pounds under the provisions of this subsection, shall apply yearly to the department of transportation for a permit and upon payment of a twenty-five dollar fee, the department shall grant the applicant a permit. Upon renewal of the permit, an applicant shall submit to the department a list of roads traveled and the number of miles traveled on each road during the year.

10. Notwithstanding any provision of this section or any other law to the contrary, the total gross weight of any vehicle or combination of vehicles hauling milk from a farm to a processing facility may be as much as, but shall not exceed, eighty-five thousand five hundred pounds while operating on highways other than the interstate highway system.”; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 3

Amend Senate Bill No. 611, Page 1, Section A, Line 2, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“304.120. 1. Municipalities, by ordinance, may establish reasonable speed regulations for motor vehicles within the limits of such municipalities. No person who is not a resident of such municipality and who has not been within the limits thereof for a continuous period of more than forty-eight hours, shall be convicted of a violation of such ordinances, unless it is shown by competent evidence that there was posted at the place where the boundary of such municipality joins or crosses any highway a sign displaying in black letters not less than four inches high and one inch wide on a white background the speed fixed by such municipality so that such sign may be clearly seen by operators and drivers from their vehicles upon entering such municipality.

2. Municipalities, by ordinance, may:

- (1) Make additional rules of the road or traffic regulations to meet their needs and traffic conditions;
- (2) Establish one-way streets and provide for the regulation of vehicles thereon;
- (3) Require vehicles to stop before crossing certain designated streets and boulevards;

(4) Limit the use of certain designated streets and boulevards to passenger vehicles, **except that each municipality shall allow at least one street, with lawful traffic movement and access from both directions, to be available for use by commercial vehicles to access any roads in the state highway system. Under no circumstances shall the provisions of this subdivision be construed to authorize municipalities to limit the use of all streets in the municipality;**

- (5) Prohibit the use of certain designated streets to vehicles with metal tires, or solid rubber tires;

(6) Regulate the parking of vehicles on streets by the installation of parking meters for limiting the time of parking and exacting a fee therefor or by the adoption of any other regulatory method that is reasonable and practical, and prohibit or control left-hand turns of vehicles;

- (7) Require the use of signaling devices on all motor vehicles; and

- (8) Prohibit sound producing warning devices, except horns directed forward.

3. No ordinance shall be valid which contains provisions contrary to or in conflict with this chapter, except as herein provided.

4. No ordinance shall impose liability on the owner-lessor of a motor vehicle when the vehicle is being permissively used by a lessee and is illegally parked or operated if the registered owner-lessor of such vehicle furnishes the name, address and operator's license number of the person renting or leasing the vehicle at the time the violation occurred to the proper municipal authority within three working days from the time of receipt of written request for such information. Any registered owner-lessor who fails or refuses to provide such information within the period required by this subsection shall be liable for the imposition of any fine established by municipal ordinance for the violation. Provided, however, if a leased motor vehicle is illegally parked due to a defect in such vehicle, which renders it inoperable, not caused by the fault or neglect of the lessee, then the lessor shall be liable on any violation for illegal parking of such vehicle.

5. No ordinance shall deny the use of commercial vehicles on all streets within the municipality.

Further amend page, Section 304.289, Line 8, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“537.293. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the use of vehicles on a public street or highway in a manner which is legal under state and local law shall not constitute a public or private nuisance, and shall not be the basis of a civil action for public or private nuisance.

2. No individual or business entity shall be subject to any civil action in law or equity for a public or private nuisance on the basis of such individual or business entity legally using vehicles on a public street or highway. Any actions by a court in this state to enjoin the use of a public street or highway in violation of this section and any damages awarded or imposed by a court, or assessed by a jury, against an individual or business entity for public or private nuisance in violation of this section shall be null and void.

3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, nothing in this section shall be construed to limit civil liability for compensatory damages arising from physical injury to another human being.”; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 4

Amend Senate Bill No. 611, Page 1, Section A, Line 2, by inserting after all of said section the following:

“301.140. 1. Upon the transfer of ownership of any motor vehicle or trailer, the certificate of registration and the right to use the number plates shall expire and the number plates shall be removed by the owner at the time of the transfer of possession, and it shall be unlawful for any person other than the person to whom such number plates were originally issued to have the same in his or her possession whether in use or not, unless such possession is solely for charitable purposes; except that the buyer of a motor vehicle or trailer who trades in a motor vehicle or trailer may attach the license plates from the traded-in motor vehicle or trailer to the newly purchased motor vehicle or trailer. The operation of a motor vehicle with such transferred plates shall be lawful for no more than thirty days. As used in this subsection, the term “trade-in motor vehicle or trailer” shall include any single motor vehicle or trailer sold by the buyer of the newly purchased vehicle or trailer, as long as the license plates for the trade-in motor vehicle or trailer are still valid.

2. In the case of a transfer of ownership the original owner may register another motor vehicle under the same number, upon the payment of a fee of two dollars, if the motor vehicle is of horsepower, gross weight or (in the case of a passenger-carrying commercial motor vehicle) seating capacity, not in excess of that originally registered. When such motor vehicle is of greater horsepower, gross weight or (in the case of a passenger-carrying commercial motor vehicle) seating capacity, for which a greater fee is prescribed, applicant shall pay a transfer fee of two dollars and a pro rata portion for the difference in fees. When such vehicle is of less horsepower, gross weight or (in case of a passenger-carrying commercial motor vehicle) seating capacity, for which a lesser fee is prescribed, applicant shall not be entitled to a refund.

3. License plates may be transferred from a motor vehicle which will no longer be operated to a newly purchased motor vehicle by the owner of such vehicles. The owner shall pay a transfer fee of two dollars if the newly purchased vehicle is of horsepower, gross weight or (in the case of a passenger-carrying commercial motor vehicle) seating capacity, not in excess of that of the vehicle which will no longer be operated. When the newly purchased motor vehicle is of greater horsepower, gross weight or (in the case of a passenger-carrying commercial motor vehicle) seating capacity, for which a greater fee is prescribed, the applicant shall pay a transfer fee of two dollars and a pro rata portion of the difference in fees. When the newly purchased vehicle is of less horsepower, gross weight or (in the case of a passenger-carrying commercial motor vehicle) seating capacity, for which a lesser fee is prescribed, the applicant shall not be entitled to a refund.

4. [Upon the sale of a motor vehicle or trailer by a dealer, a buyer who has made application for registration, by mail or otherwise, may operate the same for a period of thirty days after taking possession thereof, if during such period the motor vehicle or trailer shall have attached thereto, in the manner required by section 301.130, number plates issued to the dealer. Upon application and presentation of proof of financial responsibility as required under subsection 5 of this section and satisfactory evidence that the buyer has applied for registration, a dealer may furnish such number plates to the buyer for such temporary use. In such event, the dealer shall require the buyer to deposit the sum of ten dollars and fifty cents to be returned to the buyer upon return of the number plates as a guarantee that said buyer will return to the dealer such number plates within thirty days. The director shall issue a temporary permit authorizing the operation

of a motor vehicle or trailer by a buyer for not more than thirty days of the date of purchase.

5.] **The director of revenue shall have authority to produce or allow others to produce a new temporary permit authorizing the operation of a motor vehicle or trailer by a buyer for not more than thirty days from the date of purchase.** The temporary permit [shall be made available by the director of revenue and] **authorized under this section** may be purchased **by the purchaser of a motor vehicle or trailer** from the department of revenue upon proof of purchase of a motor vehicle or trailer for which the buyer has no registration plate available for transfer and upon proof of financial responsibility, or from a dealer upon purchase of a motor vehicle or trailer for which the buyer has no registration plate available for transfer, **or from a dealer upon purchase of a motor vehicle or trailer for which the buyer has registered and is awaiting receipt of registration plates.** The director [shall] **or a producer authorized by the director may** make temporary permits available to registered dealers in this state or authorized agents of the department of revenue [in sets of ten permits]. The [fee for the temporary permit shall be seven dollars and fifty cents for each permit or plate issued] **price paid by a registered dealer or an authorized agent of the department of revenue for a temporary permit shall not exceed five dollars for each permit. The director shall direct dealers and authorized agents to obtain temporary permits from the authorized producer. Amounts received by the director for temporary permits shall constitute state revenue; however, amounts received by an authorized producer other than the director shall not constitute state revenue and any amounts received by dealers or authorized agents for temporary permits purchased from a producer other than the director shall not constitute state revenue. In no event shall revenues from the general revenue fund or any other state fund be utilized to compensate motor vehicle dealers or other producers for their role in producing temporary permits as authorized under this section. Amounts that do not constitute state revenue under this section shall also not constitute fees for registration or certificates of title to be collected by the director under section 301.190.** No dealer or authorized agent shall charge more than [seven dollars and fifty cents] **five dollars** for each permit issued. The permit shall be valid for a period of thirty days from the date of purchase of a motor vehicle or trailer, or from the date of sale of the motor vehicle or trailer by a dealer for which the purchaser obtains a permit as set out above. No permit shall be issued for a vehicle under this section unless the buyer shows proof of financial responsibility.

[6.] **5.** The permit shall be issued on a form prescribed by the director and issued only for the applicant's [use in the] **temporary** operation of the motor vehicle or trailer purchased to enable the applicant to [legally] **temporarily** operate the vehicle while proper title and registration [plate] **plates** are being obtained, **or while awaiting receipt of registration plates**, and shall be displayed on no other vehicle. Temporary permits issued pursuant to this section shall not be transferable or renewable and shall not be valid upon issuance of proper registration plates for the motor vehicle or trailer. The director shall determine the size [and], **material, design, reporting and tracking method to the Missouri uniform law enforcement system**, numbering configuration, construction, and color of the permit. **The director, at his or her discretion, shall have the authority to reissue, and thereby extend the use of, a temporary permit previously and legally issued for a motor vehicle or trailer while proper title and registration are being obtained.**

[7. The dealer or authorized agent shall insert the date of issuance and expiration date, year, make, and manufacturer's number of vehicle on the permit when issued to the buyer. The dealer shall also insert such dealer's number on the permit.]

6. Every dealer that issues [a] temporary [permit] **permits** shall keep, for inspection [of] **by** proper

officers, [a correct] **an accurate** record of each permit issued by recording the permit [or plate] number, **the dealer's number**, buyer's name and address, **the vehicle's** year, make, **and** manufacturer's vehicle identification number [on which the permit is to be used], and the **permit's** date of issuance **and expiration date**.

[8.] 7. Upon the transfer of ownership of any currently registered motor vehicle wherein the owner cannot transfer the license plates due to a change of vehicle category, the owner may surrender the license plates issued to the motor vehicle and receive credit for any unused portion of the original registration fee against the registration fee of another motor vehicle. Such credit shall be granted based upon the date the license plates are surrendered. No refunds shall be made on the unused portion of any license plates surrendered for such credit.

8. The director may promulgate all necessary rules and regulations for the administration of this section. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2012, shall be invalid and void.

301.147. 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 301.020 to the contrary, beginning July 1, 2000, the director of revenue may provide owners of motor vehicles, other than commercial motor vehicles licensed in excess of [twelve] **fifty-four** thousand pounds gross weight, the option of biennially registering motor vehicles. Any vehicle manufactured as an even-numbered model year vehicle shall be renewed each even-numbered calendar year and any such vehicle manufactured as an odd-numbered model year vehicle shall be renewed each odd-numbered calendar year, subject to the following requirements:

(1) The fee collected at the time of biennial registration shall include the annual registration fee plus a pro rata amount for the additional twelve months of the biennial registration;

(2) Presentation of all documentation otherwise required by law for vehicle registration including, but not limited to, a personal property tax receipt or certified statement for the preceding year that no such taxes were due as set forth in section 301.025, proof of a motor vehicle safety inspection and any applicable emission inspection conducted within sixty days prior to the date of application and proof of insurance as required by section 303.026.

2. The director of revenue may prescribe rules and regulations for the effective administration of this section. The director is authorized to adopt those rules that are reasonable and necessary to accomplish the limited duties specifically delegated within this section. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is promulgated pursuant to the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it has been promulgated pursuant to the provisions of chapter 536. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after July 1, 2000, shall be invalid and void.

3. The director of revenue shall have the authority to stagger the registration period of motor vehicles other than commercial motor vehicles licensed in excess of twelve thousand pounds gross weight. Once the owner of a motor vehicle chooses the option of biennial registration, such registration must be maintained

for the full twenty-four month period.

301.559. 1. It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in business as or act as a motor vehicle dealer, boat dealer, manufacturer, boat manufacturer, public motor vehicle auction, wholesale motor vehicle auction or wholesale motor vehicle dealer without first obtaining a license from the department as required in sections 301.550 to 301.573. Any person who maintains or operates any business wherein a license is required pursuant to the provisions of sections 301.550 to 301.573, without such license, is guilty of a class A misdemeanor. Any person committing a second violation of sections 301.550 to 301.573 shall be guilty of a class D felony.

2. All dealer licenses shall expire on December thirty-first of [each year] **the designated license period**. The department shall notify each person licensed under sections 301.550 to 301.573 of the date of license expiration and the amount of the fee required for renewal. The notice shall be mailed at least ninety days before the date of license expiration to the licensee's last known business address. **The director shall have the authority to issue licenses valid for a period of up to two years and to stagger the license periods for administrative efficiency and equalization of workload, at the sole discretion of the director.**

3. Every manufacturer, boat manufacturer, motor vehicle dealer, wholesale motor vehicle dealer, wholesale motor vehicle auction, boat dealer or public motor vehicle auction shall make application to the department for issuance of a license. The application shall be on forms prescribed by the department and shall be issued under the terms and provisions of sections 301.550 to 301.573 and require all applicants, as a condition precedent to the issuance of a license, to provide such information as the department may deem necessary to determine that the applicant is bona fide and of good moral character, except that every application for a license shall contain, in addition to such information as the department may require, a statement to the following facts:

(1) The name and business address, not a post office box, of the applicant and the fictitious name, if any, under which he intends to conduct his business; and if the applicant be a partnership, the name and residence address of each partner, an indication of whether the partner is a limited or general partner and the name under which the partnership business is to be conducted. In the event that the applicant is a corporation, the application shall list the names of the principal officers of the corporation and the state in which it is incorporated. Each application shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of the applicant, if an individual, or in the event an applicant is a partnership or corporation, then by a partner or officer;

(2) Whether the application is being made for registration as a manufacturer, boat manufacturer, new motor vehicle franchise dealer, used motor vehicle dealer, wholesale motor vehicle dealer, boat dealer, wholesale motor vehicle auction or a public motor vehicle auction;

(3) When the application is for a new motor vehicle franchise dealer, the application shall be accompanied by a copy of the franchise agreement in the registered name of the dealership setting out the appointment of the applicant as a franchise holder and it shall be signed by the manufacturer, or his authorized agent, or the distributor, or his authorized agent, and shall include a description of the make of all motor vehicles covered by the franchise. The department shall not require a copy of the franchise agreement to be submitted with each renewal application unless the applicant is now the holder of a franchise from a different manufacturer or distributor from that previously filed, or unless a new term of agreement has been entered into;

(4) When the application is for a public motor vehicle auction, that the public motor vehicle auction has met the requirements of section 301.561.

4. No insurance company, finance company, credit union, savings and loan association, bank or trust company shall be required to obtain a license from the department in order to sell any motor vehicle, trailer or vessel repossessed or purchased by the company on the basis of total destruction or theft thereof when the sale of the motor vehicle, trailer or vessel is in conformance with applicable title and registration laws of this state.

5. No person shall be issued a license to conduct a public motor vehicle auction or wholesale motor vehicle auction if such person has a violation of sections 301.550 to 301.573 or other violations of chapter 301, sections 407.511 to 407.556, or section 578.120 which resulted in a felony conviction or finding of guilt or a violation of any federal motor vehicle laws which resulted in a felony conviction or finding of guilt.

6. Pursuant to section 23.253 of the Missouri sunset act:

(1) Any new program authorized under this section shall automatically sunset six years after the effective date, unless reauthorized by an act of the general assembly; and

(2) If such program is reauthorized, the program authorized under this section shall automatically sunset twelve years after the effective date of the reauthorization of this section; and

(3) This section shall terminate on September first of the calendar year immediately following the calendar year in which a program authorized under this section is sunset.”; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 5

Amend Senate Bill No. 611, Page 1, In the Title, Line 2, by deleting the word, “the”; and

Further amend said bill, page, In the Title, Lines 3-4, by deleting all of said lines and inserting in lieu thereof the words, “state agencies that regulate motor vehicles.”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 1, Section A, Line 2, by inserting after all of said section, the following:

“32.028. 1. There is hereby created a department of revenue in charge of a director appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate. The department shall collect all taxes and fees payable to the state as provided by law **and may collect, upon referral by a state agency, debts owed to any state agency subject to section 32.420.**

2. The powers, duties and functions of the department of revenue, chapter 32 and others, are transferred by type I transfer to the department of revenue. All powers, duties and function of the collector of revenue are transferred to the director of the department by type I transfer and the position of collector of revenue is abolished.

3. The powers, duties and functions of the state tax commission, chapter 138 and others, are transferred by type III transfer to the department of revenue.

4. All of the powers, duties and functions of the state tax commission relating to administration of the corporation franchise tax, chapter 152, and others, are transferred by type I transfer to the department of revenue; provided, however, that the provision of section 138.430 relating to appeals from decisions of the director of revenue shall apply to these taxes.

5. All the powers, duties and functions of the highway reciprocity commission, chapter 301, are

transferred by type II transfer to the department of revenue.

32.058. For all years beginning after January 1, 2013, notwithstanding the certified mail provisions contained in chapters 32, 140, 142, 143, 144, 147, 148, 149, and 302, the director of revenue may choose to mail any document by first class mail only if at least one notice of deficiency or assessment is sent to the taxpayer via certified mail to the last known address.

32.087. 1. Within ten days after the adoption of any ordinance or order in favor of adoption of any local sales tax authorized under the local sales tax law by the voters of a taxing entity, the governing body or official of such taxing entity shall forward to the director of revenue by United States registered mail or certified mail a certified copy of the ordinance or order. The ordinance or order shall reflect the effective date thereof.

2. Any local sales tax so adopted shall become effective on the first day of the second calendar quarter after the director of revenue receives notice of adoption of the local sales tax, except as provided in subsection 18 of this section.

3. Every retailer within the jurisdiction of one or more taxing entities which has imposed one or more local sales taxes under the local sales tax law shall add all taxes so imposed along with the tax imposed by the sales tax law of the state of Missouri to the sale price and, when added, the combined tax shall constitute a part of the price, and shall be a debt of the purchaser to the retailer until paid, and shall be recoverable at law in the same manner as the purchase price. The combined rate of the state sales tax and all local sales taxes shall be the sum of the rates, multiplying the combined rate times the amount of the sale.

4. The brackets required to be established by the director of revenue under the provisions of section 144.285 shall be based upon the sum of the combined rate of the state sales tax and all local sales taxes imposed under the provisions of the local sales tax law.

5. The ordinance or order imposing a local sales tax under the local sales tax law shall impose upon all sellers a tax for the privilege of engaging in the business of selling tangible personal property or rendering taxable services at retail to the extent and in the manner provided in sections 144.010 to 144.525, and the rules and regulations of the director of revenue issued pursuant thereto; except that the rate of the tax shall be the sum of the combined rate of the state sales tax or state highway use tax and all local sales taxes imposed under the provisions of the local sales tax law.

6. On and after the effective date of any local sales tax imposed under the provisions of the local sales tax law, the director of revenue shall perform all functions incident to the administration, collection, enforcement, and operation of the tax, and the director of revenue shall collect in addition to the sales tax for the state of Missouri all additional local sales taxes authorized under the authority of the local sales tax law. **The director shall retain one percent of the amount of any local sales or use tax collected for cost of collection.** All local sales taxes imposed under the local sales tax law together with all taxes imposed under the sales tax law of the state of Missouri shall be collected together and reported upon such forms and under such administrative rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the director of revenue.

7. All applicable provisions contained in sections 144.010 to 144.525 governing the state sales tax and section 32.057, the uniform confidentiality provision, shall apply to the collection of any local sales tax imposed under the local sales tax law except as modified by the local sales tax law.

8. All exemptions granted to agencies of government, organizations, persons and to the sale of certain articles and items of tangible personal property and taxable services under the provisions of sections

144.010 to 144.525, as these sections now read and as they may hereafter be amended, it being the intent of this general assembly to ensure that the same sales tax exemptions granted from the state sales tax law also be granted under the local sales tax law, are hereby made applicable to the imposition and collection of all local sales taxes imposed under the local sales tax law.

9. The same sales tax permit, exemption certificate and retail certificate required by sections 144.010 to 144.525 for the administration and collection of the state sales tax shall satisfy the requirements of the local sales tax law, and no additional permit or exemption certificate or retail certificate shall be required; except that the director of revenue may prescribe a form of exemption certificate for an exemption from any local sales tax imposed by the local sales tax law.

10. All discounts allowed the retailer under the provisions of the state sales tax law for the collection of and for payment of taxes under the provisions of the state sales tax law are hereby allowed and made applicable to any local sales tax collected under the provisions of the local sales tax law.

11. The penalties provided in section 32.057 and sections 144.010 to 144.525 for a violation of the provisions of those sections are hereby made applicable to violations of the provisions of the local sales tax law.

12. (1) For the purposes of any local sales tax imposed by an ordinance or order under the local sales tax law, all sales, except the sale of motor vehicles, trailers, boats, and outboard motors, shall be deemed to be consummated at the place of business of the retailer unless the tangible personal property sold is delivered by the retailer or his agent to an out-of-state destination. In the event a retailer has more than one place of business in this state which participates in the sale, the sale shall be deemed to be consummated at the place of business of the retailer where the initial order for the tangible personal property is taken, even though the order must be forwarded elsewhere for acceptance, approval of credit, shipment or billing. A sale by a retailer's agent or employee shall be deemed to be consummated at the place of business from which he works.

(2) For the purposes of any local sales tax imposed by an ordinance or order under the local sales tax law, all sales of motor vehicles, trailers, boats, and outboard motors shall be deemed to be consummated at the residence of the purchaser and not at the place of business of the retailer, or the place of business from which the retailer's agent or employee works.

(3) For the purposes of any local tax imposed by an ordinance or under the local sales tax law on charges for mobile telecommunications services, all taxes of mobile telecommunications service shall be imposed as provided in the Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Act, 4 U.S.C. Sections 116 through 124, as amended.

13. Local sales taxes imposed pursuant to the local sales tax law on the purchase and sale of motor vehicles, trailers, boats, and outboard motors shall not be collected and remitted by the seller, but shall be collected by the director of revenue at the time application is made for a certificate of title, if the address of the applicant is within a taxing entity imposing a local sales tax under the local sales tax law.

14. The director of revenue and any of [his] **the director's** deputies, assistants and employees who have any duties or responsibilities in connection with the collection, deposit, transfer, transmittal, disbursement, safekeeping, accounting, or recording of funds which come into the hands of the director of revenue under the provisions of the local sales tax law shall enter a surety bond or bonds payable to any and all taxing entities in whose behalf such funds have been collected under the local sales tax law in the amount of one

hundred thousand dollars for each such tax; but the director of revenue may enter into a blanket bond covering [himself] **the director** and all such deputies, assistants and employees. The cost of any premium for such bonds shall be paid by the director of revenue from the share of the collections under the sales tax law retained by the director of revenue for the benefit of the state.

15. The director of revenue shall annually report on [his] **the director's** management of each trust fund which is created under the local sales tax law and administration of each local sales tax imposed under the local sales tax law. [He] **The director** shall provide each taxing entity imposing one or more local sales taxes authorized by the local sales tax law with a detailed accounting of the source of all funds received by him for the taxing entity. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law, the state auditor shall annually audit each trust fund. A copy of the director's report and annual audit shall be forwarded to each taxing entity imposing one or more local sales taxes.

16. Within the boundaries of any taxing entity where one or more local sales taxes have been imposed, if any person is delinquent in the payment of the amount required to be paid by [him] **such person** under the local sales tax law or in the event a determination has been made against [him] **such person** for taxes and penalty under the local sales tax law, the limitation for bringing suit for the collection of the delinquent tax and penalty shall be the same as that provided in sections 144.010 to 144.525. Where the director of revenue has determined that suit must be filed against any person for the collection of delinquent taxes due the state under the state sales tax law, and where such person is also delinquent in payment of taxes under the local sales tax law, the director of revenue shall notify the taxing entity in the event any person fails or refuses to pay the amount of any local sales tax due so that appropriate action may be taken by the taxing entity.

17. Where property is seized by the director of revenue under the provisions of any law authorizing seizure of the property of a taxpayer who is delinquent in payment of the tax imposed by the state sales tax law, and where such taxpayer is also delinquent in payment of any tax imposed by the local sales tax law, the director of revenue shall permit the taxing entity to join in any sale of property to pay the delinquent taxes and penalties due the state and to the taxing entity under the local sales tax law. The proceeds from such sale shall first be applied to all sums due the state, and the remainder, if any, shall be applied to all sums due such taxing entity.

18. If a local sales tax has been in effect for at least one year under the provisions of the local sales tax law and voters approve reimposition of the same local sales tax at the same rate at an election as provided for in the local sales tax law prior to the date such tax is due to expire, the tax so reimposed shall become effective the first day of the first calendar quarter after the director receives a certified copy of the ordinance, order or resolution accompanied by a map clearly showing the boundaries thereof and the results of such election, provided that such ordinance, order or resolution and all necessary accompanying materials are received by the director at least thirty days prior to the expiration of such tax. Any administrative cost or expense incurred by the state as a result of the provisions of this subsection shall be paid by the city or county reimposing such tax

32.088. 1. Beginning January 1, 2013, the possession of a statement from the department of revenue stating no tax, applicable to the business seeking to issue or renew its license, is due under chapters 142, 143, 144, 147, and 149, and that no fees are due under section 260.262 or 260.273, shall be a prerequisite to the issuance or renewal of any city or county occupation license or any state license required for conducting any business unless the owner is by law subject at least biennially to

a state tax check for purposes of retaining a professional license under sections 168.071, 324.010 and 484.053. The statement of no tax due shall be dated no longer than ninety days before the date of submission for application or renewal of the city or county license.

2. Beginning January 1, 2013, in lieu of subsection 1 of this section, the director shall, as soon as practical thereafter, enter into an agreement with any state agency responsible for issuing any state license for conducting any business requiring the agency to provide the director of revenue with the name and Missouri tax identification number of each applicant for licensure within one month of the date the application is filed or at least one month prior to the anticipated renewal of a licensee's license. If such licensee is delinquent on any taxes under chapters 142, 143, 144, 147, and 149, or fees under section 260.262 or 260.273, the director shall then send notice to each such entity and licensee. In the case of such delinquency or failure to file, the licensee's license shall be suspended within ninety days after notice of such delinquency or failure to file, unless the director of revenue verifies that such delinquency or failure has been remedied or arrangements have been made to achieve such remedy. The director of revenue shall, within ten business days of notification to the governmental entity issuing the license that the delinquency has been remedied or arrangements have been made to remedy such delinquency, send written notification to the licensee that the delinquency has been remedied. Tax liability paid in protest or reasonably founded disputes with such liability shall be considered paid for the purposes of this section.

32.383. 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law to the contrary, with respect to taxes administered by the department of revenue and imposed in this chapter and chapters 143, 144, and 147, an amnesty from the assessment or payment of all penalties, additions to tax, and interest shall apply with respect to unpaid taxes or taxes due and owing reported and paid in full from August 1, 2012, to October 31, 2012, regardless of whether previously assessed, except for penalties, additions to tax, and interest paid before August 1, 2012. The amnesty shall apply only to state tax liabilities due or due but unpaid on or before December 31, 2011, and shall not extend to any taxpayer who at the time of payment is a party to any criminal investigations or to any civil or criminal litigation that is pending in any court of the United States or this state for nonpayment, delinquency, or fraud in relation to any state tax imposed by this state.

2. Upon written application by the taxpayer, on forms prescribed by the director of revenue, and upon compliance with the provisions of this section, the department of revenue shall not seek to collect any penalty, addition to tax, or interest that may be applicable. The department of revenue shall not seek civil or criminal prosecution for any taxpayer for the taxable period for which the amnesty has been granted unless subsequent investigation or audit shows that the taxpayer engaged in fraudulent or criminal conduct in applying for amnesty.

3. Amnesty shall be granted only to those taxpayers who have applied for amnesty within the period stated in this section, who have filed a tax return for each taxable period for which amnesty is requested, who have paid the entire balance due by October 31, 2012, and who agree to comply with state tax laws for the next eight years from the date of the agreement. No taxpayer shall be entitled to a waiver of any penalty, addition to tax, or interest under this section unless full payment of the tax due is made in accordance with rules established by the director of revenue.

4. All taxpayers granted amnesty under this section shall comply with this state's tax laws for the eight years following the date of the amnesty agreement. If any such taxpayer fails to comply with all

of this state's tax laws at any time during the eight years following the date of the agreement, all penalties, additions to tax, and interest that were waived under the amnesty agreement shall become due and owing immediately.

5. If a taxpayer elects to participate in the amnesty program established in this section as evidenced by full payment of the tax due as established by the director of revenue, that election shall constitute an express and absolute relinquishment of all administrative and judicial rights of appeal. No tax payment received under this section shall be eligible for refund or credit.

6. Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to disallow the department of revenue to adjust a taxpayer's tax return as a result of any state or federal audit.

7. All tax payments received as a result of the amnesty program established in this section, other than revenues earmarked by the Constitution of Missouri or this state's statutes, shall be deposited in the state general revenue fund. The department must track all payments received and submit a report, no later than December 31, 2012, to the speaker of the house of representatives and the president pro tem in the senate.

8. The department may promulgate rules or issue administrative guidelines as are necessary to implement the provisions of this section. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly under chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after July 1, 2012, shall be invalid and void.

9. This section shall become effective on July 1, 2012, and shall expire on December 31, 2015.

32.385. 1. The director of revenue and the commissioner of administration may jointly enter into a reciprocal collection and offset of indebtedness agreement with the federal government, under which the State will offset from state tax refunds and from payments otherwise due to vendors and contractors providing goods or services to state departments, agencies, or other state agencies non-tax debt owed to the federal government; and the federal government will offset from federal payments to vendors, contractors, and taxpayers debt owed to the state of Missouri.

2. When used in this section, the following words, terms, and phrases are defined as set forth herein:

(1) "Federal official", a unit or official of the federal government charged with the collection of nontax liabilities payable to the federal government under 31 U.S.C. Section 3716, as amended;

(2) "Nontax liability due the state", a liability certified to the director of revenue by a state agency and shall include, but shall not be limited to, fines, fees, penalties, and other nontax assessments imposed by or payable to any state agency that is finally determined to be due and owing;

(3) "Offset agreement", the agreement authorized by this section;

(4) "Person", an individual, partnership, society, association, joint stock company, corporation, public corporation, or any public authority, estate, receiver, trustee, assignee, referee, and any other person acting in a fiduciary or representative capacity whether appointed by a court or otherwise,

and any combination of the foregoing;

(5) “Refund”, an amount described as a refund of tax under the provisions of the state tax law that authorized its payment;

(6) “State agency”, any department, division, board, commission, office, or other agency of the state of Missouri;

(7) “Vendor payment”, any payment, other than a refund, made by the state to any person or entity, and shall include but shall not be limited to any expense reimbursement to an employee of the state; but shall not include a person’s salary, wages, or pension.

3. Under the offset agreement, a federal official may:

(1) Certify to the state of Missouri the existence of a person’s delinquent nontax liability owed by the person to the federal government;

(2) Request that the state of Missouri withhold any refund and vendor payment to which the person is entitled;

(3) Certify and request the state of Missouri to withhold a refund or vendor payment only if the laws of the United States:

(a) Allow the state of Missouri to enter into a reciprocal agreement with the United States, under which the federal official would be authorized to offset federal payments to collect delinquent tax and nontax debts owed to the state; and

(b) Provide for the payment of the amount withheld to the state;

(4) Retain a portion of the proceeds of any collection setoff as provided under the setoff agreement.

4. Under the offset agreement, a certification by a federal official to the state of Missouri shall include:

(1) The full name of the person and any other names known to be used by the person;

(2) The Social Security number or federal tax identification number;

(3) The amount of the nontax liability; and

(4) A statement that the debt is past due and legally enforceable in the amount certified.

5. If a person for whom a certification is received from a federal official is due a refund of Missouri tax or a vendor payment, the agreement may provide that the state of Missouri shall:

(1) Withhold a refund or vendor payment that is due a person whose name has been certified by a federal official;

(2) In accordance with the provisions of the offset agreement, notify the person of the amount withheld in satisfaction of a liability certified by a federal official;

(3) Pay to the federal official the lesser of:

(a) The entire refund or vendor payment; or

(b) The amount certified; and

(4) Pay any refund or vendor payment in excess of the certified amount to the person.

6. Under the agreement, the director of revenue shall:

(1) Certify to a federal official the existence of a person's delinquent tax or nontax liability due the state owed by the person to any state agency;

(2) Request that the federal official withhold any eligible vendor payment to which the person is entitled; and

(3) Provide for the payment of the amount withheld to the state.

7. A certification by a state agency to the director of revenue and by the director of revenue to the federal official under the offset agreement shall include:

(1) The full name and address of the person and any other names known to be used by the person;

(2) The Social Security number or tax identification number;

(3) The amount of the tax or nontax liability;

(4) A statement that the debt is past due and legally enforceable in the amount certified; and

(5) Any other information required by federal statute or regulation applicable to the collection of the debt by offset of federal payments.

8. Any other provisions of law to the contrary notwithstanding, the director of revenue and the commissioner of administration shall have the authority to enter into reciprocal agreements with any other state which extends a like comity to this state to set off offset from state tax refunds and from payments otherwise due to vendors and contractors providing goods or services to state departments, agencies, or other state agencies nontax debt for debts due the other state that extends a like comity to this state.

32.410. As used in sections 32.410 to 32.460, the following terms shall mean:

(1) "Debt", an amount owed to the state directly or through a state agency, on account of a fee, duty, lease, direct loan, loan insured or guaranteed by the state, rent, service, sale of real or personal property, overpayment, fine, assessment, penalty, restitution, damages, interest, tax, bail bond, forfeiture, reimbursement, liability owed, an assignment, recovery of costs incurred by the state, or any other source of indebtedness to the state;

(2) "Debtor", an individual, a corporation, a partnership, an unincorporated association, a limited liability company, a trust, an estate, or any other public or private entity, including a state, local, or federal government, or an Indian tribe, that is liable for a debt or against whom there is a claim for a debt;

(3) "Department", the department of revenue;

(4) "State agency", any division, board, commission, office, or other agency of the state of Missouri, including public community college districts and any state or municipal court.

32.420. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, all state agencies may refer to the department for collection debts owed to them. The department may provide collection services on debts referred to the department by a state agency. This authority shall not supersede the authority granted to the attorney general under section 27.060 or any other statute.

2. A referring agency may refer the debt to the department for collection at any time after a debt

becomes delinquent and uncontested and the debtor shall have no further administrative appeal of the amount of the debt. Methods and procedures for referral shall be governed by an agreement between the referring agency and the department.

3. The collection procedures and remedies under this chapter are in addition to any other procedure or remedy available by law. If the state agency's applicable state or federal law requires the use of a particular remedy or procedure for the collection of a debt, that particular remedy or procedure shall govern the collection of that debt to the extent the procedure or remedy is inconsistent with this chapter.

4. The state agency shall send notice to the debtor by United States mail at the debtor's last known address at least twenty days before the debt is referred to the department. The notice shall state the nature and amount of the debt, identify to whom the debt is owed, and inform the debtor of the remedies available under this chapter or the state agency's own procedures.

32.430. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the department shall have the authority to use all general remedies afforded creditors of this state in collection of debt as well as any remedies afforded the state agency referring the debt and to the state in general as a creditor. The department shall not have authority to prosecute or defend civil actions on behalf of any other state agency, except as necessary to defend any challenges made to actions under section 140.910 or 143.902 for a debt referred by a state agency or to prosecute an action under subsection 10 of section 140.910.

2. In addition to the remedies identified in sections 32.410 to 32.460, the department may use the collection remedies afforded under sections 140.910 and 143.902 in the collection of any state debt referred to the department.

3. The department may employ department staff and attorneys, and at the department's discretion, prosecuting attorneys and private collection agencies as authorized in sections 136.150 and 140.850 in seeking collection of debts referred to the department by a state agency

32.440. 1. The department shall add to the amount of debt referred to the department by a state agency the cost of collection which shall be ten percent of the total debt referred by the state agency. The department shall have the same authority to collect the cost of collection as the department has in collecting the debt referred by the state agency.

2. The cost of collection shall only be waived when:

(1) Within thirty days after the initial notice to the debtor by the department, the debtor establishes to the department reasonable cause for the failure to pay the debt prior to referral of the debt to the department, enters into an agreement satisfactory to the department to pay the debt in full, and fully abides by the terms of that agreement;

(2) A good faith dispute as to the legitimacy or the amount of the debt exists, and payment is remitted or an agreement satisfactory to the department to pay the debt in full is entered into within thirty days after resolution of the dispute, and the debtor fully abides by the terms of that agreement;
or

(3) Collection costs have been added by the state agency and are included in the amount of the referred debt.

3. If the department collects an amount less than the total due, the payment shall be applied

proportionally to collection costs and the underlying debt unless the department has waived this requirement for certain categories of debt. Collection costs collected by the department under this section shall be deposited in the general revenue fund.

32.450. The department may compromise state debt referred to the department in accordance with section 32.378 and any agreement with the referring agency.

32.460. The department and state agencies, including the judiciary, may exchange such information, including the debtor's Social Security number, as is necessary for the successful collection of the state debt referred. The referring agency shall follow all applicable federal and state laws regarding the confidentiality of information and records regarding the debtor. The confidentiality laws applicable to the particular information received and retained by each agency shall apply to the employees of such state agency and to the department when such information has been forwarded to the department."

105.716. 1. Any investigation, defense, negotiation, or compromise of any claim covered by sections 105.711 to 105.726 shall be conducted by the attorney general; provided, that in the case of any claim against the department of conservation, the department of transportation or a public institution which awards baccalaureate degrees, or any officer or employee of such department or such institution, any investigation, defense, negotiation, or compromise of any claim covered by sections 105.711 to 105.726 shall be conducted by legal counsel provided by the respective entity against which the claim is made or which employs the person against whom the claim is made.

In the case of any payment from the state legal expense fund based upon a claim or judgment against the department of conservation, the department of transportation or any officer or employee thereof, the department so affected shall immediately transfer to the state legal expense fund from the department funds a sum equal to the amount expended from the state legal expense fund on its behalf.

2. All persons and entities protected by the state legal expense fund shall cooperate with the attorneys conducting any investigation and preparing any defense under the provisions of sections 105.711 to 105.726 by assisting such attorneys in all respects, including the making of settlements, the securing and giving of evidence, and the attending and obtaining witness to attend hearings and trials. Funds in the state legal expense fund shall not be used to pay claims and judgments against those persons and entities who do not cooperate as required by this subsection.

3. The provisions of sections 105.711 to 105.726 notwithstanding, the attorney general may investigate, defend, negotiate, or compromise any claim covered by sections 105.711 to 105.726 against any public institution which awards baccalaureate degrees whose governing body has declared a state of financial exigency.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 2 of section 105.711, funds in the state legal expense fund may be expended prior to the payment of any claim or any final judgment to pay costs of defense, including reasonable attorney's fees for retention of legal counsel, when the attorney general determines that a conflict exists or particular expertise is required, and also to pay for related legal expenses including medical examination fees, expert witness fees, court reporter expenses, travel costs and ancillary legal expenses incurred prior to the payment of a claim or any final judgment.

5. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, except for payments of less than ten thousand dollars for property damage, no funds shall be expended from the state legal expense

fund for settlement of any liability claim except upon the production of a no tax due statement from the department of revenue by the party making claim or having judgment under section 105.711, which shall be satisfied from such fund. If the party is found by the director of revenue to owe a delinquent tax debt to the state of Missouri under the revenue laws of this state, after the payment of attorney's fees and expenses associated with liability of the fund to the party, any remaining funds to be paid to the party from the state legal expense fund shall be offset to satisfy such tax debt before payment is made to the party making claim or having judgment.

140.910. 1. In addition to any other remedy provided by law for the collection of delinquent taxes due the state of Missouri, if the director has filed a certificate of lien in the circuit court as provided by section 143.902, 144.380, or 144.690, the director or the director's designee may issue an order directing any person, after the payment of attorney fees and expenses associated with creating the proceeds belonging to, due, or to become due to the taxpayer, to withhold and pay over to the department assets belonging to, due, or to become due the taxpayer. The director or the director's designee shall not issue the administrative garnishment if the taxpayer has entered into a written agreement with the department for an alternative payment arrangement and the taxpayer is in compliance with the agreement.

2. An order entered under this section shall be served on the person or other legal entity either by regular mail or by certified mail, return receipt requested, or may be issued through electronic means, and shall be binding on the employer or other payor two weeks after mailing or electronic issuance of such service. The person or other entity in possession of assets belonging to, due, or to become due the taxpayer may deduct an additional sum not to exceed six dollars per month as reimbursement for costs, except that the total amount withheld shall not exceed the limitations contained in the federal Consumer Credit Protection Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 1673, as amended.

3. A copy of the order shall be mailed to the taxpayer at the taxpayer's last known address. The notice shall advise the taxpayer that the administrative garnishment has commenced and the procedures to contest such garnishment on the grounds that such garnishment is improper due to a mistake of fact by requesting a hearing within thirty days from mailing or electronic issuance of the notice. At such a hearing the certified records of the department shall constitute prima facie evidence that the director's order is valid and enforceable. If a prima facie case is established, the obligor may only assert as a defense mistake as to the identity of the taxpayer, mistake as to payments made, or existence of an alternative payment agreement for which no default has occurred. The taxpayer shall have the burden of proof on such issues. The taxpayer may obtain relief from the garnishment by paying the amount owed.

4. An employer or other payor shall withhold from the earnings or other income of each taxpayer the amount specified in the order. The employer or other payor shall transmit the payments as directed in the order within ten business days of the date the earnings, money due, or other income was payable to the taxpayer. For purposes of this section, "business day" means a day that state offices are open for regular business. The employer or other payor shall, along with the amounts transmitted, provide the date the amount was withheld from the taxpayer.

5. An order issued under subsection 1 of this section shall be a continuing order and shall remain in effect and be binding upon any employer or other payor upon whom it is directed until a further order of the director. The director shall notify an employer or other payor upon whom such an order

has been directed whenever the deficiency is paid in full.

6. If the order is served on a person other than an employer or other payor, it shall be a lien against any money belonging to the taxpayer that is in the possession of the person on the date of service. The person other than an employer or other payor shall pay over any assets within ten business days of the service date of the order. A financial institution ordered to surrender an account shall be entitled to collect its normally scheduled account activity surcharges to maintain the account during the period of time the account is garnished. For purposes of this section, the interest of the taxpayer in any joint financial accounts shall be presumed to be equal to all other joint owners.

7. An order issued under subsection 1 of this section shall have priority over any other legal process under state law against the same income or other asset, except that where the other legal process is an order issued under section 452.350, 454.505, or 454.507, the withholding for child support shall have priority.

8. No person who complies with an order entered under this section shall be liable to the taxpayer, or to any other person claiming rights derived from the taxpayer, for wrongful withholding. A person who fails or refuses to withhold or pay the amounts as ordered under this section shall be liable to the state in a sum equal to the value of the wages or property not surrendered, but not to exceed the amount of tax deficiency. The director is hereby authorized to bring an action in circuit court to determine the liability of a person for failure to withhold or pay the amounts as ordered. If a court finds that a violation has occurred, the court may fine the person in an amount not to exceed five hundred dollars. The court may also enter a judgment against the person or other legal entity for the amounts to be withheld or paid, court costs, and reasonable attorney's surcharges.

9. The remedy provided by this section shall be available where the state or any of its political subdivisions is the employer or other payor of the taxpayer in the same manner and to the same extent as where the employer or other payor is a private party.

10. An employer shall not discharge, or refuse to hire or otherwise discipline, an employee as a result of an order to withhold and pay over certain money authorized by this section. If any such employee is discharged within thirty days of the date upon which an order to withhold and pay over certain money is to take effect, there shall arise a rebuttable presumption that such discharge was a result of such order. This presumption shall be overcome only by clear, cogent, and convincing evidence produced by the employer that the employee was not terminated because of the order to withhold and pay over certain money. The director or the director's designee is hereby authorized to bring an action in circuit court to determine whether the discharge constitutes a violation of this subsection. If the court finds that a violation has occurred, the court may enter an order against the employer requiring reinstatement of the employee and may fine the employer in an amount not to exceed five hundred dollars. Further, the court may enter judgment against the employer for the back wages, costs, attorney's surcharges, and for the amount of taxes that should have been withheld and paid over during the period of time the employee was wrongfully discharged.

11. If a taxpayer for whom an order to withhold has been issued under subsection 1 of this section terminates the taxpayer's employment, the employer shall, within ten days of the termination, notify the department of the termination, shall provide to the department the last known address of the taxpayer, if known to the employer, and shall provide to the department the name and address of the taxpayer's new employer, if known. The director or the director's designee may issue an order to the

new employer as provided in subsection 1 of this section.

12. For purposes of this section, “assets” include, but are not limited to, currency, any financial account or other liquid asset, and any income or other periodic form of payment due to a taxpayer regardless of source, including, but not limited to, wages, salaries, commissions, bonuses, workers’ compensation benefits, disability benefits, payments pursuant to a pension or a retirement program, and interest.

144.190. 1. If a tax has been incorrectly computed by reason of a clerical error or mistake on the part of the director of revenue, such fact shall be set forth in the records of the director of revenue, and the amount of the overpayment shall be credited on any taxes then due from the person legally obligated to remit the tax pursuant to sections 144.010 to 144.525, and the balance shall be refunded to the person legally obligated to remit the tax, such person’s administrators or executors, as provided for in section 144.200.

2. If any tax, penalty or interest has been paid more than once, or has been erroneously or illegally collected, or has been erroneously or illegally computed, such sum shall be credited on any taxes then due from the person legally obligated to remit the tax pursuant to sections 144.010 to 144.525, and the balance, with interest as determined by section 32.065, shall be refunded to the person legally obligated to remit the tax, but no such credit or refund shall be allowed unless duplicate copies of a claim for refund are filed within three years from date of overpayment. **If a taxpayer applying for a refund under the provisions of this section submits a written request for the director to hold a refund claim unprocessed pending the outcome of legal proceedings on the same or similar grounds or transactions, and agrees that the taxpayer’s claim will be bound by the outcome of such legal proceeding should the outcome of such proceeding be adverse to the taxpayer’s position, the director shall hold such refund claim unprocessed pending the outcome of such legal proceedings on the same or similar grounds or transactions. Notwithstanding any provision of section 32.069 to the contrary, interest shall not accrue on any refund for the time period such refund claim is held at the request of the taxpayer applying for a refund under the provisions of this subsection. If the seller did not file a return with the director for the period for which the refund is claimed and remit payment as shown on the return, the director shall not issue the refund to the purchaser.**

3. Every claim for refund must be in writing and signed by the applicant, and must state the specific grounds upon which the claim is founded. Any refund or any portion thereof which is erroneously made, and any credit or any portion thereof which is erroneously allowed, may be recovered in any action brought by the director of revenue against the person legally obligated to remit the tax. In the event that a tax has been illegally imposed against a person legally obligated to remit the tax, the director of revenue shall authorize the cancellation of the tax upon the director’s record.

4. **Notwithstanding the provisions of section 32.057, a purchaser that originally paid sales or use tax to a vendor or seller may submit a refund claim directly to the director of revenue for such sales or use taxes paid to such vendor or seller and remitted to the director, provided no sum shall be refunded more than once, any such claim shall be subject to any offset, defense, or other claim the director otherwise would have against either the purchaser or vendor or seller, and such claim for refund is accompanied by either:**

(1) A notarized assignment of rights statement by the vendor or seller to the purchaser allowing the purchaser to seek the refund on behalf of the vendor or seller. An assignment of rights statement shall contain the Missouri sales or use tax registration number of the vendor or seller, a list of the

transactions covered by the assignment, the tax periods and location for which the original sale was reported to the director of revenue by the vendor or seller, and a notarized statement signed by the vendor or seller affirming that the vendor or seller has not received a refund or credit, will not apply for a refund or credit of the tax collected on any transactions covered by the assignment, and authorizes the director to amend the seller's return to reflect the refund; or

(2) In the event the vendor or seller fails or refuses to provide an assignment of rights statement within sixty days from the date of such purchaser's written request to the vendor or seller, or the purchaser is not able to locate the vendor or seller or the vendor or seller is no longer in business, the purchaser may provide the director a notarized statement confirming the efforts that have been made to obtain an assignment of rights from the vendor or seller. Such statement shall contain a list of the transactions covered by the assignment, the tax periods and location for which the original sale was reported to the director of revenue by the vendor or seller.

The director shall not require such vendor, seller, or purchaser to submit amended returns for refund claims submitted under the provisions of this subsection. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 32.057, if the seller is registered with the director for collection and remittance of sales tax, the director shall notify the seller at the seller's last known address of the claim for refund. If the seller objects to the refund within thirty days of the date of the notice, the director shall not pay the refund. If the seller agrees that the refund is warranted or fails to respond within thirty days, the director may issue the refund and amend the seller's return to reflect the refund. For purposes of section 32.069, the refund claim shall not be considered to have been filed until the seller agrees that the refund is warranted or thirty days after the date the director notified the seller and the seller failed to respond.

5. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 32.057, when a vendor files a refund claim on behalf of a purchaser and such refund claim is denied by the director, notice of such denial and the reason for the denial shall be sent by the director to the vendor and each purchaser whose name and address is submitted with the refund claim form filed by the vendor. A purchaser shall be entitled to appeal the denial of the refund claim within sixty days of the date such notice of denial is mailed by the director as provided in section 144.261. The provisions of this subsection shall apply to all refund claims filed after August 28, 2012. The provisions of this subsection allowing a purchaser to appeal the director's decision to deny a refund claim shall also apply to any refund claim denied by the director on or after January 1, 2007, if an appeal of the denial of the refund claim is filed by the purchaser no later than September 28, 2012, and if such claim is based solely on the issue of the exemption of the electronic transmission or delivery of computer software.

6. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, the director of revenue shall authorize direct-pay agreements to purchasers which have annual purchases in excess of seven hundred fifty thousand dollars pursuant to rules and regulations adopted by the director of revenue. For the purposes of such direct-pay agreements, the taxes authorized pursuant to chapters 66, 67, 70, 92, 94, 162, 190, 238, 321, and 644 shall be remitted based upon the location of the place of business of the purchaser.

[5.] 7. Special rules applicable to error corrections requested by customers of mobile telecommunications service are as follows:

(1) For purposes of this subsection, the terms "customer", "home service provider", "place of primary use", "electronic database", and "enhanced zip code" shall have the same meanings as defined in the Mobile

Telecommunications Sourcing Act incorporated by reference in section 144.013;

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, if a customer of mobile telecommunications services believes that the amount of tax, the assignment of place of primary use or the taxing jurisdiction included on a billing is erroneous, the customer shall notify the home service provider, in writing, within three years from the date of the billing statement. The customer shall include in such written notification the street address for the customer's place of primary use, the account name and number for which the customer seeks a correction of the tax assignment, a description of the error asserted by the customer and any other information the home service provider reasonably requires to process the request;

(3) Within sixty days of receiving the customer's notice, the home service provider shall review its records and the electronic database or enhanced zip code to determine the customer's correct taxing jurisdiction. If the home service provider determines that the review shows that the amount of tax, assignment of place of primary use or taxing jurisdiction is in error, the home service provider shall correct the error and, at its election, either refund or credit the amount of tax erroneously collected to the customer for a period of up to three years from the last day of the home service provider's sixty-day review period. If the home service provider determines that the review shows that the amount of tax, the assignment of place of primary use or the taxing jurisdiction is correct, the home service provider shall provide a written explanation of its determination to the customer.

[6.] **8.** For all refund claims submitted to the department of revenue on or after September 1, 2003, notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, if a person legally obligated to remit the tax levied pursuant to sections 144.010 to 144.525 has received a refund of such taxes for a specific issue and submits a subsequent claim for refund of such taxes on the same issue for a tax period beginning on or after the date the original refund check issued to such person, no refund shall be allowed. This subsection shall not apply and a refund shall be allowed if an additional refund claim is filed due to any of the following:

- (1) Receipt of additional information or an exemption certificate from the purchaser of the item at issue;
- (2) A decision of a court of competent jurisdiction or the administrative hearing commission; or
- (3) Changes in regulations or policy by the department of revenue.

[7.] **9.** Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the director of revenue shall respond to a request for a binding letter ruling filed in accordance with section 536.021 within sixty days of receipt of such request. If the director of revenue fails to respond to such letter ruling request within sixty days of receipt by the director, the director of revenue shall be barred from pursuing collection of any assessment of sales or use tax with respect to the issue which is the subject of the letter ruling request. For purposes of this subsection, the term "letter ruling" means a written interpretation of law by the director to a specific set of facts provided by a specific taxpayer or his or her agent.

[8.] **10.** If any tax was paid more than once, was incorrectly collected, or was incorrectly computed, such sum shall be credited on any taxes then due from the person legally obligated to remit the tax pursuant to sections 144.010 to 144.510, against any deficiency or tax due discovered through an audit of the person by the department of revenue through adjustment during the same tax filing period for which the audit applied."; and

Further amend said bill, page, Section 304.289, Line 8, by inserting after all of said section, the following:

“Section B. Because immediate action is necessary to secure adequate state revenue, the enactment of section 32.383 of this act is deemed necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, welfare, peace, and safety, and is hereby declared to be an emergency act within the meaning of the constitution, and the enactment of section 32.383 of this act shall be in full force and effect upon its passage and approval.”; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 6

Amend Senate Bill No. 611, Page 1, Section 304.289, Line 8, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“Section 1. 1. The department of transportation shall designate a sign at 1078 South Jefferson Street in Lebanon recognizing the “Independent Stave Company” as a centennial business.

2. Costs associated with the erection and maintenance of such recognition shall be paid by private donations.

Section 2. 1. The department of transportation shall designate a sign at 111 West Broadway in Bolivar recognizing “Douglas, Haun, and Heidemann, P.C.” as a centennial business.

2. Costs associated with the erection and maintenance of such recognition shall be paid by private donations.”; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 7

Amend Senate Bill No. 611, Page 1, Section A , Line 2, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“302.341. 1. If a Missouri resident charged with a moving traffic violation of this state or any county or municipality of this state fails to dispose of the charges of which the resident is accused through authorized prepayment of fine and court costs and fails to appear on the return date or at any subsequent date to which the case has been continued, or without good cause fails to pay any fine or court costs assessed against the resident for any such violation within the period of time specified or in such installments as approved by the court or as otherwise provided by law, any court having jurisdiction over the charges shall within ten days of the failure to comply inform the defendant by ordinary mail at the last address shown on the court records that the court will order the director of revenue to suspend the defendant’s driving privileges if the charges are not disposed of and fully paid within thirty days from the date of mailing. Thereafter, if the defendant fails to timely act to dispose of the charges and fully pay any applicable fines and court costs, the court shall notify the director of revenue of such failure and of the pending charges against the defendant. Upon receipt of this notification, the director shall suspend the license of the driver, effective immediately, and provide notice of the suspension to the driver at the last address for the driver shown on the records of the department of revenue. Such suspension shall remain in effect until the court with the subject pending charge requests setting aside the noncompliance suspension pending final disposition, or satisfactory evidence of disposition of pending charges and payment of fine and court costs, if applicable, is furnished to the director by the individual. Upon proof of disposition of charges and payment of fine and court costs, if applicable, and payment of the reinstatement fee as set forth in section 302.304, the director shall return the license and remove the suspension from the individual’s driving record **if the individual was not**

operating a commercial motor vehicle or a commercial driver's license holder at the time of the offense. The filing of financial responsibility with the bureau of safety responsibility, department of revenue, shall not be required as a condition of reinstatement of a driver's license suspended solely under the provisions of this section.

2. If any city, town or village receives more than thirty-five percent of its annual general operating revenue from fines and court costs for traffic violations occurring on state highways, all revenues from such violations in excess of thirty-five percent of the annual general operating revenue of the city, town or village shall be sent to the director of the department of revenue and shall be distributed annually to the schools of the county in the same manner that proceeds of all penalties, forfeitures and fines collected for any breach of the penal laws of the state are distributed. For the purpose of this section the words "state highways" shall mean any state or federal highway, including any such highway continuing through the boundaries of a city, town or village with a designated street name other than the state highway number. The director of the department of revenue shall set forth by rule a procedure whereby excess revenues as set forth above shall be sent to the department of revenue. If any city, town, or village disputes a determination that it has received excess revenues required to be sent to the department of revenue, such city, town, or village may submit to an annual audit by the state auditor under the authority of article IV, section 13 of the Missouri Constitution. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly under chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2009, shall be invalid and void.

302.700. 1. Sections 302.700 to 302.780 may be cited as the "Uniform Commercial Driver's License Act".

2. When used in sections 302.700 to 302.780, the following words and phrases mean:

(1) "Alcohol", any substance containing any form of alcohol, including, but not limited to, ethanol, methanol, propanol and isopropanol;

(2) "Alcohol concentration", the number of grams of alcohol per one hundred milliliters of blood or the number of grams of alcohol per two hundred ten liters of breath or the number of grams of alcohol per sixty-seven milliliters of urine;

(3) "**CDLIS driver record**", the electronic record of the individual commercial driver's status and history stored by the state of record as part of the Commercial Driver's License Information System (CDLIS) established under 49 U.S.C. Section 31309, et seq.;

(4) "**CDLIS motor vehicle record (CDLIS MVR)**", a report generated from the CDLIS driver record which meets the requirements for access to CDLIS information and is provided by states to users authorized in 49 CFR Part 384, subject to the provisions of the Driver Privacy Protection Act, 18 U.S.C. Sections 2721 to 2725, et seq.;

(5) "Commercial driver's instruction permit", a permit issued pursuant to section 302.720;

[(4)] (6) "Commercial driver's license", a license issued by this state to an individual which authorizes the individual to operate a commercial motor vehicle;

[(5)] (7) “Commercial driver’s license downgrade”, occurs when:

(a) A driver changes the self-certification to interstate, but operates exclusively in transportation or operation excepted from 49 CFR Part 391, as provided in 49 CFR Part 390.3(f), 391.2, 391.68, or 398.3;

(b) A driver changes the self-certification to intrastate only, if the driver qualifies under the state’s physical qualification requirements for intrastate only;

(c) A driver changes the self-certification to intrastate, but operating exclusively in transportation or operations excepted from all or part of the state driver qualification requirements; or

(d) The state removes the commercial driver’s license privilege from the driver’s license;

(8) “Commercial driver’s license information system (CDLIS)”, the information system established pursuant to the Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986 (Title XII of Pub. Law 99-570) to serve as a clearinghouse for locating information related to the licensing and identification of commercial motor vehicle drivers;

[(6)] (9) “Commercial motor vehicle”, a motor vehicle designed or used to transport passengers or property:

(a) If the vehicle has a gross combination weight rating of twenty-six thousand one or more pounds inclusive of a towed unit which has a gross vehicle weight rating of ten thousand one pounds or more;

(b) If the vehicle has a gross vehicle weight rating of twenty-six thousand one or more pounds or such lesser rating as determined by federal regulation;

(c) If the vehicle is designed to transport sixteen or more passengers, including the driver; or

(d) If the vehicle is transporting hazardous materials and is required to be placarded under the Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (46 U.S.C. 1801, et seq.);

[(7)] (10) “Controlled substance”, any substance so classified under Section 102(6) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(6)), and includes all substances listed in schedules I through V of 21 CFR part 1308, as they may be revised from time to time;

[(8)] (11) “Conviction”, an unvacated adjudication of guilt, including pleas of guilt and nolo contendere, or a determination that a person has violated or failed to comply with the law in a court of original jurisdiction or an authorized administrative proceeding, an unvacated forfeiture of bail or collateral deposited to secure the person’s appearance in court, the payment of a fine or court cost, or violation of a condition of release without bail, regardless of whether the penalty is rebated, suspended or prorated, including an offense for failure to appear or pay;

[(9)] (12) “Director”, the director of revenue or his authorized representative;

[(10)] (13) “Disqualification”, any of the following three actions:

(a) The suspension, revocation, or cancellation of a commercial driver’s license;

(b) Any withdrawal of a person’s privileges to drive a commercial motor vehicle by a state, **Canada, or Mexico as the result of a violation of federal, state, county, municipal, or local law relating to motor vehicle traffic control or violations committed through the operation of motor vehicles, other than parking, vehicle weight, or vehicle defect violations;**

(c) A determination by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration that a person is not qualified to operate a commercial motor vehicle under 49 CFR Part 383.52 or Part 391;

[(11)] **(14)** “Drive”, to drive, operate or be in physical control of a commercial motor vehicle;

[(12)] **(15)** “Driver”, any person who drives, operates, or is in physical control of a motor vehicle, or who is required to hold a commercial driver’s license;

(16) “Driver applicant”, an individual who applies to obtain, transfer, upgrade, or renew a commercial driver’s license in this state;

[(13)] **(17)** “Driving under the influence of alcohol”, the commission of any one or more of the following acts:

(a) Driving a commercial motor vehicle with the alcohol concentration of four one-hundredths of a percent or more as prescribed by the secretary or such other alcohol concentration as may be later determined by the secretary by regulation;

(b) Driving a commercial or noncommercial motor vehicle while intoxicated in violation of any federal or state law, or in violation of a county or municipal ordinance;

(c) Driving a commercial or noncommercial motor vehicle with excessive blood alcohol content in violation of any federal or state law, or in violation of a county or municipal ordinance;

(d) Refusing to submit to a chemical test in violation of section 577.041, section 302.750, any federal or state law, or a county or municipal ordinance; or

(e) Having any state, county or municipal alcohol-related enforcement contact, as defined in subsection 3 of section 302.525; provided that any suspension or revocation pursuant to section 302.505, committed in a noncommercial motor vehicle by an individual twenty-one years of age or older shall have been committed by the person with an alcohol concentration of at least eight-hundredths of one percent or more, or in the case of an individual who is less than twenty-one years of age, shall have been committed by the person with an alcohol concentration of at least two-hundredths of one percent or more, and if committed in a commercial motor vehicle, a concentration of four-hundredths of one percent or more;

[(14)] **(18)** “Driving under the influence of a controlled substance”, the commission of any one or more of the following acts in a commercial or noncommercial motor vehicle:

(a) Driving a commercial or noncommercial motor vehicle while under the influence of any substance so classified under Section 102(6) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(6)), including any substance listed in schedules I through V of 21 CFR Part 1308, as they may be revised from time to time;

(b) Driving a commercial or noncommercial motor vehicle while in a drugged condition in violation of any federal or state law or in violation of a county or municipal ordinance; or

(c) Refusing to submit to a chemical test in violation of section 577.041, section 302.750, any federal or state law, or a county or municipal ordinance;

[(15)] **(19)** “Employer”, any person, including the United States, a state, or a political subdivision of a state, who owns or leases a commercial motor vehicle or assigns a driver to operate such a vehicle;

(20) “Endorsement”, an authorization on an individual’s commercial driver’s license permitting the individual to operate certain types of commercial motor vehicles;

[(16)] **(21)** “Farm vehicle”, a commercial motor vehicle controlled and operated by a farmer used exclusively for the transportation of agricultural products, farm machinery, farm supplies, or a combination of these, within one hundred fifty miles of the farm, other than one which requires placarding for hazardous materials as defined in this section, or used in the operation of a common or contract motor carrier, except that a farm vehicle shall not be a commercial motor vehicle when the total combined gross weight rating does not exceed twenty-six thousand one pounds when transporting fertilizers as defined in subdivision [(21)] **(27)** of this subsection;

[(17)] **(22)** “Fatality”, the death of a person as a result of a motor vehicle accident;

[(18)] **(23)** “Felony”, any offense under state or federal law that is punishable by death or imprisonment for a term exceeding one year;

(24) “Foreign”, outside the fifty states of the United States and the District of Columbia;

[(19)] **(25)** “Gross combination weight rating” or “GCWR”, the value specified by the manufacturer as the loaded weight of a combination (articulated) vehicle. In the absence of a value specified by the manufacturer, GCWR will be determined by adding the GVWR of the power unit and the total weight of the towed unit and any load thereon;

[(20)] **(26)** “Gross vehicle weight rating” or “GVWR”, the value specified by the manufacturer as the loaded weight of a single vehicle;

[(21)] **(27)** “Hazardous materials”, any material that has been designated as hazardous under 49 U.S.C. 5103 and is required to be placarded under subpart F of CFR Part 172 or any quantity of a material listed as a select agent or toxin in 42 CFR Part 73. Fertilizers, including but not limited to ammonium nitrate, phosphate, nitrogen, anhydrous ammonia, lime, potash, motor fuel or special fuel, shall not be considered hazardous materials when transported by a farm vehicle provided all other provisions of this definition are followed;

[(22)] **(28)** “Imminent hazard”, the existence of a condition that presents a substantial likelihood that death, serious illness, severe personal injury, or a substantial endangerment to health, property, or the environment may occur before the reasonably foreseeable completion date of a formal proceeding begins to lessen the risk of that death, illness, injury, or endangerment;

[(23)] **(29)** “Issuance”, the initial licensure, license transfers, license renewals, and license upgrades;

(30) “Medical examiner”, a person who is licensed, certified, or registered, in accordance with applicable state laws and regulations, to perform physical examinations. The term includes, but is not limited to, doctors of medicine, doctors of osteopathy, physician assistants, advanced practice nurses, and doctors of chiropractic;

(31) “Medical variance”, when a driver has received one of the following that allows the driver to be issued a medical certificate:

(a) An exemption letter permitting operation of a commercial motor vehicle under 49 CFR Part 381, Subpart C or 49 CFR Part 391.64;

(b) A skill performance evaluation certificate permitting operation of a commercial motor vehicle under 49 CFR Part 391.49;

[(24)] **(32)** “Motor vehicle”, any self-propelled vehicle not operated exclusively upon tracks;

[(25)] (33) “Noncommercial motor vehicle”, a motor vehicle or combination of motor vehicles not defined by the term “commercial motor vehicle” in this section;

[(26)] (34) “Out of service”, a temporary prohibition against the operation of a commercial motor vehicle by a particular driver, or the operation of a particular commercial motor vehicle, or the operation of a particular motor carrier;

[(27)] (35) “Out-of-service order”, a declaration by [the Federal Highway Administration, or any] **an** authorized enforcement officer of a federal, state, [Commonwealth of Puerto Rico,] Canadian, Mexican or any local jurisdiction, that a driver, or a commercial motor vehicle, or a motor carrier operation, is out of service **under 49 CFR Part 386.72, 392.5, 392.9a, 395.13, or 396.9, or comparable laws, or the North American Standard Out-of-Service Criteria;**

[(28)] (36) “School bus”, a commercial motor vehicle used to transport preprimary, primary, or secondary school students from home to school, from school to home, or to and from school-sponsored events. School bus does not include a bus used as a common carrier as defined by the Secretary;

[(29)] (37) “Secretary”, the Secretary of Transportation of the United States;

[(30)] (38) “Serious traffic violation”, driving a commercial motor vehicle in such a manner that the driver receives a conviction for the following offenses or driving a noncommercial motor vehicle when the driver receives a conviction for the following offenses and the conviction results in the suspension or revocation of the driver’s license or noncommercial motor vehicle driving privilege:

(a) Excessive speeding, as defined by the Secretary by regulation;

(b) Careless, reckless or imprudent driving which includes, but shall not be limited to, any violation of section 304.016, any violation of section 304.010, or any other violation of federal or state law, or any county or municipal ordinance while driving a commercial motor vehicle in a willful or wanton disregard for the safety of persons or property, or improper or erratic traffic lane changes, or following the vehicle ahead too closely, but shall not include careless and imprudent driving by excessive speed;

(c) A violation of any federal or state law or county or municipal ordinance regulating the operation of motor vehicles arising out of an accident or collision which resulted in death to any person, other than a parking violation;

(d) Driving a commercial motor vehicle without obtaining a commercial driver’s license in violation of any federal or state or county or municipal ordinance;

(e) Driving a commercial motor vehicle without a commercial driver’s license in the driver’s possession in violation of any federal or state or county or municipal ordinance. Any individual who provides proof to the court which has jurisdiction over the issued citation that the individual held a valid commercial driver’s license on the date that the citation was issued shall not be guilty of this offense;

(f) Driving a commercial motor vehicle without the proper commercial driver’s license class or endorsement for the specific vehicle group being operated or for the passengers or type of cargo being transported in violation of any federal or state law or county or municipal ordinance; or

(g) Any other violation of a federal or state law or county or municipal ordinance regulating the operation of motor vehicles, other than a parking violation, as prescribed by the secretary by regulation;

[(31)] (39) “State”, a state[, territory or possession] of the United States[, the District of Columbia, the

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Mexico, and any province of Canada];

[(32)] (40) “United States”, the fifty states and the District of Columbia.

302.768. 1. Any applicant for a commercial driver’s license or commercial driver’s instruction permit shall comply with the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration application requirements of 49 CFR Part 383.71 by certifying to one of the following applicable statements relating to federal and state driver qualification rules:

(1) Nonexcepted interstate: Certifies the applicant is a driver operating or expecting to operate in interstate or foreign commerce, or is otherwise subject to and meets requirements of 49 CFR Part 391 and is required to obtain a medical examiner’s certificate as defined in 49 CFR Part 391.45;

(2) Excepted interstate: Certifies the applicant is a driver operating or expecting to operate entirely in interstate commerce that is not subject to Part 391 and is subject to Missouri driver qualifications and not required to obtain a medical examiner’s certificate;

(3) Nonexcepted intrastate: Certifies the applicant is a driver operating only in intrastate commerce and is subject to Missouri driver qualifications;

(4) Excepted intrastate: Certifies the applicant operates or expects to operate only in intrastate commerce, and engaging only in operations excepted from all parts of the Missouri driver qualification requirements.

2. Any applicant who cannot meet certification requirements under one of the categories defined in subsection 1 of this section shall be denied issuance of a commercial driver’s license or commercial driver’s instruction permit.

3. An applicant certifying to operation in nonexcepted interstate or nonexcepted intrastate commerce shall provide the state with an original or copy of a current medical examiners certificate or a medical examiners certificate accompanied by a medical variance or waiver. The state shall retain the original or copy of the documentation of physical qualification for a minimum of three years beyond the date the certificate was issued.

4. Applicants certifying to operation in nonexcepted interstate commerce or nonexcepted intrastate commerce shall provide an updated medical certificate or variance documents to maintain a certified status during the term of the commercial driver’s license or commercial driver’s instruction permit in order to retain commercial privileges.

5. The director shall post the medical examiners certificate of information, medical variance if applicable, the applicant’s self-certification and certification status to the Missouri driver record within ten calendar days and such information will become part of the CDLIS driver record.

6. Applicants certifying to operation in nonexcepted interstate commerce or nonexcepted intrastate commerce who fail to provide or maintain a current medical examiners certificate, or if the state has received notice of a medical variance or waiver expiring or being rescinded, the state shall, within ten calendar days, update the driver’s medical certification status to “not certified”. The state shall notify the driver of the change in certification status and require the driver to annually comply with requirements for a commercial driver’s license downgrade within sixty days of the expiration of the applicant certification.

7. The department of revenue may, by rule, establish the cost and criteria for submission of

updated medical certification status information as required under this section.

8. Any person who falsifies any information in an application for or update of medical certification status information for a commercial driver's license shall not be licensed to operate a commercial motor vehicle, or the person's commercial driver's license shall be canceled for a period of one year after the director discovers such falsification.

9. The director may promulgate rules and regulations necessary to administer and enforce this section. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2012, shall be invalid and void.”; and

Further amend said bill, Section 304.289, Page 1, Line 8 by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“Section B. The repeal and reenactment of section 302.700 and the enactment of section 302.768 of this act shall become effective on the date the director of the department of revenue begins accepting commercial driver license medical certifications under sections 302.700 and 302.768, or on May 1, 2013, whichever occurs first. If the director of revenue begins accepting commercial driver license medical certifications under sections 302.700 and 302.768 prior to May 1, 2013, the director of the department of revenue shall notify the revisor of statutes of such fact.”; and”;

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 8

Amend Senate Bill No. 611, Page 1, In the Title, Lines 2-4, by deleting the words, “the establishment of minimal yellow light change interval times for traffic control devices” and inserting in lieu thereof the word, “transportation”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 1, Section A, Line 2, by inserting after all of said section, the following:

“142.815. 1. Motor fuel used for the following nonhighway purposes is exempt from the fuel tax imposed by this chapter, and a refund may be claimed by the consumer, except as provided for in subdivision (1) of this subsection, if the tax has been paid and no refund has been previously issued:

(1) Motor fuel used for nonhighway purposes including fuel for farm tractors or stationary engines owned or leased and operated by any person and used exclusively for agricultural purposes and including, beginning January 1, 2006, bulk sales of one hundred gallons or more of gasoline made to farmers and delivered by the ultimate vender to a farm location for agricultural purposes only. As used in this section, the term “farmer” shall mean any person engaged in farming in an authorized farm corporation, family farm, or family farm corporation as defined in section 350.010. At the discretion of the ultimate vender, the refund may be claimed by the ultimate vender on behalf of the consumer for sales made to farmers and to persons engaged in construction for agricultural purposes as defined in section 142.800. After December 31, 2000, the refund may be claimed only by the consumer and may not be claimed by the ultimate vender unless bulk sales of gasoline are made to a farmer after January 1, 2006, as provided in this subdivision and the farmer

provides an exemption certificate to the ultimate vender, in which case the ultimate vender may make a claim for refund under section 142.824 but shall be liable for any erroneous refund;

(2) Kerosene sold for use as fuel to generate power in aircraft engines, whether in aircraft or for training, testing or research purposes of aircraft engines;

(3) Diesel fuel used as heating oil, or in railroad locomotives or any other motorized flanged-wheel rail equipment, or used for other nonhighway purposes other than as expressly exempted pursuant to another provision.

2. Subject to the procedural requirements and conditions set out in this chapter, the following uses are exempt from the tax imposed by section 142.803 on motor fuel, and a deduction or a refund may be claimed:

(1) Motor fuel for which proof of export is available in the form of a terminal-issued destination state shipping paper and which is either:

(a) Exported by a supplier who is licensed in the destination state or through the bulk transfer system;

(b) Removed by a licensed distributor for immediate export to a state for which all the applicable taxes and fees (however nominated in that state) of the destination state have been paid to the supplier, as a trustee, who is licensed to remit tax to the destination state; or which is destined for use within the destination state by the federal government for which an exemption has been made available by the destination state subject to procedural rules and regulations promulgated by the director; or

(c) Acquired by a licensed distributor and which the tax imposed by this chapter has previously been paid or accrued either as a result of being stored outside of the bulk transfer system immediately prior to loading or as a diversion across state boundaries properly reported in conformity with this chapter and was subsequently exported from this state on behalf of the distributor; The exemption pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subdivision shall be claimed by a deduction on the report of the supplier which is otherwise responsible for remitting the tax upon removal of the product from a terminal or refinery in this state. The exemption pursuant to paragraphs (b) and (c) of this subdivision shall be claimed by the distributor, upon a refund application made to the director within three years. A refund claim may be made monthly or whenever the claim exceeds one thousand dollars;

(2) Undyed K-1 kerosene sold at retail through dispensers which have been designed and constructed to prevent delivery directly from the dispenser into a vehicle fuel supply tank, and undyed K-1 kerosene sold at retail through nonbarricaded dispensers in quantities of not more than twenty-one gallons for use other than for highway purposes. Exempt use of undyed kerosene shall be governed by rules and regulations of the director. If no rules or regulations are promulgated by the director, then the exempt use of undyed kerosene shall be governed by rules and regulations of the Internal Revenue Service. A distributor or supplier delivering to a retail facility shall obtain an exemption certificate from the owner or operator of such facility stating that its sales conform to the dispenser requirements of this subdivision. A licensed distributor, having obtained such certificate, may provide a copy to his or her supplier and obtain undyed kerosene without the tax levied by section 142.803. Having obtained such certificate in good faith, such supplier shall be relieved of any responsibility if the fuel is later used in a taxable manner. An ultimate vendor who obtained undyed kerosene upon which the tax levied by section 142.803 had been paid and makes sales qualifying pursuant to this subsection may apply for a refund of the tax pursuant to application, as provided in section 142.818, to the director provided the ultimate vendor did not charge such tax to the

consumer;

(3) Motor fuel sold to the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof. This exemption shall be claimed as provided in section 142.818;

(4) Motor fuel used solely and exclusively as fuel to propel motor vehicles on the public roads and highways of this state when leased or owned and when being operated by a federally recognized Indian tribe in the performance of essential governmental functions, such as providing police, fire, health or water services. The exemption for use pursuant to this subdivision shall be made available to the tribal government upon a refund application stating that the motor fuel was purchased for the exclusive use of the tribe in performing named essential governmental services;

(5) That portion of motor fuel used to operate equipment attached to a motor vehicle, if the motor fuel was placed into the fuel supply tank of a motor vehicle that has a common fuel reservoir for travel on a highway and for the operation of equipment, or if the motor fuel was placed in a separate fuel tank and used only for the operation of auxiliary equipment. The exemption for use pursuant to this subdivision shall be claimed by a refund claim filed by the consumer who shall provide evidence of an allocation of use satisfactory to the director;

(6) Motor fuel acquired by a consumer out-of-state and carried into this state, retained within and consumed from the same vehicle fuel supply tank within which it was imported, except interstate motor fuel users;

(7) Motor fuel which was purchased tax-paid and which was lost or destroyed as a direct result of a sudden and unexpected casualty or which had been accidentally contaminated so as to be unsalable as highway fuel as shown by proper documentation as required by the director. The exemption pursuant to this subdivision shall be refunded to the person or entity owning the motor fuel at the time of the contamination or loss. Such person shall notify the director in writing of such event and the amount of motor fuel lost or contaminated within ten days from the date of discovery of such loss or contamination, and within thirty days after such notice, shall file an affidavit sworn to by the person having immediate custody of such motor fuel at the time of the loss or contamination, setting forth in full the circumstances and the amount of the loss or contamination and such other information with respect thereto as the director may require;

(8) Dyed diesel fuel or dyed kerosene used for an exempt purpose. This exemption shall be claimed as follows:

(a) A supplier or importer shall take a deduction against motor fuel tax owed on their monthly report for those gallons of dyed diesel fuel or dyed kerosene imported or removed from a terminal or refinery destined for delivery to a point in this state as shown on the shipping papers;

(b) This exemption shall be claimed by a deduction on the report of the supplier which is otherwise responsible for remitting the tax on removal of the product from a terminal or refinery in this state;

(c) This exemption shall be claimed by the distributor, upon a refund application made to the director within three years. A refund claim may be made monthly or whenever the claim exceeds one thousand dollars.

3. Motor fuel used in any watercraft, as such term is defined in section 306.010, is exempt from the fuel tax imposed by this chapter, and no such tax shall be imposed or levied on any motor fuel delivered to any marina or other retailer within this state who sells such fuel solely for use in any

watercraft in this state. Any distributor who delivers motor fuel to any marina located in this state for use only in a watercraft may also claim the exemption provided in this subsection.

144.030. 1. There is hereby specifically exempted from the provisions of sections 144.010 to 144.525 and from the computation of the tax levied, assessed or payable pursuant to sections 144.010 to 144.525 such retail sales as may be made in commerce between this state and any other state of the United States, or between this state and any foreign country, and any retail sale which the state of Missouri is prohibited from taxing pursuant to the Constitution or laws of the United States of America, and such retail sales of tangible personal property which the general assembly of the state of Missouri is prohibited from taxing or further taxing by the constitution of this state.

2. There are also specifically exempted from the provisions of the local sales tax law as defined in section 32.085, section 238.235, and sections 144.010 to 144.525 and 144.600 to 144.761 and from the computation of the tax levied, assessed or payable pursuant to the local sales tax law as defined in section 32.085, section 238.235, and sections 144.010 to 144.525 and 144.600 to 144.745:

(1) Motor fuel or special fuel subject to an excise tax of this state, unless all or part of such excise tax is refunded pursuant to section 142.824; or upon the sale at retail of fuel to be consumed in manufacturing or creating gas, power, steam, electrical current or in furnishing water to be sold ultimately at retail; or feed for livestock or poultry; or grain to be converted into foodstuffs which are to be sold ultimately in processed form at retail; or seed, limestone or fertilizer which is to be used for seeding, liming or fertilizing crops which when harvested will be sold at retail or will be fed to livestock or poultry to be sold ultimately in processed form at retail; economic poisons registered pursuant to the provisions of the Missouri pesticide registration law (sections 281.220 to 281.310) which are to be used in connection with the growth or production of crops, fruit trees or orchards applied before, during, or after planting, the crop of which when harvested will be sold at retail or will be converted into foodstuffs which are to be sold ultimately in processed form at retail;

(2) Materials, manufactured goods, machinery and parts which when used in manufacturing, processing, compounding, mining, producing or fabricating become a component part or ingredient of the new personal property resulting from such manufacturing, processing, compounding, mining, producing or fabricating and which new personal property is intended to be sold ultimately for final use or consumption; and materials, including without limitation, gases and manufactured goods, including without limitation slagging materials and firebrick, which are ultimately consumed in the manufacturing process by blending, reacting or interacting with or by becoming, in whole or in part, component parts or ingredients of steel products intended to be sold ultimately for final use or consumption;

(3) Materials, replacement parts and equipment purchased for use directly upon, and for the repair and maintenance or manufacture of, motor vehicles, watercraft, railroad rolling stock or aircraft engaged as common carriers of persons or property;

(4) Replacement machinery, equipment, and parts and the materials and supplies solely required for the installation or construction of such replacement machinery, equipment, and parts, used directly in manufacturing, mining, fabricating or producing a product which is intended to be sold ultimately for final use or consumption; and machinery and equipment, and the materials and supplies required solely for the operation, installation or construction of such machinery and equipment, purchased and used to establish new, or to replace or expand existing, material recovery processing plants in this state. For the purposes of this subdivision, a “material recovery processing plant” means a facility that has as its primary purpose the

recovery of materials into a useable product or a different form which is used in producing a new product and shall include a facility or equipment which are used exclusively for the collection of recovered materials for delivery to a material recovery processing plant but shall not include motor vehicles used on highways. For purposes of this section, the terms motor vehicle and highway shall have the same meaning pursuant to section 301.010. Material recovery is not the reuse of materials within a manufacturing process or the use of a product previously recovered. The material recovery processing plant shall qualify under the provisions of this section regardless of ownership of the material being recovered;

(5) Machinery and equipment, and parts and the materials and supplies solely required for the installation or construction of such machinery and equipment, purchased and used to establish new or to expand existing manufacturing, mining or fabricating plants in the state if such machinery and equipment is used directly in manufacturing, mining or fabricating a product which is intended to be sold ultimately for final use or consumption;

(6) Tangible personal property which is used exclusively in the manufacturing, processing, modification or assembling of products sold to the United States government or to any agency of the United States government;

(7) Animals or poultry used for breeding or feeding purposes, or captive wildlife;

(8) Newsprint, ink, computers, photosensitive paper and film, toner, printing plates and other machinery, equipment, replacement parts and supplies used in producing newspapers published for dissemination of news to the general public;

(9) The rentals of films, records or any type of sound or picture transcriptions for public commercial display;

(10) Pumping machinery and equipment used to propel products delivered by pipelines engaged as common carriers;

(11) Railroad rolling stock for use in transporting persons or property in interstate commerce and motor vehicles licensed for a gross weight of twenty-four thousand pounds or more or trailers used by common carriers, as defined in section 390.020, in the transportation of persons or property;

(12) Electrical energy used in the actual primary manufacture, processing, compounding, mining or producing of a product, or electrical energy used in the actual secondary processing or fabricating of the product, or a material recovery processing plant as defined in subdivision (4) of this subsection, in facilities owned or leased by the taxpayer, if the total cost of electrical energy so used exceeds ten percent of the total cost of production, either primary or secondary, exclusive of the cost of electrical energy so used or if the raw materials used in such processing contain at least twenty-five percent recovered materials as defined in section 260.200. There shall be a rebuttable presumption that the raw materials used in the primary manufacture of automobiles contain at least twenty-five percent recovered materials. For purposes of this subdivision, "processing" means any mode of treatment, act or series of acts performed upon materials to transform and reduce them to a different state or thing, including treatment necessary to maintain or preserve such processing by the producer at the production facility;

(13) Anodes which are used or consumed in manufacturing, processing, compounding, mining, producing or fabricating and which have a useful life of less than one year;

(14) Machinery, equipment, appliances and devices purchased or leased and used solely for the purpose

of preventing, abating or monitoring air pollution, and materials and supplies solely required for the installation, construction or reconstruction of such machinery, equipment, appliances and devices;

(15) Machinery, equipment, appliances and devices purchased or leased and used solely for the purpose of preventing, abating or monitoring water pollution, and materials and supplies solely required for the installation, construction or reconstruction of such machinery, equipment, appliances and devices;

(16) Tangible personal property purchased by a rural water district;

(17) All amounts paid or charged for admission or participation or other fees paid by or other charges to individuals in or for any place of amusement, entertainment or recreation, games or athletic events, including museums, fairs, zoos and planetariums, owned or operated by a municipality or other political subdivision where all the proceeds derived therefrom benefit the municipality or other political subdivision and do not inure to any private person, firm, or corporation;

(18) All sales of insulin and prosthetic or orthopedic devices as defined on January 1, 1980, by the federal Medicare program pursuant to Title XVIII of the Social Security Act of 1965, including the items specified in Section 1862(a)(12) of that act, and also specifically including hearing aids and hearing aid supplies and all sales of drugs which may be legally dispensed by a licensed pharmacist only upon a lawful prescription of a practitioner licensed to administer those items, including samples and materials used to manufacture samples which may be dispensed by a practitioner authorized to dispense such samples and all sales or rental of medical oxygen, home respiratory equipment and accessories, hospital beds and accessories and ambulatory aids, all sales or rental of manual and powered wheelchairs, stairway lifts, Braille writers, electronic Braille equipment and, if purchased or rented by or on behalf of a person with one or more physical or mental disabilities to enable them to function more independently, all sales or rental of scooters, reading machines, electronic print enlargers and magnifiers, electronic alternative and augmentative communication devices, and items used solely to modify motor vehicles to permit the use of such motor vehicles by individuals with disabilities or sales of over-the-counter or nonprescription drugs to individuals with disabilities, and drugs required by the Food and Drug Administration to meet the over-the-counter drug product labeling requirements in 21 CFR 201.66, or its successor, as prescribed by a health care practitioner licensed to prescribe;

(19) All sales made by or to religious and charitable organizations and institutions in their religious, charitable or educational functions and activities and all sales made by or to all elementary and secondary schools operated at public expense in their educational functions and activities;

(20) All sales of aircraft to common carriers for storage or for use in interstate commerce and all sales made by or to not-for-profit civic, social, service or fraternal organizations, including fraternal organizations which have been declared tax-exempt organizations pursuant to Section 501(c)(8) or (10) of the 1986 Internal Revenue Code, as amended, in their civic or charitable functions and activities and all sales made to eleemosynary and penal institutions and industries of the state, and all sales made to any private not-for-profit institution of higher education not otherwise excluded pursuant to subdivision (19) of this subsection or any institution of higher education supported by public funds, and all sales made to a state relief agency in the exercise of relief functions and activities;

(21) All ticket sales made by benevolent, scientific and educational associations which are formed to foster, encourage, and promote progress and improvement in the science of agriculture and in the raising and breeding of animals, and by nonprofit summer theater organizations if such organizations are exempt from federal tax pursuant to the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and all admission charges and

entry fees to the Missouri state fair or any fair conducted by a county agricultural and mechanical society organized and operated pursuant to sections 262.290 to 262.530;

(22) All sales made to any private not-for-profit elementary or secondary school, all sales of feed additives, medications or vaccines administered to livestock or poultry in the production of food or fiber, all sales of pesticides used in the production of crops, livestock or poultry for food or fiber, all sales of bedding used in the production of livestock or poultry for food or fiber, all sales of propane or natural gas, electricity or diesel fuel used exclusively for drying agricultural crops, natural gas used in the primary manufacture or processing of fuel ethanol as defined in section 142.028, natural gas, propane, and electricity used by an eligible new generation cooperative or an eligible new generation processing entity as defined in section 348.432, and all sales of farm machinery and equipment, other than airplanes, motor vehicles and trailers, and any freight charges on any exempt item. As used in this subdivision, the term “feed additives” means tangible personal property which, when mixed with feed for livestock or poultry, is to be used in the feeding of livestock or poultry. As used in this subdivision, the term “pesticides” includes adjuvants such as crop oils, surfactants, wetting agents and other assorted pesticide carriers used to improve or enhance the effect of a pesticide and the foam used to mark the application of pesticides and herbicides for the production of crops, livestock or poultry. As used in this subdivision, the term “farm machinery and equipment” means new or used farm tractors and such other new or used farm machinery and equipment and repair or replacement parts thereon and any accessories for and upgrades to such farm machinery and equipment, rotary mowers used exclusively for agricultural purposes, and supplies and lubricants used exclusively, solely, and directly for producing crops, raising and feeding livestock, fish, poultry, pheasants, chukar, quail, or for producing milk for ultimate sale at retail, including field drain tile, and one-half of each purchaser’s purchase of diesel fuel therefor which is:

(a) Used exclusively for agricultural purposes;

(b) Used on land owned or leased for the purpose of producing farm products; and

(c) Used directly in producing farm products to be sold ultimately in processed form or otherwise at retail or in producing farm products to be fed to livestock or poultry to be sold ultimately in processed form at retail;

(23) Except as otherwise provided in section 144.032, all sales of metered water service, electricity, electrical current, natural, artificial or propane gas, wood, coal or home heating oil for domestic use and in any city not within a county, all sales of metered or unmetered water service for domestic use:

(a) “Domestic use” means that portion of metered water service, electricity, electrical current, natural, artificial or propane gas, wood, coal or home heating oil, and in any city not within a county, metered or unmetered water service, which an individual occupant of a residential premises uses for nonbusiness, noncommercial or nonindustrial purposes. Utility service through a single or master meter for residential apartments or condominiums, including service for common areas and facilities and vacant units, shall be deemed to be for domestic use. Each seller shall establish and maintain a system whereby individual purchases are determined as exempt or nonexempt;

(b) Regulated utility sellers shall determine whether individual purchases are exempt or nonexempt based upon the seller’s utility service rate classifications as contained in tariffs on file with and approved by the Missouri public service commission. Sales and purchases made pursuant to the rate classification “residential” and sales to and purchases made by or on behalf of the occupants of residential apartments or condominiums through a single or master meter, including service for common areas and facilities and

vacant units, shall be considered as sales made for domestic use and such sales shall be exempt from sales tax. Sellers shall charge sales tax upon the entire amount of purchases classified as nondomestic use. The seller's utility service rate classification and the provision of service thereunder shall be conclusive as to whether or not the utility must charge sales tax;

(c) Each person making domestic use purchases of services or property and who uses any portion of the services or property so purchased for a nondomestic use shall, by the fifteenth day of the fourth month following the year of purchase, and without assessment, notice or demand, file a return and pay sales tax on that portion of nondomestic purchases. Each person making nondomestic purchases of services or property and who uses any portion of the services or property so purchased for domestic use, and each person making domestic purchases on behalf of occupants of residential apartments or condominiums through a single or master meter, including service for common areas and facilities and vacant units, under a nonresidential utility service rate classification may, between the first day of the first month and the fifteenth day of the fourth month following the year of purchase, apply for credit or refund to the director of revenue and the director shall give credit or make refund for taxes paid on the domestic use portion of the purchase. The person making such purchases on behalf of occupants of residential apartments or condominiums shall have standing to apply to the director of revenue for such credit or refund;

(24) All sales of handicraft items made by the seller or the seller's spouse if the seller or the seller's spouse is at least sixty-five years of age, and if the total gross proceeds from such sales do not constitute a majority of the annual gross income of the seller;

(25) Excise taxes, collected on sales at retail, imposed by Sections 4041, 4061, 4071, 4081, 4091, 4161, 4181, 4251, 4261 and 4271 of Title 26, United States Code. The director of revenue shall promulgate rules pursuant to chapter 536 to eliminate all state and local sales taxes on such excise taxes;

(26) Sales of fuel consumed or used in the operation of ships, barges, or waterborne vessels which are used primarily in or for the transportation of property or cargo, or the conveyance of persons for hire, on navigable rivers bordering on or located in part in this state, if such fuel is delivered by the seller to the purchaser's barge, ship, or waterborne vessel while it is afloat upon such river;

(27) All sales made to an interstate compact agency created pursuant to sections 70.370 to 70.441 or sections 238.010 to 238.100 in the exercise of the functions and activities of such agency as provided pursuant to the compact;

(28) Computers, computer software and computer security systems purchased for use by architectural or engineering firms headquartered in this state. For the purposes of this subdivision, "headquartered in this state" means the office for the administrative management of at least four integrated facilities operated by the taxpayer is located in the state of Missouri;

(29) All livestock sales when either the seller is engaged in the growing, producing or feeding of such livestock, or the seller is engaged in the business of buying and selling, bartering or leasing of such livestock;

(30) All sales of barges which are to be used primarily in the transportation of property or cargo on interstate waterways;

(31) Electrical energy or gas, whether natural, artificial or propane, water, or other utilities which are ultimately consumed in connection with the manufacturing of cellular glass products or in any material recovery processing plant as defined in subdivision (4) of this subsection;

(32) Notwithstanding other provisions of law to the contrary, all sales of pesticides or herbicides used in the production of crops, aquaculture, livestock or poultry;

(33) Tangible personal property and utilities purchased for use or consumption directly or exclusively in the research and development of agricultural/biotechnology and plant genomics products and prescription pharmaceuticals consumed by humans or animals;

(34) All sales of grain bins for storage of grain for resale;

(35) All sales of feed which are developed for and used in the feeding of pets owned by a commercial breeder when such sales are made to a commercial breeder, as defined in section 273.325, and licensed pursuant to sections 273.325 to 273.357;

(36) All purchases by a contractor on behalf of an entity located in another state, provided that the entity is authorized to issue a certificate of exemption for purchases to a contractor under the provisions of that state's laws. For purposes of this subdivision, the term "certificate of exemption" shall mean any document evidencing that the entity is exempt from sales and use taxes on purchases pursuant to the laws of the state in which the entity is located. Any contractor making purchases on behalf of such entity shall maintain a copy of the entity's exemption certificate as evidence of the exemption. If the exemption certificate issued by the exempt entity to the contractor is later determined by the director of revenue to be invalid for any reason and the contractor has accepted the certificate in good faith, neither the contractor or the exempt entity shall be liable for the payment of any taxes, interest and penalty due as the result of use of the invalid exemption certificate. Materials shall be exempt from all state and local sales and use taxes when purchased by a contractor for the purpose of fabricating tangible personal property which is used in fulfilling a contract for the purpose of constructing, repairing or remodeling facilities for the following:

(a) An exempt entity located in this state, if the entity is one of those entities able to issue project exemption certificates in accordance with the provisions of section 144.062; or

(b) An exempt entity located outside the state if the exempt entity is authorized to issue an exemption certificate to contractors in accordance with the provisions of that state's law and the applicable provisions of this section;

(37) All sales or other transfers of tangible personal property to a lessor who leases the property under a lease of one year or longer executed or in effect at the time of the sale or other transfer to an interstate compact agency created pursuant to sections 70.370 to 70.441 or sections 238.010 to 238.100;

(38) Sales of tickets to any collegiate athletic championship event that is held in a facility owned or operated by a governmental authority or commission, a quasi-governmental agency, a state university or college or by the state or any political subdivision thereof, including a municipality, and that is played on a neutral site and may reasonably be played at a site located outside the state of Missouri. For purposes of this subdivision, "neutral site" means any site that is not located on the campus of a conference member institution participating in the event;

(39) All purchases by a sports complex authority created under section 64.920, and all sales of utilities by such authority at the authority's cost that are consumed in connection with the operation of a sports complex leased to a professional sports team;

(40) Beginning January 1, 2009, but not after January 1, 2015, materials, replacement parts, and equipment purchased for use directly upon, and for the modification, replacement, repair, and maintenance

of aircraft, aircraft power plants, and aircraft accessories;

(41) Sales of sporting clays, wobble, skeet, and trap targets to any shooting range or similar places of business for use in the normal course of business and money received by a shooting range or similar places of business from patrons and held by a shooting range or similar place of business for redistribution to patrons at the conclusion of a shooting event;

(42) All sales of motor fuel, as defined in section 142.800, used in any watercraft, as defined in section 306.010.”; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

Emergency clause adopted.

In which the concurrence of the Senate is respectfully requested.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

President Pro Tem Mayer appointed the following conference committee to act with a like committee from the House on **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 2002**: Senators Schaefer, Brown, Kraus, Green and Curls.

President Pro Tem Mayer appointed the following conference committee to act with a like committee from the House on **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 2003**: Senators Schaefer, Brown, Kraus, Green and Curls.

President Pro Tem Mayer appointed the following conference committee to act with a like committee from the House on **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 2004**: Senators Schaefer, Brown, Kraus, Green and Curls.

President Pro Tem Mayer appointed the following conference committee to act with a like committee from the House on **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 2005**: Senators Schaefer, Brown, Kraus, Green and Curls.

President Pro Tem Mayer appointed the following conference committee to act with a like committee from the House on **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 2006**, as amended: Senators Schaefer, Brown, Kraus, Green and Curls.

President Pro Tem Mayer appointed the following conference committee to act with a like committee from the House on **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 2007**: Senators Schaefer, Brown, Kraus, Green and Curls.

President Pro Tem Mayer appointed the following conference committee to act with a like committee from the House on **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 2008**: Senators Schaefer, Brown, Kraus, Green and Curls.

President Pro Tem Mayer appointed the following conference committee to act with a like committee from the House on **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 2009**: Senators Schaefer, Brown, Kraus, Green and Curls.

President Pro Tem Mayer appointed the following conference committee to act with a like committee from the House on **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 2010**: Senators Schaefer, Brown, Kraus, Green and Curls.

President Pro Tem Mayer appointed the following conference committee to act with a like committee from the House on **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 2011**, as amended: Senators Schaefer, Brown, Kraus, Green and Curls.

President Pro Tem Mayer appointed the following conference committee to act with a like committee from the House on **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 2012**: Senators Schaefer, Brown, Kraus, Green and Curls.

President Pro Tem Mayer appointed the following conference committee to act with a like committee

from the House on **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 2013**: Senators Schaefer, Brown, Kraus, Green and Curls.

RESOLUTIONS

Senator Engler offered Senate Resolution No. 2029, regarding Wayne Short, Irondale, which was adopted.

Senator Engler offered Senate Resolution No. 2030, regarding Amy Watkins, Park Hills, which was adopted.

Senator Engler offered Senate Resolution No. 2031, regarding Jayne Clark, Park Hills, which was adopted.

Senator Engler offered Senate Resolution No. 2032, regarding Vicki Patterson, Farmington, which was adopted.

Senator Engler offered Senate Resolution No. 2033, regarding Tyman Barbey, Bonne Terre, which was adopted.

Senator Kehoe offered Senate Resolution No. 2034, regarding Belinda Couty, which was adopted.

Senator Kehoe offered Senate Resolution No. 2035, regarding Jeanelle Mooney, Jefferson City, which was adopted.

Senator Kehoe offered Senate Resolution No. 2036, regarding Cathy Wyss, which was adopted.

Senator Lager offered Senate Resolution No. 2037, regarding the Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Gary Jenkins, Wheeling, which was adopted.

Senator Lager offered Senate Resolution No. 2038, regarding the Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Everett Powell, Savannah, which was adopted.

Senator Lager offered Senate Resolution No. 2039, regarding the Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Hamilton, Chillicothe, which was adopted.

Senator Lager offered Senate Resolution No. 2040, regarding the Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ockenfels, Jr., Chillicothe, which was adopted.

Senator Curls offered Senate Resolution No. 2041, regarding Bruce L. Bruch, Raytown, which was adopted.

Senator Richard offered Senate Resolution No. 2042, regarding the Seventieth Wedding Anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Teeter, Joplin, which was adopted.

Senator Green offered Senate Resolution No. 2043, regarding Mary Gant, Jefferson City, which was adopted.

Senator Dempsey offered Senate Resolution No. 2044, regarding Matilda Gray, McLean, Virginia, which was adopted.

Senator Engler offered Senate Resolution No. 2045, regarding Teresa Stephens, which was adopted.

Senator Engler offered Senate Resolution No. 2046, regarding Peggy Murphy, which was adopted.

Senator Engler offered Senate Resolution No. 2047, regarding Janet McDowell, which was adopted.

Senator Engler offered Senate Resolution No. 2048, regarding Janet Carr, Park Hills, which was

adopted.

Senator Engler offered Senate Resolution No. 2049, regarding Cindy Martin, which was adopted. On motion of Senator Dempsey, the Senate recessed until 4:00 p.m.

RECESS

The time of recess having expired, the Senate was called to order by Senator Pearce.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

The following messages were received from the House of Representatives through its Chief Clerk:

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the Speaker has appointed the following on conferees to act with a like committee from the Senate on **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 2002**. Representatives: Silvey, Stream, Hough, Lampe and Montecillo.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the Speaker has appointed the following on conferees to act with a like committee from the Senate on **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 2003**. Representatives: Silvey, Stream, Hough, Lampe and Kelly (24).

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the Speaker has appointed the following on conferees to act with a like committee from the Senate on **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 2004**. Representatives: Silvey, Stream, Hough, Lampe and Kelly (24).

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the Speaker has appointed the following on conferees to act with a like committee from the Senate on **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 2005**. Representatives: Silvey, Stream, Hough, Lampe and Kelly (24).

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the Speaker has appointed the following on conferees to act with a like committee from the Senate on **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 2006**, as amended. Representatives: Silvey, Stream, Hough, Lampe and Kelly (24).

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the Speaker has appointed the following on conferees to act with a like committee from the Senate on **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 2007**. Representatives: Silvey, Stream, Hough, Lampe and Kelly (24).

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the Speaker has appointed the following on conferees to act with a like committee from the Senate on **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 2008**. Representatives: Silvey, Stream, Hough, Lampe and Kelly (24).

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the Speaker

has appointed the following on conferees to act with a like committee from the Senate on **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 2009**. Representatives: Silvey, Stream, Hough, Lampe and Kelly (24).

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the Speaker has appointed the following on conferees to act with a like committee from the Senate on **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 2010**. Representatives: Silvey, Stream, Flanigan, Lampe and Kelly (24).

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the Speaker has appointed the following on conferees to act with a like committee from the Senate on **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 2011**, as amended. Representatives: Silvey, Stream, Flanigan, Montecillo and Kelly (24).

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the Speaker has appointed the following on conferees to act with a like committee from the Senate on **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 2012**. Representatives: Silvey, Stream, Hough, Lampe and Kelly (24).

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the Speaker has appointed the following on conferees to act with a like committee from the Senate on **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 2013**. Representatives: Silvey, Stream, Hough, Lampe and Kelly (24).

President Pro Tem Mayer assumed the Chair.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Senator Purgason, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and Fiscal Oversight, submitted the following report:

Mr. President: Your Committee on Ways and Means and Fiscal Oversight, to which was referred **SCS** for **SJR 51**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the joint resolution do pass.

THIRD READING OF SENATE BILLS

SCS for **SJR 51**, entitled:

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 51

Joint Resolution submitting to the qualified voters of Missouri, an amendment repealing sections 25(a) and 25(d) of article V of the Constitution of Missouri, and adopting two new sections in lieu thereof relating to nonpartisan selection of judges.

Was taken up by Senator Lembke.

Senator Pearce assumed the Chair.

On motion of Senator Lembke, **SCS** for **SJR 51** was read the 3rd time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Brown Cunningham Dempsey Dixon Engler Goodman Kehoe Kraus

Lager	Lamping	Lembke	Mayer	Munzlinger	Nieves	Purgason	Richard
Ridgeway	Stouffer	Wasson—19					

NAYS—Senators

Callahan	Chappelle-Nadal	Curls	Green	Justus	Keaveny	McKenna	Pearce
Schaaf	Schaefer	Schmitt	Wright-Jones—12				

Absent—Senator Parson—1

Absent with leave—Senators

Crowell Rupp—2

Vacancies—None

The President declared the joint resolution passed.

On motion of Senator Lembke, title to the joint resolution was agreed to.

Senator Lembke moved that the vote by which the joint resolution passed be reconsidered.

Senator Dempsey moved that motion lay on the table, which motion prevailed.

HOUSE BILLS ON SECOND READING

The following Bills were read the 2nd time and referred to the Committees indicated:

HCS for HB 1117—Transportation.

HCS for HB 1758—Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence.

HB 1592—Jobs, Economic Development and Local Government.

HCS for HB 1280—Financial and Governmental Organizations and Elections.

HCS for HBs 1741 and 1543—Veterans' Affairs, Emerging Issues, Pensions and Urban Affairs.

HCS for HB 1137—Health, Mental Health, Seniors and Families.

HB 2099—Commerce, Consumer Protection, Energy and the Environment.

HCS for HB 1818—Ways and Means and Fiscal Oversight.

HB 1540—Small Business, Insurance and Industry.

HCS for HB 1869—Financial and Governmental Organizations and Elections.

HCS for HB 1865—Ways and Means and Fiscal Oversight.

HCS for HB 1254—Agriculture, Food Production and Outdoor Resources.

Senator Ridgeway assumed the Chair.

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING

Senator Munzlinger moved that **HB 1073** and **HCS for HB 1477**, with **SCS, SS for SCS** and **SA 3** (pending), be called from the Informal Calendar and again taken up for 3rd reading and final passage, which motion prevailed.

SA 3 was again taken up.

Senator Purgason raised the point of order that **SA 3** is out of order as it goes beyond the scope of the bill.

The point of order was referred to the President Pro Tem who ruled it well taken.

Senator Green raised the point of order that **SS** for **SCS** for **HB 1073** and **HCS** for **HB 1477** is out of order as it goes beyond the scope of the original titles of both **HB 1073** and **HCS** for **HB 1477**.

The point of order was referred to the President Pro Tem who ruled it not well taken.

SS for **SCS** for **HB 1073** and **HCS** for **HB 1477**, as amended, was again taken up.

Senator Brown offered **SA 4**:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 4

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1073 and House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1477, Page 18, Section 276.401, Line 16 of said page, by inserting immediately after all of said line the following:

“516.105. All actions against physicians, hospitals, dentists, registered or licensed practical nurses, optometrists, podiatrists, pharmacists, chiropractors, professional physical therapists, **veterinarians treating animals**, and any other entity providing health care services **or veterinary services for animals** and all employees of any of the foregoing acting in the course and scope of their employment, for damages for malpractice, negligence, error or mistake related to health care **or veterinary care of animals** shall be brought within two years from the date of occurrence of the act of neglect complained of, except that:

(1) In cases in which the act of neglect complained of is introducing and negligently permitting any foreign object to remain within the body of a living person **or living animal**, the action shall be brought within two years from the date of the discovery of such alleged negligence, or from the date on which the patient **or owner of an animal** in the exercise of ordinary care should have discovered such alleged negligence, whichever date first occurs; and

(2) In cases in which the act of neglect complained of is the negligent failure to inform the patient **or owner of the animal** of the results of medical tests, the action for failure to inform shall be brought within two years from the date of the discovery of such alleged negligent failure to inform, or from the date on which the patient **or owner of the animal** in the exercise of ordinary care should have discovered such alleged negligent failure to inform, whichever date first occurs; except that, no such action shall be brought for any negligent failure to inform about the results of medical tests performed more than two years before August 28, 1999. For purposes of this subdivision, the act of neglect based on the negligent failure to inform the patient **or owner of the animal** of the results of medical tests shall not include the act of informing the patient **or owner of the animal** of the results of negligently performed medical tests or the act of informing the patient **or owner of the animal** of erroneous test results; and

(3) In cases in which the person bringing the action is a minor less than eighteen years of age, such minor shall have until his or her twentieth birthday to bring such action. In no event shall any action for damages for malpractice, error, or mistake be commenced after the expiration of ten years from the date of the act of neglect complained of or for two years from a minor’s eighteenth birthday, whichever is later.”; and

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

Senator Brown moved that the above amendment be adopted.

Senator Stouffer assumed the Chair.

Senator Justus offered **SA 1** to **SA 4**:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO
SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 4

Amend Senate Amendment No. 4 to Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1073 and House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1477, Page 2, Section 516.105, Line 24, by inserting after the word “later.” the following:

“The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply when the person is bringing the action as the owner of the animal against a veterinarian.”

Senator Justus moved that the above amendment be adopted, which motion prevailed.

SA 4, as amended, was again taken up.

Senator Brown moved that the above amendment be adopted, which motion prevailed.

Senator Cunningham offered **SA 5**:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 5

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1073 and House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1477, Page 8, Section 178.530, Lines 10-12, by striking all of said lines and inserting in lieu thereof the following: **“department of elementary and secondary education. The provisions of this subsection shall not be construed to create eligibility for a private school to receive state or federal funding for agricultural vocational education, but shall not prohibit a private school from receiving state or federal funds for which such private school would otherwise be eligible for agricultural vocational education. Any such private school shall reimburse”**.

Senator Cunningham moved that the above amendment be adopted, which motion prevailed.

Senator Munzlinger moved that **SS** for **SCS** for **HB 1073** and **HCS** for **HB 1477**, as amended, be adopted, which motion prevailed.

On motion of Senator Munzlinger, **SS** for **SCS** for **HB 1073** and **HCS** for **HB 1477**, as amended, was read the 3rd time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Brown	Callahan	Cunningham	Dempsey	Dixon	Engler	Goodman	Kehoe
Kraus	Lager	Lamping	Lembke	Mayer	McKenna	Munzlinger	Nieves
Parson	Pearce	Purgason	Ridgeway	Schaaf	Schaefer	Schmitt	Stouffer

Wasson—25

NAYS—Senators

Chappelle-Nadal	Curls	Green	Justus	Keaveny	Wright-Jones—6
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Absent—Senator Richard—1

Absent with leave—Senators

Crowell Rupp—2

Vacancies—None

The President declared the bill passed.

On motion of Senator Munzlinger, title to the bill was agreed to.

Senator Munzlinger moved that the vote by which the bill passed be reconsidered.

Senator Dempsey moved that motion lay on the table, which motion prevailed.

HCS for **HB 1623**, with **SCS**, entitled:

An Act to repeal section 67.1305, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof one new section relating to members of economic development tax boards.

Was called from the Informal Calendar and taken up by Senator Schmitt.

SCS for **HCS** for **HB 1623**, entitled:

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
HOUSE BILL NO. 1623

An Act to repeal sections 49.272, 50.332, 50.622, 52.320, 64.930, 66.010, 67.320, 67.750, 67.1305, 67.1706, 67.1712, 67.1715, 67.1721, 67.1742, 67.1754, 67.1360, 67.2010, 82.485, 82.487, 82.515, 82.516, 99.825, 99.845, 137.016, 144.805, 182.802, 184.503, 184.509, 190.335, 320.106, 320.131, 320.136, 320.202, 321.460, 321.711, 479.011, and 577.029, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof fifty-nine new sections relating to political subdivisions, with penalty provisions and an emergency clause for certain sections.

Was taken up.

Senator Schmitt moved that **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 1623** be adopted.

Senator Schmitt offered **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 1623**, entitled:

SENATE SUBSTITUTE FOR
SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
HOUSE BILL NO. 1623

An Act to repeal sections 49.272, 50.332, 50.622, 52.320, 55.160, 64.930, 66.010, 67.320, 67.750, 67.1305, 67.1706, 67.1712, 67.1715, 67.1721, 67.1742, 67.1754, 67.1360, 82.485, 82.487, 82.515, 82.516, 99.825, 99.845, 137.016, 144.805, 182.802, 190.335, 320.106, 320.131, 320.136, 320.202, 321.460, 321.711, 479.011, and 577.029, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof fifty-six new sections relating to political subdivisions, with penalty provisions and an emergency clause for certain sections.

Senator Schmitt moved that **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 1623** be adopted.

Senator Engler offered **SA 1**:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1623, Page 56, Section 67.5038, Line 11 of said page, by inserting immediately after all of said line the following:

“77.080. The style of the ordinances of the city shall be: “Be it ordained by the council of the city of, as follows:”. **Except as provided in section 77.085**, no ordinance shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall become an ordinance unless on its final passage a majority of the members elected to the council shall vote therefor, and the ayes and nays shall be entered on the journal. Every [proposed ordinance] **bill** shall be introduced to the council in writing and shall be read by title or in full two times prior to passage, both readings may occur at a single meeting of the council. If the [proposed ordinance] **bill** is read by title only, copies of the [proposed ordinance] **bill** shall be made available for public inspection prior to the time the bill is under consideration by the council. No bill shall become an ordinance until it shall have been signed by the officer presiding at the meeting of the council at which it shall have been passed. When so signed, it shall be delivered to the mayor for his approval and signature, or his veto.

77.085. 1. In any city of the third classification with more than fifteen thousand but fewer than seventeen thousand inhabitants and located in any county of the second classification with more than sixty-five thousand but fewer than seventy-five thousand inhabitants, voters in the city may propose an ordinance to prohibit smoking, as the term “smoking” is defined in subdivision (6) of section 191.765, in certain areas and establishments within such city by submitting a petition signed by at least the same number of voters that equals twenty-five percent of the votes cast for all candidates for mayor at the last preceding election. The petition shall contain, in addition to the requisite number of valid signatures, the full text of the ordinance sought to be passed and a request that the ordinance be submitted to a vote of the people if not passed by the council.

2. The signatures to the petition need not all be appended to one paper, but each signer shall provide with such person’s signature the street and number of his or her place of residence. One of the signers of each such paper shall make oath before an officer competent to administer oaths that the statements therein made are true and that each signature to the paper appended is the genuine signature of the person whose name it purports to be.

3. Within ten days from the date of filing such petition, the city clerk shall examine and ascertain whether the petition contains signatures by the requisite number of voters. The council shall allow the clerk extra help for that purpose. The clerk shall attach a certificate of examination to the petition. If, by the clerk’s certificate, the petition is shown to be insufficient, the petition may be amended within ten days from the date the clerk issued the certificate. The clerk shall, within ten days after such amendment is filed, examine the amended petition and issue another certificate. If the second certificate shows the petition to be insufficient, the petition shall be returned to the person filing it, without prejudice to the filing of a new petition to the same effect. If the petition is deemed to be sufficient, the clerk shall submit it to the city council without delay.

4. Upon receipt of the petition and certificate from the clerk, the city council shall either:

(1) Pass said ordinance without alteration within twenty days; or

(2) Submit the question without alteration at the next municipal election.

5. The question shall be submitted in substantially the following form:

Shall the following ordinance be (adopted) (repealed)? (Set out ordinance).

YES

NO

6. If a majority of the voters voting on the proposed ordinance vote in favor, such ordinance shall become a valid and binding ordinance of the city. Any ordinance regulating smoking that is proposed by petition and adopted by a vote of the people cannot be repealed or amended except by a vote of the people. The council may submit a proposition for the repeal or amendment of any such ordinance to be voted upon at any municipal election. If the proposition so submitted receives a majority of the votes cast thereon, such ordinance shall be repealed or amended accordingly.”; and

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

Senator Engler moved that the above amendment be adopted, which motion prevailed.

Senator Pearce assumed the Chair.

Senator Stouffer offered **SA 2:**

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 2

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1623, Page 105, Section 479.011, Line 16 of said page, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“537.635. The association may, on the seventh day thereafter, commence to do business. The association shall be a body corporate, and shall do business as a corporation. **The association shall be deemed to constitute a quasi-public governmental body subject to the provisions of chapter 610. The association shall be entitled to close meetings, records, and votes as authorized in chapter 610 to the extent that such meetings, records, and votes pertain to actuarial analysis, loss history, claims, data, reports, and similar information relating to the determination of member rates and contributions.** No member of the association shall be liable for any amounts because of his or her membership in the association other than his or her assessments as provided in the articles of association and the bylaws of the association. The business of the association shall be conducted so as to preclude any distribution of income, profit or property of the association to the individual members thereof except in payment of claims or indemnities or upon the final dissolution of the association, but the association may pay dividends to its members as long as the association has a positive surplus both before and after any such dividend is declared.”; and

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

Senator Stouffer moved that the above amendment be adopted, which motion prevailed.

Senator Justus offered **SA 3:**

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 3

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1623, Page 58, Section 82.485, Line 14, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“92.338. 1. All applicable provisions contained in sections 144.010 to 144.510 governing the state sales tax and section 32.057, the uniform confidentiality provision, shall apply to the collection of the tax imposed by sections 92.325 to 92.340, except as modified in sections 92.325 to 92.340.

2. All exemptions granted to agencies of government, organizations, persons and to the sale of certain

articles and items of tangible personal property and taxable services under the provisions of sections 144.010 to 144.510 are hereby made applicable to the imposition and collection of the tax imposed by sections 92.325 to 92.340. **Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, the governing body of any city that imposes a convention and tourism tax pursuant to sections 92.325 to 92.340 may pass an ordinance and seek voter approval to collect the tax from certain transient guests who are otherwise exempt under this subsection. Such proposition shall be submitted to the voters at a citywide general or primary election or at a special election called for that purpose. It shall be submitted in a form set by the governing body.**

3. **Except as provided in subsection 2 of this section,** the same sales tax permit, exemption certificate and retail certificate required by sections 144.010 to 144.510 for the administration and collection of the state sales tax shall satisfy the requirements of sections 92.325 to 92.340, and no additional permit or exemption certificate or retail certificate shall be required; except that the director of revenue may prescribe a form of exemption certificate for an exemption from the tax imposed by sections 92.325 to 92.340.

4. The person, firm or corporation subject to any tax imposed pursuant to sections 92.325 to 92.340 shall collect the tax from the transient guests and patrons of the food establishment and each such transient guest and patron of the food establishment shall pay the amount of the tax due to the person, firm or corporation required to collect the tax. The city shall permit the person required to remit the tax to deduct and retain an amount equal to two percent of the taxes collected. The city governing body may either require the license collector of the city to collect the tax imposed by sections 92.325 to 92.340 or may enter into an agreement with the director of revenue to have the director collect such tax on behalf of the city. In the event such an agreement is entered into, the director of revenue shall perform all functions incident to the collection, enforcement and operation of such tax, and the director shall collect the tax on behalf of the city and shall transfer the funds collected to the city license collector, except for an amount not less than one percent nor more than three percent, which shall be retained by the director for costs of collection. If the director of revenue is to collect such tax, the tax shall be collected and reported upon such forms and under such administrative rules and regulations as the director may prescribe. All refunds and penalties as provided in sections 144.010 to 144.525 are hereby made applicable to violations of sections 92.325 to 92.340.”; and

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

Senator Justus moved that the above amendment be adopted, which motion prevailed.

Senator Wasson offered **SA 4**:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 4

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1623, Page 32, Section 67.1360, Line 17, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“71.625. **1.** The timely payment of a license tax due to any municipal corporation in this state, or any county pursuant to section 66.300, which is delivered by United States mail to the municipality or county office designated by such municipality or county office to receive such payments, shall be deemed paid as of the postmark date stamped on the envelope or other cover in which such payment is mailed. In the event any payment of tax due is sent by registered or certified mail, the date of the registration or certification shall be deemed the postmark date. No additional tax, penalty or interest shall be imposed by any municipality or county on any taxpayer whose payment is delivered by United States mail, if the postmark date stamped on the envelope or other cover containing such payment falls within the prescribed period on

or before the prescribed date, including any extension granted, for making the payment. When the last day for making any license tax payment, including extensions, falls on a Saturday, a Sunday, or a legal holiday in this state, the payment shall be considered timely if the payment is made on the next succeeding day which is not a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday.

2. Except as otherwise provided by law, the interest provisions of section 144.170 and penalty provisions of section 144.250 relating to delinquent sales taxes shall apply to delinquent taxes due as a result of the imposition of a license tax by any municipal corporation. The limitation for bringing suit for the collection of the delinquent tax and penalty shall be the same as that provided in sections 144.010 to 144.510.”; and

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

Senator Wasson moved that the above amendment be adopted, which motion prevailed.

Senator Schaaf offered SA 5:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 5

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1623, Page 76, Section 99.845, Line 8 of said page, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“135.215. 1. Improvements made to “real property” as such term is defined in section 137.010, which are made in an enterprise zone subsequent to the date such zone or expansion thereto was designated, may upon approval of an authorizing resolution by the governing authority having jurisdiction of the area in which the improvements are made, be exempt, in whole or in part, from assessment and payment of ad valorem taxes of one or more affected political subdivisions, provided that, except as to the exemption allowed under subsection 3 of this section, at least fifty new jobs that provide an average of at least thirty-five hours of employment per week per job are created and maintained at the new or expanded facility. Such authorizing resolution shall specify the percent of the exemption to be granted, the duration of the exemption to be granted, and the political subdivisions to which such exemption is to apply and any other terms, conditions or stipulations otherwise required. A copy of the resolution shall be provided the director within thirty calendar days following adoption of the resolution by the governing authority.

2. No exemption shall be granted until the governing authority holds a public hearing for the purpose of obtaining the opinions and suggestions of residents of political subdivisions to be affected by the exemption from property taxes. The governing authority shall send, by certified mail, a notice of such hearing to each political subdivision in the area to be affected and shall publish notice of such hearing in a newspaper of general circulation in the area to be affected by the exemption at least twenty days prior to the hearing but not more than thirty days prior to the hearing. Such notice shall state the time, location, date and purpose of the hearing.

3. Notwithstanding subsection 1 of this section, at least one-half of the ad valorem taxes otherwise imposed on subsequent improvements to real property located in an enterprise zone shall become and remain exempt from assessment and payment of ad valorem taxes of any political subdivision of this state or municipality thereof, **if said political subdivision or municipality levies ad valorem taxes**, for a period of not less than ten years following the date such improvements were assessed, provided the improved properties are used for assembling, fabricating, processing, manufacturing, mining, warehousing or distributing properties.

4. No exemption shall be granted for a period more than twenty-five years following the date on which the original enterprise zone was designated by the department except for any enterprise zone within any home rule city with more than one hundred fifty-one thousand five hundred but less than one hundred fifty-one thousand six hundred inhabitants provided in any instance the exemption shall not be granted for a period longer than twenty-five years from the date on which the exemption was granted.

5. The provisions of subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to improvements made to real property which have been started prior to August 28, 1991.

6. The mandatory abatement referred to in this section shall not relieve the assessor or other responsible official from ascertaining the amount of the equalized assessed value of all taxable property annually as required by section 99.855 and shall not have the effect of reducing the payments in lieu of taxes referred to in subdivision (2) of section 99.845 unless such reduction is set forth in the plan approved by the governing body of the municipality pursuant to subdivision (1) of section 99.820.

7. Effective August 28, 2004, any abatement or exemption provided for in this section on an individual parcel of real property shall cease after a period of thirty days of business closure, work stoppage, major reduction in force, or a significant change in the type of business conducted at that location. For the purposes of this subsection, “work stoppage” shall not include strike or lockout or time necessary to retool a plant, and “major reduction in force” is defined as a seventy-five percent or greater reduction.

Any owner or new owner may reapply, but cannot receive the abatement or exemption for any period of time beyond the original life of the enterprise zone.

135.963. 1. Improvements made to real property as such term is defined in section 137.010 which are made in an enhanced enterprise zone subsequent to the date such zone or expansion thereto was designated, may, upon approval of an authorizing resolution or ordinance by the governing authority having jurisdiction of the area in which the improvements are made, be exempt, in whole or in part, from assessment and payment of ad valorem taxes of one or more affected political subdivisions. Improvements made to real property, as such term is defined in section 137.010, which are locally assessed and in a renewable energy generation zone designated as an enhanced enterprise zone, subsequent to the date such enhanced enterprise zone or expansion thereto was designated, may, upon approval of an authorizing resolution or ordinance by the governing authority having jurisdiction of the area in which the improvements are made, be exempt, in whole or in part, from assessment and payment of ad valorem taxes of one or more affected political subdivisions. In addition to enhanced business enterprises, a speculative industrial or warehouse building constructed by a public entity or a private entity if the land is leased by a public entity may be subject to such exemption.

2. Such authorizing resolution shall specify the percent of the exemption to be granted, the duration of the exemption to be granted, and the political subdivisions to which such exemption is to apply and any other terms, conditions, or stipulations otherwise required. A copy of the resolution shall be provided to the director within thirty calendar days following adoption of the resolution by the governing authority.

3. No exemption shall be granted until the governing authority holds a public hearing for the purpose of obtaining the opinions and suggestions of residents of political subdivisions to be affected by the exemption from property taxes. The governing authority shall send, by certified mail, a notice of such hearing to each political subdivision in the area to be affected and shall publish notice of such hearing in a newspaper of general circulation in the area to be affected by the exemption at least twenty days prior to the hearing but not more than thirty days prior to the hearing. Such notice shall state the time, location, date,

and purpose of the hearing.

4. Notwithstanding subsection 1 of this section, at least one-half of the ad valorem taxes otherwise imposed on subsequent improvements to real property located in an enhanced enterprise zone of enhanced business enterprises or speculative industrial or warehouse buildings as indicated in subsection 1 of this section shall become and remain exempt from assessment and payment of ad valorem taxes of any political subdivision of this state or municipality thereof, **if said political subdivision or municipality levies ad valorem taxes**, for a period of not less than ten years following the date such improvements were assessed, provided the improved properties are used for enhanced business enterprises. The exemption for speculative buildings is subject to the approval of the governing authority for a period not to exceed two years if the building is owned by a private entity and five years if the building is owned or ground leased by a public entity. This shall not preclude the building receiving an exemption for the remaining time period established by the governing authority if it was occupied by an enhanced business enterprise. The two- and five-year time periods indicated for speculative buildings shall not be an addition to the local abatement time period for such facility.

5. No exemption shall be granted for a period more than twenty-five years following the date on which the original enhanced enterprise zone was designated by the department.

6. The provisions of subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to improvements made to real property begun prior to August 28, 2004.

7. The abatement referred to in this section shall not relieve the assessor or other responsible official from ascertaining the amount of the equalized assessed value of all taxable property annually as required by section 99.855, 99.957, or 99.1042 and shall not have the effect of reducing the payments in lieu of taxes referred to in subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 99.845, subdivision (2) of subsection 3 of section 99.957, or subdivision (2) of subsection 3 of section 99.1042 unless such reduction is set forth in the plan approved by the governing body of the municipality pursuant to subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 99.820, section 99.942, or section 99.1027.”; and

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

Senator Schaaf moved that the above amendment be adopted, which motion prevailed.

Senator Stouffer assumed the Chair.

Senator Schaaf offered **SA 6**:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 6

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1623, Page 84, Section 182.802, Line 28 of said page, by inserting immediately after said line the following:

“184.503. 1. The governing body of any eligible county may, by resolution, authorize the creation of or participation in a district, and may impose a sales tax on all retail sales made within the eligible county which are subject to sales tax under chapter 144. The tax authorized in this section shall not exceed one-fourth of one percent, and shall be imposed solely for the purpose of funding the support of zoological activities within the district. The tax authorized in this section shall be in addition to all other sales taxes imposed by law, and shall be stated separately from all other charges and taxes. Such creation of or participation in such district and the levy of the sales tax may be accomplished individually or on a

cooperative basis with another eligible county or other eligible counties for financial support of the district. A petition requesting such creation of or participation in such district and the levy of the sales tax for the purpose of funding the support of zoological activities within the district may also be filed with the governing body, and shall be signed by not less than the number of qualified electors of an eligible county equal to five percent of the number of ballots cast and counted at the last preceding gubernatorial election held in such county. **The governing body of the county may, at their discretion, have the proposition placed on the ballot upon certification that the petition contains the signatures of the required number of qualified electors.** No such resolution adopted or petition presented under this section shall become effective unless the governing body of the eligible county submits to the voters residing within the eligible county at a state general, primary, or special election a proposal to authorize the governing body of the eligible county to create or participate in a district and to impose a tax under this section. The county election official shall give legal notice at least sixty days prior to such general or primary election or special election in at least two newspapers that such proposition or propositions shall be submitted at the next general or primary election or special election held for submission of this proposition. The resolution or proposition shall be printed on the ballot and in the notice of election. Provisions of this section to the contrary notwithstanding, no tax authorized under the provisions of this section shall be effective in any eligible noncharter county unless the tax authorized under the provisions of this section is also collected by an eligible charter county.

2. The ballot for the proposition in any county shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall a retail sales tax of (insert amount, not to exceed one-quarter of one percent) be levied and collected for the benefit of the Kansas City Zoological District, which shall be created and consist of the county(s) of (insert name of counties), for the support of zoological activities with the district?

YES

NO

The governing body of the county may place additional language on the ballot to describe the use or allocation of the funds.

3. In the event that a majority of the voters voting on such proposition in such county at said election cast votes for the proposition, then the district shall be deemed established and the tax rate for such subdistrict shall be deemed in full force and effect as of the first day of the year following the year of said election and the governing body of such county may proceed with the performance of all things necessary and incidental to participation in the district. The results of the aforesaid election shall be certified by the election officials of such county to the governing body of such county not less than thirty days after the day of election. In the event the proposition shall fail to receive a majority of the votes “FOR”, then such proposition shall not be resubmitted at any election held within one year of the date of the election the proposition was rejected. Any such resubmissions of such proposition shall substantially comply with the provisions of sections 184.500 to 184.515.

4. Except as modified in this section, all provisions of sections 32.085 and 32.087 shall apply to the tax imposed under this section.

5. All sales taxes collected by the director of revenue from the tax authorized by this section on behalf of the district, less one percent for cost of collection, which shall be deposited in the state’s general revenue fund after payment of premiums for surety bonds, as provided in section 32.087, shall be deposited in a special trust fund, which is hereby created, to be known as the “Kansas City Zoological District Sales Tax Trust Fund”. The moneys in the Kansas City zoological district sales tax trust fund shall not be deemed to

be state funds and shall not be commingled with any funds of the state. The director of revenue shall keep accurate records of the amount of money collected and deposited in the trust fund and the records shall be open to the inspection of officers of the district, the counties composing the district, and the public. Not later than the tenth day of each month the director of revenue shall distribute all moneys deposited in the Kansas City zoological district sales tax trust fund during the preceding month to the district.

6. The director of revenue may make refunds from the amounts in the Kansas City zoological district sales tax trust fund and credited to the district for erroneous payments and overpayments made, and may redeem dishonored checks and drafts deposited to the credit of the district. If the district abolishes the tax, the county shall notify the director of revenue of the action at least ninety days prior to the effective date of the repeal and the director of revenue may order retention in the Kansas City zoological district sales tax trust fund, for a period of one year, of two percent of the amount collected after receipt of such notice to cover possible refunds or overpayment of the tax and to redeem dishonored checks and drafts deposited to the credit of such account. After one year has elapsed after the effective date of abolition of the tax in the district, the director of revenue shall remit the balance in the account to the district and close the account of the district. The director of revenue shall notify the district of each instance of any amount refunded or any check redeemed from receipts due the district.

7. Any of the eligible counties composing the Kansas City zoological district may withdraw from the district by adoption of a resolution and approval of the resolution by a majority of the qualified electors of the county, in the same manner provided in this section for creating or becoming a part of the district. The governing body of a withdrawing county shall provide for the sending of formal written notice of withdrawal from the district to the governing body of the other county or each of the other counties comprising the district. Actual withdrawal shall not take effect until ninety days after notice has been sent. A withdrawing county shall not be relieved from any obligation that such county may have assumed or incurred by reason of being a part of the district, including, but not limited to, the retirement of any outstanding bonded indebtedness of the district.”; and

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

Senator Schaaf moved that the above amendment be adopted, which motion failed.

Senator Schaaf offered **SA 7**:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 7

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1623, Page 41, Section 67.1754, Line 25 of said page, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“67.2500. 1. A theater, cultural arts, and entertainment district may be established in the manner provided in section 67.2505 by the governing body of any county, city, town, or village that has adopted transect-based zoning under chapter 89, any county described in this subsection, or any city, town, or village that is within such counties:

(1) Any county with a charter form of government and with more than two hundred fifty thousand but less than three hundred fifty thousand inhabitants;

(2) Any county of the first classification with more than ninety-three thousand eight hundred but fewer than ninety-three thousand nine hundred inhabitants;

(3) Any county of the first classification with more than one hundred eighty-four thousand but fewer than one hundred eighty-eight thousand inhabitants;

(4) Any county with a charter form of government and with more than six hundred thousand but fewer than seven hundred thousand inhabitants;

(5) Any county of the first classification with more than one hundred thirty-five thousand four hundred but fewer than one hundred thirty-five thousand five hundred inhabitants;

(6) Any county of the first classification with more than one hundred four thousand six hundred but fewer than one hundred four thousand seven hundred inhabitants;

(7) Any county of the first classification with more than eighty-three thousand but fewer than ninety-two thousand inhabitants and with a home rule city with more than seventy-six thousand but fewer than ninety-one thousand inhabitants as the county seat.

2. Sections 67.2500 to 67.2530 shall be known as the “Theater, Cultural Arts, and Entertainment District Act”.

3. As used in sections 67.2500 to 67.2530, the following terms mean:

(1) “District”, a theater, cultural arts, and entertainment district organized under this section;

(2) “Qualified electors”, “qualified voters”, or “voters”, registered voters residing within the district or subdistrict, or proposed district or subdistrict, who have registered to vote pursuant to chapter 115 or, if there are no persons eligible to be registered voters residing in the district or subdistrict, proposed district or subdistrict, property owners, including corporations and other entities, that are owners of real property;

(3) “Registered voters”, persons qualified and registered to vote pursuant to chapter 115; and

(4) “Subdistrict”, a subdivision of a district, but not a separate political subdivision, created for the purposes specified in subsection 5 of section 67.2505.

67.2510. As a complete alternative to the procedure establishing a district set forth in section 67.2505, a theater, cultural arts, and entertainment district may be established in the manner provided in section 67.2515 by a circuit court with jurisdiction over any county, city, town, or village that has adopted transect-based zoning under chapter 89, any county described in this section, or any city, town, or village that is within such counties:

(1) Any county with a charter form of government and with more than two hundred fifty thousand but less than three hundred fifty thousand inhabitants;

(2) Any county of the first classification with more than ninety-three thousand eight hundred but fewer than ninety-three thousand nine hundred inhabitants;

(3) Any county of the first classification with more than one hundred eighty-four thousand but fewer than one hundred eighty-eight thousand inhabitants;

(4) Any county with a charter form of government and with more than six hundred thousand but fewer than seven hundred thousand inhabitants;

(5) Any county of the first classification with more than one hundred thirty-five thousand four hundred but fewer than one hundred thirty-five thousand five hundred inhabitants;

(6) Any county of the first classification with more than one hundred four thousand six hundred but

fewer than one hundred four thousand seven hundred inhabitants;

(7) Any county of the first classification with more than eighty-three thousand but fewer than ninety-two thousand inhabitants and with a home rule city with more than seventy-six thousand but fewer than ninety-one thousand inhabitants as the county seat.”; and

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

Senator Schaaf moved that the above amendment be adopted, which motion prevailed.

Senator Pearce offered SA 8:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 8

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1623, Page 89, Section 190.335, Line 27, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“262.598. 1. As used in this section, the following terms shall mean:

- (1) “Consolidated district”, a district formed jointly by two or more councils;**
- (2) “Council”, a University of Missouri extension council authorized under section 262.563;**
- (3) “District” or “extension district”, a political subdivision formed by one or more councils;**
- (4) “Single-council district”, a district formed by one council;**
- (5) “Governing body”, the group of individuals who govern a district.**

2. University of Missouri extension councils are hereby authorized to form extension districts made up of cooperating counties for the purpose of funding extension programming. An extension district may be a single-council district or a consolidated district. A single-council district shall be formed upon a majority vote of the full council. A consolidated district shall be formed upon a majority vote of each participating council.

3. In a single-council district, the council shall serve as the district’s governing body. In addition to any other powers and duties granted to the council under sections 262.550 to 262.620, the council shall also have the powers and duties provided under subsection 5 of this section.

4. In a consolidated district, the governing body of the district shall consist of at least three, but no more than five, representatives appointed by each participating council. The term of office shall be two years. Representatives may be reappointed. This governing body shall elect officers, who shall serve as officers for two years, and establish a regular meeting schedule which shall be not less than once every three months.

5. The governing body of a district shall have the following powers and duties:

- (1) Review the activities and annual budgets of each participating council;**
- (2) Determine, by September first of each year, the tax rate necessary to generate sufficient revenue to fund the extension programming in the district, which includes annual funding for each participating council for the costs of personnel and the acquisition, supply, and maintenance of each council’s property, work, and equipment;**
- (3) Oversee the collection of any tax authorized under this section by ensuring the revenue is deposited into a special fund and monitoring the use of the funds to ensure they are used solely for**

extension programming in the district;

(4) Approve payments from the special fund in which the tax revenue is deposited; and

(5) Work cooperatively with each participating council to plan and facilitate the programs, equipment, and activities in the district.

6. The governing body of a district may submit a question to the voters of the district to institute a property tax levy in the county or counties that compose the district. Questions may be submitted to the voters of the district at any general municipal election. Any such proposed tax shall not exceed thirty cents per one hundred dollars of assessed valuation. Such question shall be submitted in substantially the following form:

“Shall the Extension District in County (insert name of county) be authorized to levy an annual tax of (insert amount not to exceed thirty) cents per one hundred dollars of assessed valuation for the purpose of funding the University of Missouri Extension District programs, equipment, and services in the district?”

In a single-council district, if a majority of the voters in the county approve the question, then the district shall impose the tax. In a consolidated district, if a majority of voters in each county in the district approve the tax, then the district shall impose the tax. In a consolidated district, if a majority of voters in a county do not approve the tax, the council in the county that did not approve the tax may withdraw from the district. Upon such withdrawal, the district shall be made up of the remaining counties and the tax shall be imposed in those counties. However, if the county that did not approve the tax does not withdraw from the district, the tax shall not be imposed. Revenues collected from the imposition of a tax authorized under this section shall be deposited into a special fund dedicated only for use by the local district for programming purposes. If a majority of the voters in a single-council district do not approve the question, then no tax shall be imposed. If a majority of the voters in a consolidated district do not approve the question, then no tax shall be imposed in any county of the district.

7. The county commission of any county in which the tax authorized under this section is levied and collected:

(1) Shall be exempt from the funding requirements under section 262.597 if revenue derived from the tax authorized under this section is in excess of an amount equal to two hundred percent of the average funding received under section 262.597 for the immediately preceding three years; or

(2) May reduce the current year’s funding amount under section 262.597 by thirty-three percent of the amount of tax revenues derived from the tax authorized under this section which exceed the average amount of funding received under section 262.597 for the immediately preceding three years.

8. Any county that collects tax revenues authorized under this section shall transfer all attributable revenue plus monthly interest for deposit into the district’s special fund. The governing body of the district shall comply with the prudent investor standard for investment fiduciaries as provided in section 105.688.

9. In any county in which a single-council district is established, and for which a tax has not been levied, the district may be dissolved in the same manner in which it was formed.

10. A county may withdraw from a consolidated district at any time by the filing of a petition with

the circuit court having jurisdiction over the district. The petition shall be signed by not fewer than ten percent of those who voted in the most recent presidential election in the county seeking to withdraw that is part of a consolidated district stating that further operation of the district is contrary to the best interests of the inhabitants of the county in which the district is located and that the county seeks to withdraw from the district. The circuit court shall hear evidence on the petition. If the court finds that it is in the best interest of the inhabitants of the county in which the district is located for the county to withdraw from the district, the court shall make an order reciting the same and submit the question to the voters. The question shall be submitted in substantially the following format:

“Shall the County of (insert name of county) being part of (insert name of district) Extension District withdraw from the district?”

The question shall be submitted at the next general municipal election date. The election returns shall be certified to the court. If the court finds that two-thirds of the voters voting on the question voted in favor of withdrawing from the district, the court shall issue an order withdrawing the county from the district, which shall contain a proviso that the district shall remain intact for the sole purposes of paying all outstanding and lawful obligations and disposing of the district’s property. No additional costs or obligations for the withdrawing county shall be created except as necessary. The withdrawal shall occur on the first day of the following January after the vote. If the court finds that two-thirds of the voters voting on the question shall not have voted favorably on the question to withdraw from the district, the court shall issue an order dismissing the petition and the district shall continue to operate.

11. The governing body of any district may seek voter approval to increase its current tax rate authorized under this section, provided such increase shall not cause the total tax to exceed thirty cents per one hundred dollars of assessed valuation. To propose such an increase, the governing body shall submit the question to the voters at the general municipal election in the county in which the district is located. The question shall be submitted in substantially the following form:

“Shall the Extension District in (insert name of county or counties) be authorized to increase the tax rate from (insert current amount of tax) cents to (insert proposed amount of tax not to exceed thirty) cents per one hundred dollars of assessed valuation for the purpose of funding the University of Missouri Extension District programs, equipment, and services in the district?”

In a single-council district, if a majority of the voters in the county approve the question, then the district shall impose the tax. In a consolidated district, if a majority of voters in the district approve the tax rate, then the district shall impose the new tax rate. Revenues collected from the imposition of the tax authorized under this section shall be deposited into the special fund dedicated only for use by the district. If a majority of the voters in a single-council district do not approve the question, then the tax shall not be imposed. If a majority of the voters in a consolidated district do not approve the question, then the tax shall not be imposed in any county of the district.”; and

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

Senator Pearce moved that the above amendment be adopted.

Senator Green offered SA 1 to SA 8, which was read:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO
SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 8

Amend Senate Amendment No. 8 to Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1623, Page 7, Section 262.598, Line 5, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“12. Any district that has levied a tax under the provisions of this section shall not receive any state funds.”.

Senator Green moved that the above amendment be adopted.

At the request of Senator Green, **SA 1 to SA 8** was withdrawn.

Senator Green offered **SA 2 to SA 8**, which was read:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO
SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 8

Amend Senate Amendment No. 8 to Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1623, Page 7, Section 262.598, Line 5, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“12. No district shall receive any state funds.”.

Senator Green moved that the above amendment be adopted, which motion failed.

SA 8 was again taken up.

Senator Pearce moved that the above amendment be adopted, which motion failed on a standing division vote.

Senator Keaveny offered **SA 9**:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 9

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1623, Page 105, Section 479.011, Line 16, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“483.015. 1. At the general election in the year 1982, and every four years thereafter, except as herein provided and except as otherwise provided by law, circuit clerks shall be elected by the qualified voters of each county [and of the city of St. Louis], who shall be commissioned by the governor, and shall enter upon the discharge of their duties on the first day in January next ensuing their election, and shall hold their offices for the term of four years, and until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified, unless sooner removed from office.

2. The court administrator for Jackson County provided by the charter of Jackson County shall be selected as provided in the county charter and shall exercise all of the powers and duties of the circuit clerk of Jackson County. The director of judicial administration and the circuit clerk of St. Louis County shall be selected as provided in the charter of St. Louis County.

3. When provision is made in a county charter for the appointment of a court administrator to perform the duties of a circuit clerk or for the appointment of a circuit clerk, such provisions shall prevail over the provisions of this chapter providing for a circuit clerk to be elected. The persons appointed to fill any such appointive positions shall be paid by the counties as provided by the county charter or ordinance; provided,

however, that if provision is now or hereafter made by law for the salaries of circuit clerks to be paid by the state, the state shall pay over to the county a sum which is equivalent to the salary that would be payable by law by the state to an elected circuit clerk in such county if such charter provision was not in effect. The sum shall be paid in semimonthly or monthly installments, as designated by the commissioner of administration.

4. The circuit clerk in the sixth judicial circuit and in the seventh judicial circuit shall be appointed by a majority of the circuit judges and associate circuit judges of the circuit court, en banc. The circuit clerk in those circuits shall be removable for cause by a majority of the circuit judges and associate circuit judges of such circuit, en banc, in accordance with supreme court administrative rules governing court personnel. This subsection shall become effective on January 1, 2004, and the elected circuit clerks in those circuits in office at that time shall continue to hold such office for the remainder of their elected terms as if they had been appointed pursuant to the terms of this subsection.

5. The circuit clerk in the twenty-second judicial circuit and the nineteenth judicial circuit shall be appointed by a majority of the circuit judges and associate circuit judges of the circuit court, en banc. The circuit clerk in such circuits shall be removable for cause by a majority of the circuit judges and associate circuit judges of such circuits, en banc, in accordance with supreme court administrative rules governing court personnel. The elected circuit clerk in such circuits in office on the effective date of this section shall continue to hold such office for the remainder of his or her elected term.”; and

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

Senator Keaveny moved that the above amendment be adopted, which motion prevailed.

Senator Lager offered **SA 10**:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 10

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1623, Page 89, Section 190.335, Line 27, by inserting immediately after said line the following:

“301.010. As used in this chapter and sections 304.010 to 304.040, 304.120 to 304.260, and sections 307.010 to 307.175, the following terms mean:

(1) “All-terrain vehicle”, any motorized vehicle manufactured and used exclusively for off-highway use which is fifty inches or less in width, with an unladen dry weight of one thousand five hundred pounds or less, traveling on three, four or more nonhighway tires, with a seat designed to be straddled by the operator, or with a seat designed to carry more than one person, and handlebars for steering control;

(2) “Automobile transporter”, any vehicle combination designed and used specifically for the transport of assembled motor vehicles;

(3) “Axle load”, the total load transmitted to the road by all wheels whose centers are included between two parallel transverse vertical planes forty inches apart, extending across the full width of the vehicle;

(4) “Boat transporter”, any vehicle combination designed and used specifically to transport assembled boats and boat hulls;

(5) “Body shop”, a business that repairs physical damage on motor vehicles that are not owned by the shop or its officers or employees by mending, straightening, replacing body parts, or painting;

(6) “Bus”, a motor vehicle primarily for the transportation of a driver and eight or more passengers but not including shuttle buses;

(7) “Commercial motor vehicle”, a motor vehicle designed or regularly used for carrying freight and merchandise, or more than eight passengers but not including vanpools or shuttle buses;

(8) “Cotton trailer”, a trailer designed and used exclusively for transporting cotton at speeds less than forty miles per hour from field to field or from field to market and return;

(9) “Dealer”, any person, firm, corporation, association, agent or subagent engaged in the sale or exchange of new, used or reconstructed motor vehicles or trailers;

(10) “Director” or “director of revenue”, the director of the department of revenue;

(11) “Driveaway operation”:

(a) The movement of a motor vehicle or trailer by any person or motor carrier other than a dealer over any public highway, under its own power singly, or in a fixed combination of two or more vehicles, for the purpose of delivery for sale or for delivery either before or after sale;

(b) The movement of any vehicle or vehicles, not owned by the transporter, constituting the commodity being transported, by a person engaged in the business of furnishing drivers and operators for the purpose of transporting vehicles in transit from one place to another by the driveaway or towaway methods; or

(c) The movement of a motor vehicle by any person who is lawfully engaged in the business of transporting or delivering vehicles that are not the person's own and vehicles of a type otherwise required to be registered, by the driveaway or towaway methods, from a point of manufacture, assembly or distribution or from the owner of the vehicles to a dealer or sales agent of a manufacturer or to any consignee designated by the shipper or consignor;

(12) “Dromedary”, a box, deck, or plate mounted behind the cab and forward of the fifth wheel on the frame of the power unit of a truck tractor-semitrailer combination. A truck tractor equipped with a dromedary may carry part of a load when operating independently or in a combination with a semitrailer;

(13) “Farm tractor”, a tractor used exclusively for agricultural purposes;

(14) “Fleet”, any group of ten or more motor vehicles owned by the same owner;

(15) “Fleet vehicle”, a motor vehicle which is included as part of a fleet;

(16) “Fullmount”, a vehicle mounted completely on the frame of either the first or last vehicle in a saddlemount combination;

(17) “Gross weight”, the weight of vehicle and/or vehicle combination without load, plus the weight of any load thereon;

(18) “Hail-damaged vehicle”, any vehicle, the body of which has become dented as the result of the impact of hail;

(19) “Highway”, any public thoroughfare for vehicles, including state roads, county roads and public streets, avenues, boulevards, parkways or alleys in any municipality;

(20) “Improved highway”, a highway which has been paved with gravel, macadam, concrete, brick or asphalt, or surfaced in such a manner that it shall have a hard, smooth surface;

(21) “Intersecting highway”, any highway which joins another, whether or not it crosses the same;

(22) “Junk vehicle”, a vehicle which is incapable of operation or use upon the highways and has no resale value except as a source of parts or scrap, and shall not be titled or registered;

(23) “Kit vehicle”, a motor vehicle assembled by a person other than a generally recognized manufacturer of motor vehicles by the use of a glider kit or replica purchased from an authorized manufacturer and accompanied by a manufacturer's statement of origin;

(24) “Land improvement contractors' commercial motor vehicle”, any not-for-hire commercial motor vehicle the operation of which is confined to:

(a) An area that extends not more than a radius of one hundred miles from its home base of operations when transporting its owner's machinery, equipment, or auxiliary supplies to or from projects involving soil and water conservation, or to and from equipment dealers' maintenance facilities for maintenance purposes; or

(b) An area that extends not more than a radius of fifty miles from its home base of operations when transporting its owner's machinery, equipment, or auxiliary supplies to or from projects not involving soil and water conservation. Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to prevent any motor vehicle from being registered as a commercial motor vehicle or local commercial motor vehicle;

(25) “Local commercial motor vehicle”, a commercial motor vehicle whose operations are confined solely to a municipality and that area extending not more than fifty miles therefrom, or a commercial motor vehicle whose property-carrying operations are confined solely to the transportation of property owned by any person who is the owner or operator of such vehicle to or from a farm owned by such person or under the person's control by virtue of a landlord and tenant lease; provided that any such property transported to any such farm is for use in the operation of such farm;

(26) “Local log truck”, a commercial motor vehicle which is registered pursuant to this chapter to operate as a motor vehicle on the public highways of this state, used exclusively in this state, used to transport harvested forest products, operated solely at a forested site and in an area extending not more than a one hundred-mile radius from such site, carries a load with dimensions not in excess of twenty-five cubic yards per two axles with dual wheels, and when operated on the national system of interstate and defense highways described in Title 23, Section 103(e) of the United States Code, such vehicle shall not exceed the weight limits of section 304.180, does not have more than four axles, and does not pull a trailer which has more than two axles. Harvesting equipment which is used specifically for cutting, felling, trimming, delimiting, debarking, chipping, skidding, loading, unloading, and stacking may be transported on a local log truck. A local log truck may not exceed the limits required by law, however, if the truck does exceed such limits as determined by the inspecting officer, then notwithstanding any other provisions of law to the contrary, such truck shall be subject to the weight limits required by such sections as licensed for eighty thousand pounds;

(27) “Local log truck tractor”, a commercial motor vehicle which is registered under this chapter to operate as a motor vehicle on the public highways of this state, used exclusively in this state, used to transport harvested forest products, operated solely at a forested site and in an area extending not more than a one hundred-mile radius from such site, operates with a weight not exceeding twenty-two thousand four hundred pounds on one axle or with a weight not exceeding forty-four thousand eight hundred pounds on any tandem axle, and when operated on the national system of interstate and defense highways described

in Title 23, Section 103(e) of the United States Code, such vehicle does not exceed the weight limits contained in section 304.180, and does not have more than three axles and does not pull a trailer which has more than two axles. Violations of axle weight limitations shall be subject to the load limit penalty as described for in sections 304.180 to 304.220;

(28) “Local transit bus”, a bus whose operations are confined wholly within a municipal corporation, or wholly within a municipal corporation and a commercial zone, as defined in section 390.020, adjacent thereto, forming a part of a public transportation system within such municipal corporation and such municipal corporation and adjacent commercial zone;

(29) “Log truck”, a vehicle which is not a local log truck or local log truck tractor and is used exclusively to transport harvested forest products to and from forested sites which is registered pursuant to this chapter to operate as a motor vehicle on the public highways of this state for the transportation of harvested forest products;

(30) “Major component parts”, the rear clip, cowl, frame, body, cab, front-end assembly, and front clip, as those terms are defined by the director of revenue pursuant to rules and regulations or by illustrations;

(31) “Manufacturer”, any person, firm, corporation or association engaged in the business of manufacturing or assembling motor vehicles, trailers or vessels for sale;

(32) “Mobile scrap processor”, a business located in Missouri or any other state that comes onto a salvage site and crushes motor vehicles and parts for transportation to a shredder or scrap metal operator for recycling;

(33) “Motor change vehicle”, a vehicle manufactured prior to August, 1957, which receives a new, rebuilt or used engine, and which used the number stamped on the original engine as the vehicle identification number;

(34) “Motor vehicle”, any self-propelled vehicle not operated exclusively upon tracks, except farm tractors;

(35) “Motor vehicle primarily for business use”, any vehicle other than a recreational motor vehicle, motorcycle, motortricycle, or any commercial motor vehicle licensed for over twelve thousand pounds:

(a) Offered for hire or lease; or

(b) The owner of which also owns ten or more such motor vehicles;

(36) “Motorcycle”, a motor vehicle operated on two wheels;

(37) “Motorized bicycle”, any two-wheeled or three-wheeled device having an automatic transmission and a motor with a cylinder capacity of not more than fifty cubic centimeters, which produces less than three gross brake horsepower, and is capable of propelling the device at a maximum speed of not more than thirty miles per hour on level ground;

(38) “Motortricycle”, a motor vehicle operated on three wheels, including a motorcycle while operated with any conveyance, temporary or otherwise, requiring the use of a third wheel. A motortricycle shall not be included in the definition of all-terrain vehicle;

(39) “Municipality”, any city, town or village, whether incorporated or not;

(40) “Nonresident”, a resident of a state or country other than the state of Missouri;

(41) “Non-USA-std motor vehicle”, a motor vehicle not originally manufactured in compliance with United States emissions or safety standards;

(42) “Operator”, any person who operates or drives a motor vehicle;

(43) “Owner”, any person, firm, corporation or association, who holds the legal title to a vehicle or in the event a vehicle is the subject of an agreement for the conditional sale or lease thereof with the right of purchase upon performance of the conditions stated in the agreement and with an immediate right of possession vested in the conditional vendee or lessee, or in the event a mortgagor of a vehicle is entitled to possession, then such conditional vendee or lessee or mortgagor shall be deemed the owner for the purpose of this law;

(44) “Public garage”, a place of business where motor vehicles are housed, stored, repaired, reconstructed or repainted for persons other than the owners or operators of such place of business;

(45) “Rebuilder”, a business that repairs or rebuilds motor vehicles owned by the rebuilder, but does not include certificated common or contract carriers of persons or property;

(46) “Reconstructed motor vehicle”, a vehicle that is altered from its original construction by the addition or substitution of two or more new or used major component parts, excluding motor vehicles made from all new parts, and new multistage manufactured vehicles;

(47) “Recreational motor vehicle”, any motor vehicle designed, constructed or substantially modified so that it may be used and is used for the purposes of temporary housing quarters, including therein sleeping and eating facilities which are either permanently attached to the motor vehicle or attached to a unit which is securely attached to the motor vehicle. Nothing herein shall prevent any motor vehicle from being registered as a commercial motor vehicle if the motor vehicle could otherwise be so registered;

(48) “Recreational off-highway vehicle”, any motorized vehicle manufactured and used exclusively for off-highway use which is [sixty] **sixty-four** inches or less in width, with an unladen dry weight of [one] **two** thousand [eight hundred fifty] pounds or less, traveling on four or more nonhighway tires, with a nonstraddle seat, and steering wheel, which may have access to ATV trails;

(49) “Rollback or car carrier”, any vehicle specifically designed to transport wrecked, disabled or otherwise inoperable vehicles, when the transportation is directly connected to a wrecker or towing service;

(50) “Saddlemount combination”, a combination of vehicles in which a truck or truck tractor tows one or more trucks or truck tractors, each connected by a saddle to the frame or fifth wheel of the vehicle in front of it. The “saddle” is a mechanism that connects the front axle of the towed vehicle to the frame or fifth wheel of the vehicle in front and functions like a fifth wheel kingpin connection. When two vehicles are towed in this manner the combination is called a “double saddlemount combination”. When three vehicles are towed in this manner, the combination is called a “triple saddlemount combination”;

(51) “Salvage dealer and dismantler”, a business that dismantles used motor vehicles for the sale of the parts thereof, and buys and sells used motor vehicle parts and accessories;

(52) “Salvage vehicle”, a motor vehicle, semitrailer, or house trailer which:

(a) Was damaged during a year that is no more than six years after the manufacturer's model year designation for such vehicle to the extent that the total cost of repairs to rebuild or reconstruct the vehicle to its condition immediately before it was damaged for legal operation on the roads or highways exceeds eighty percent of the fair market value of the vehicle immediately preceding the time it was damaged;

(b) By reason of condition or circumstance, has been declared salvage, either by its owner, or by a person, firm, corporation, or other legal entity exercising the right of security interest in it;

(c) Has been declared salvage by an insurance company as a result of settlement of a claim;

(d) Ownership of which is evidenced by a salvage title; or

(e) Is abandoned property which is titled pursuant to section 304.155 or section 304.157 and designated with the words “salvage/abandoned property”. The total cost of repairs to rebuild or reconstruct the vehicle shall not include the cost of repairing, replacing, or reinstalling inflatable safety restraints, tires, sound systems, or damage as a result of hail, or any sales tax on parts or materials to rebuild or reconstruct the vehicle. For purposes of this definition, “fair market value” means the retail value of a motor vehicle as:

a. Set forth in a current edition of any nationally recognized compilation of retail values, including automated databases, or from publications commonly used by the automotive and insurance industries to establish the values of motor vehicles;

b. Determined pursuant to a market survey of comparable vehicles with regard to condition and equipment; and

c. Determined by an insurance company using any other procedure recognized by the insurance industry, including market surveys, that is applied by the company in a uniform manner;

(53) “School bus”, any motor vehicle used solely to transport students to or from school or to transport students to or from any place for educational purposes;

(54) “Shuttle bus”, a motor vehicle used or maintained by any person, firm, or corporation as an incidental service to transport patrons or customers of the regular business of such person, firm, or corporation to and from the place of business of the person, firm, or corporation providing the service at no fee or charge. Shuttle buses shall not be registered as buses or as commercial motor vehicles;

(55) “Special mobile equipment”, every self-propelled vehicle not designed or used primarily for the transportation of persons or property and incidentally operated or moved over the highways, including farm equipment, implements of husbandry, road construction or maintenance machinery, ditch-digging apparatus, stone crushers, air compressors, power shovels, cranes, graders, rollers, well-drillers and wood-sawing equipment used for hire, asphalt spreaders, bituminous mixers, bucket loaders, ditchers, leveling graders, finished machines, motor graders, road rollers, scarifiers, earth-moving carryalls, scrapers, drag lines, concrete pump trucks, rock-drilling and earth-moving equipment. This enumeration shall be deemed partial and shall not operate to exclude other such vehicles which are within the general terms of this section;

(56) “Specially constructed motor vehicle”, a motor vehicle which shall not have been originally constructed under a distinctive name, make, model or type by a manufacturer of motor vehicles. The term specially constructed motor vehicle includes kit vehicles;

(57) “Stinger-steered combination”, a truck tractor-semitrailer wherein the fifth wheel is located on a drop frame located behind and below the rearmost axle of the power unit;

(58) “Tandem axle”, a group of two or more axles, arranged one behind another, the distance between the extremes of which is more than forty inches and not more than ninety-six inches apart;

(59) “Tractor”, “truck tractor” or “truck-tractor”, a self-propelled motor vehicle designed for drawing other vehicles, but not for the carriage of any load when operating independently. When attached to a

semitrailer, it supports a part of the weight thereof;

(60) “Trailer”, any vehicle without motive power designed for carrying property or passengers on its own structure and for being drawn by a self-propelled vehicle, except those running exclusively on tracks, including a semitrailer or vehicle of the trailer type so designed and used in conjunction with a self-propelled vehicle that a considerable part of its own weight rests upon and is carried by the towing vehicle. The term “trailer” shall not include cotton trailers as defined in subdivision (8) of this section and shall not include manufactured homes as defined in section 700.010;

(61) “Truck”, a motor vehicle designed, used, or maintained for the transportation of property;

(62) “Truck-tractor semitrailer-semitrailer”, a combination vehicle in which the two trailing units are connected with a B-train assembly which is a rigid frame extension attached to the rear frame of a first semitrailer which allows for a fifth-wheel connection point for the second semitrailer and has one less articulation point than the conventional A-dolly connected truck-tractor semitrailer-trailer combination;

(63) “Truck-trailer boat transporter combination”, a boat transporter combination consisting of a straight truck towing a trailer using typically a ball and socket connection with the trailer axle located substantially at the trailer center of gravity rather than the rear of the trailer but so as to maintain a downward force on the trailer tongue;

(64) “Used parts dealer”, a business that buys and sells used motor vehicle parts or accessories, but not including a business that sells only new, remanufactured or rebuilt parts. “Business” does not include isolated sales at a swap meet of less than three days;

(65) “Utility vehicle”, any motorized vehicle manufactured and used exclusively for off-highway use which is sixty-three inches or less in width, with an unladen dry weight of one thousand eight hundred fifty pounds or less, traveling on four or six wheels, to be used primarily for landscaping, lawn care, or maintenance purposes;

(66) “Vanpool”, any van or other motor vehicle used or maintained by any person, group, firm, corporation, association, city, county or state agency, or any member thereof, for the transportation of not less than eight nor more than forty-eight employees, per motor vehicle, to and from their place of employment; however, a vanpool shall not be included in the definition of the term bus or commercial motor vehicle as defined by subdivisions (6) and (7) of this section, nor shall a vanpool driver be deemed a chauffeur as that term is defined by section 302.010; nor shall use of a vanpool vehicle for ride-sharing arrangements, recreational, personal, or maintenance uses constitute an unlicensed use of the motor vehicle, unless used for monetary profit other than for use in a ride-sharing arrangement;

(67) “Vehicle”, any mechanical device on wheels, designed primarily for use, or used, on highways, except motorized bicycles, vehicles propelled or drawn by horses or human power, or vehicles used exclusively on fixed rails or tracks, or cotton trailers or motorized wheelchairs operated by handicapped persons;

(68) “Wrecker” or “tow truck”, any emergency commercial vehicle equipped, designed and used to assist or render aid and transport or tow disabled or wrecked vehicles from a highway, road, street or highway rights-of-way to a point of storage or repair, including towing a replacement vehicle to replace a disabled or wrecked vehicle;

(69) “Wrecker or towing service”, the act of transporting, towing or recovering with a wrecker, tow

truck, rollback or car carrier any vehicle not owned by the operator of the wrecker, tow truck, rollback or car carrier for which the operator directly or indirectly receives compensation or other personal gain.

304.033. 1. No person shall operate a recreational off-highway vehicle, as defined in section 301.010, upon the highways of this state, except as follows:

(1) Recreational off-highway vehicles owned and operated by a governmental entity for official use;

(2) Recreational off-highway vehicles operated for agricultural purposes or industrial on-premises purposes;

(3) Recreational off-highway vehicles operated within three miles of the operator's primary residence. The provisions of this subdivision shall not authorize the operation of a recreational off-highway vehicle in a municipality unless such operation is authorized by such municipality as provided for in subdivision (5) of this subsection;

(4) Recreational off-highway vehicles operated by handicapped persons for short distances occasionally only on the state's secondary roads;

(5) Governing bodies of cities may issue special permits to licensed drivers for special uses of recreational off-highway vehicles on highways within the city limits. Fees of fifteen dollars may be collected and retained by cities for such permits;

(6) Governing bodies of counties may issue special permits to licensed drivers for special uses of recreational off-highway vehicles on county roads within the county. Fees of fifteen dollars may be collected and retained by the counties for such permits.

2. No person shall operate a recreational off-highway vehicle within any stream or river in this state, except that recreational off-highway vehicles may be operated within waterways which flow within the boundaries of land which a recreational off-highway vehicle operator owns, or for agricultural purposes within the boundaries of land which a recreational off-highway vehicle operator owns or has permission to be upon, or for the purpose of fording such stream or river of this state at such road crossings as are customary or part of the highway system. All law enforcement officials or peace officers of this state and its political subdivisions or department of conservation agents or department of natural resources park rangers shall enforce the provisions of this subsection within the geographic area of their jurisdiction.

3. A person operating a recreational off-highway vehicle on a highway pursuant to an exception covered in this section shall have a valid operator's or chauffeur's license, except that a handicapped person operating such vehicle pursuant to subdivision (4) of subsection 1 of this section, but shall not be required to have passed an examination for the operation of a motorcycle. An individual shall not operate a recreational off-highway vehicle upon on a highway in this state without displaying a lighted headlamp and a lighted tail lamp. A person may not operate a recreational off-highway vehicle upon a highway of this state unless such person wears a seat belt. When operated on a highway, a recreational off-highway vehicle shall be equipped with a roll bar or roll cage construction to reduce the risk of injury to an occupant of the vehicle in case of the vehicle's rollover.”; and

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

Senator Lager moved that the above amendment be adopted.

At the request of Senator Schmitt, **HCS** for **HB 1623**, with **SCS**, **SS** for **SCS** and **SA 10** (pending), was placed on the Informal Calendar.

THIRD READING OF SENATE BILLS

SCS for **SB 835**, entitled:

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 835

An Act to repeal sections 320.106, 320.131, and 320.136, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof three new sections relating to fireworks, with an emergency clause.

Was taken up by Senator Kehoe.

On motion of Senator Kehoe, **SCS** for **SB 835** was read the 3rd time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Brown	Callahan	Chappelle-Nadal	Crowell	Cunningham	Curls	Dempsey	Dixon
Goodman	Green	Justus	Keaveny	Kehoe	Kraus	Lager	Lamping
Lembke	Mayer	McKenna	Munzlinger	Nieves	Parson	Pearce	Purgason
Richard	Ridgeway	Rupp	Schaaf	Schaefer	Schmitt	Stouffer	Wasson

Wright-Jones—33

NAYS—Senators—None

Absent—Senator Engler—1

Absent with leave—Senators—None

Vacancies—None

The President declared the bill passed.

The emergency clause was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Brown	Callahan	Crowell	Cunningham	Curls	Dempsey	Dixon	Goodman
Green	Justus	Keaveny	Kehoe	Kraus	Lager	Lamping	Lembke
Mayer	McKenna	Munzlinger	Nieves	Parson	Pearce	Purgason	Richard
Rupp	Schaaf	Schaefer	Schmitt	Stouffer	Wasson	Wright-Jones—31	

NAYS—Senator Chappelle-Nadal—1

Absent—Senators

Engler Ridgeway—2

Absent with leave—Senators—None

Vacancies—None

On motion of Senator Kehoe, title to the bill was agreed to.

Senator Kehoe moved that the vote by which the bill passed be reconsidered.

Senator Dempsey moved that motion lay on the table, which motion prevailed.

PRIVILEGED MOTIONS

Senator Kraus moved that the Senate refuse to concur in **HCS** for **SCS** for **SB 569**, as amended, and request the House to recede from its position or, failing to do so, grant the Senate a conference thereon, which motion prevailed.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

The following messages were received from the House of Representatives through its Chief Clerk:

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House has taken up and passed **SS** for **SCS** for **SB 719**.

With House Amendment Nos. 1, 2, House Amendment No. 1 to House Amendment No. 3, House Amendment No. 3, as amended, House Amendment Nos. 4, 5 and 6.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 719, Page 1, In the Title, Lines 2-3, by deleting all of said lines and inserting in lieu thereof the word, “transportation”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 1, Section A, Line 2, by inserting after all of said section, the following:

“142.815. 1. Motor fuel used for the following nonhighway purposes is exempt from the fuel tax imposed by this chapter, and a refund may be claimed by the consumer, except as provided for in subdivision (1) of this subsection, if the tax has been paid and no refund has been previously issued:

(1) Motor fuel used for nonhighway purposes including fuel for farm tractors or stationary engines owned or leased and operated by any person and used exclusively for agricultural purposes and including, beginning January 1, 2006, bulk sales of one hundred gallons or more of gasoline made to farmers and delivered by the ultimate vender to a farm location for agricultural purposes only. As used in this section, the term “farmer” shall mean any person engaged in farming in an authorized farm corporation, family farm, or family farm corporation as defined in section 350.010. At the discretion of the ultimate vender, the refund may be claimed by the ultimate vender on behalf of the consumer for sales made to farmers and to persons engaged in construction for agricultural purposes as defined in section 142.800. After December 31, 2000, the refund may be claimed only by the consumer and may not be claimed by the ultimate vender unless bulk sales of gasoline are made to a farmer after January 1, 2006, as provided in this subdivision and the farmer provides an exemption certificate to the ultimate vender, in which case the ultimate vender may make a claim for refund under section 142.824 but shall be liable for any erroneous refund;

(2) Kerosene sold for use as fuel to generate power in aircraft engines, whether in aircraft or for training, testing or research purposes of aircraft engines;

(3) Diesel fuel used as heating oil, or in railroad locomotives or any other motorized flanged-wheel rail equipment, or used for other nonhighway purposes other than as expressly exempted pursuant to another

provision.

2. Subject to the procedural requirements and conditions set out in this chapter, the following uses are exempt from the tax imposed by section 142.803 on motor fuel, and a deduction or a refund may be claimed:

(1) Motor fuel for which proof of export is available in the form of a terminal-issued destination state shipping paper and which is either:

(a) Exported by a supplier who is licensed in the destination state or through the bulk transfer system;

(b) Removed by a licensed distributor for immediate export to a state for which all the applicable taxes and fees (however nominated in that state) of the destination state have been paid to the supplier, as a trustee, who is licensed to remit tax to the destination state; or which is destined for use within the destination state by the federal government for which an exemption has been made available by the destination state subject to procedural rules and regulations promulgated by the director; or

(c) Acquired by a licensed distributor and which the tax imposed by this chapter has previously been paid or accrued either as a result of being stored outside of the bulk transfer system immediately prior to loading or as a diversion across state boundaries properly reported in conformity with this chapter and was subsequently exported from this state on behalf of the distributor; The exemption pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subdivision shall be claimed by a deduction on the report of the supplier which is otherwise responsible for remitting the tax upon removal of the product from a terminal or refinery in this state. The exemption pursuant to paragraphs (b) and (c) of this subdivision shall be claimed by the distributor, upon a refund application made to the director within three years. A refund claim may be made monthly or whenever the claim exceeds one thousand dollars;

(2) Undyed K-1 kerosene sold at retail through dispensers which have been designed and constructed to prevent delivery directly from the dispenser into a vehicle fuel supply tank, and undyed K-1 kerosene sold at retail through nonbarricaded dispensers in quantities of not more than twenty-one gallons for use other than for highway purposes. Exempt use of undyed kerosene shall be governed by rules and regulations of the director. If no rules or regulations are promulgated by the director, then the exempt use of undyed kerosene shall be governed by rules and regulations of the Internal Revenue Service. A distributor or supplier delivering to a retail facility shall obtain an exemption certificate from the owner or operator of such facility stating that its sales conform to the dispenser requirements of this subdivision. A licensed distributor, having obtained such certificate, may provide a copy to his or her supplier and obtain undyed kerosene without the tax levied by section 142.803. Having obtained such certificate in good faith, such supplier shall be relieved of any responsibility if the fuel is later used in a taxable manner. An ultimate vendor who obtained undyed kerosene upon which the tax levied by section 142.803 had been paid and makes sales qualifying pursuant to this subsection may apply for a refund of the tax pursuant to application, as provided in section 142.818, to the director provided the ultimate vendor did not charge such tax to the consumer;

(3) Motor fuel sold to the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof. This exemption shall be claimed as provided in section 142.818;

(4) Motor fuel used solely and exclusively as fuel to propel motor vehicles on the public roads and highways of this state when leased or owned and when being operated by a federally recognized Indian tribe in the performance of essential governmental functions, such as providing police, fire, health or water

services. The exemption for use pursuant to this subdivision shall be made available to the tribal government upon a refund application stating that the motor fuel was purchased for the exclusive use of the tribe in performing named essential governmental services;

(5) That portion of motor fuel used to operate equipment attached to a motor vehicle, if the motor fuel was placed into the fuel supply tank of a motor vehicle that has a common fuel reservoir for travel on a highway and for the operation of equipment, or if the motor fuel was placed in a separate fuel tank and used only for the operation of auxiliary equipment. The exemption for use pursuant to this subdivision shall be claimed by a refund claim filed by the consumer who shall provide evidence of an allocation of use satisfactory to the director;

(6) Motor fuel acquired by a consumer out-of-state and carried into this state, retained within and consumed from the same vehicle fuel supply tank within which it was imported, except interstate motor fuel users;

(7) Motor fuel which was purchased tax-paid and which was lost or destroyed as a direct result of a sudden and unexpected casualty or which had been accidentally contaminated so as to be unsalable as highway fuel as shown by proper documentation as required by the director. The exemption pursuant to this subdivision shall be refunded to the person or entity owning the motor fuel at the time of the contamination or loss. Such person shall notify the director in writing of such event and the amount of motor fuel lost or contaminated within ten days from the date of discovery of such loss or contamination, and within thirty days after such notice, shall file an affidavit sworn to by the person having immediate custody of such motor fuel at the time of the loss or contamination, setting forth in full the circumstances and the amount of the loss or contamination and such other information with respect thereto as the director may require;

(8) Dyed diesel fuel or dyed kerosene used for an exempt purpose. This exemption shall be claimed as follows:

(a) A supplier or importer shall take a deduction against motor fuel tax owed on their monthly report for those gallons of dyed diesel fuel or dyed kerosene imported or removed from a terminal or refinery destined for delivery to a point in this state as shown on the shipping papers;

(b) This exemption shall be claimed by a deduction on the report of the supplier which is otherwise responsible for remitting the tax on removal of the product from a terminal or refinery in this state;

(c) This exemption shall be claimed by the distributor, upon a refund application made to the director within three years. A refund claim may be made monthly or whenever the claim exceeds one thousand dollars.

3. Motor fuel used in any watercraft, as such term is defined in section 306.010, is exempt from the fuel tax imposed by this chapter, and no such tax shall be imposed or levied on any motor fuel delivered to any marina or other retailer within this state who sells such fuel solely for use in any watercraft in this state. Any distributor who delivers motor fuel to any marina located in this state for use only in a watercraft may also claim the exemption provided in this subsection.

144.030. 1. There is hereby specifically exempted from the provisions of sections 144.010 to 144.525 and from the computation of the tax levied, assessed or payable pursuant to sections 144.010 to 144.525 such retail sales as may be made in commerce between this state and any other state of the United States, or between this state and any foreign country, and any retail sale which the state of Missouri is prohibited from taxing pursuant to the Constitution or laws of the United States of America, and such retail sales of

tangible personal property which the general assembly of the state of Missouri is prohibited from taxing or further taxing by the constitution of this state.

2. There are also specifically exempted from the provisions of the local sales tax law as defined in section 32.085, section 238.235, and sections 144.010 to 144.525 and 144.600 to 144.761 and from the computation of the tax levied, assessed or payable pursuant to the local sales tax law as defined in section 32.085, section 238.235, and sections 144.010 to 144.525 and 144.600 to 144.745:

(1) Motor fuel or special fuel subject to an excise tax of this state, unless all or part of such excise tax is refunded pursuant to section 142.824; or upon the sale at retail of fuel to be consumed in manufacturing or creating gas, power, steam, electrical current or in furnishing water to be sold ultimately at retail; or feed for livestock or poultry; or grain to be converted into foodstuffs which are to be sold ultimately in processed form at retail; or seed, limestone or fertilizer which is to be used for seeding, liming or fertilizing crops which when harvested will be sold at retail or will be fed to livestock or poultry to be sold ultimately in processed form at retail; economic poisons registered pursuant to the provisions of the Missouri pesticide registration law (sections 281.220 to 281.310) which are to be used in connection with the growth or production of crops, fruit trees or orchards applied before, during, or after planting, the crop of which when harvested will be sold at retail or will be converted into foodstuffs which are to be sold ultimately in processed form at retail;

(2) Materials, manufactured goods, machinery and parts which when used in manufacturing, processing, compounding, mining, producing or fabricating become a component part or ingredient of the new personal property resulting from such manufacturing, processing, compounding, mining, producing or fabricating and which new personal property is intended to be sold ultimately for final use or consumption; and materials, including without limitation, gases and manufactured goods, including without limitation slagging materials and firebrick, which are ultimately consumed in the manufacturing process by blending, reacting or interacting with or by becoming, in whole or in part, component parts or ingredients of steel products intended to be sold ultimately for final use or consumption;

(3) Materials, replacement parts and equipment purchased for use directly upon, and for the repair and maintenance or manufacture of, motor vehicles, watercraft, railroad rolling stock or aircraft engaged as common carriers of persons or property;

(4) Replacement machinery, equipment, and parts and the materials and supplies solely required for the installation or construction of such replacement machinery, equipment, and parts, used directly in manufacturing, mining, fabricating or producing a product which is intended to be sold ultimately for final use or consumption; and machinery and equipment, and the materials and supplies required solely for the operation, installation or construction of such machinery and equipment, purchased and used to establish new, or to replace or expand existing, material recovery processing plants in this state. For the purposes of this subdivision, a "material recovery processing plant" means a facility that has as its primary purpose the recovery of materials into a useable product or a different form which is used in producing a new product and shall include a facility or equipment which are used exclusively for the collection of recovered materials for delivery to a material recovery processing plant but shall not include motor vehicles used on highways. For purposes of this section, the terms motor vehicle and highway shall have the same meaning pursuant to section 301.010. Material recovery is not the reuse of materials within a manufacturing process or the use of a product previously recovered. The material recovery processing plant shall qualify under the provisions of this section regardless of ownership of the material being recovered;

(5) Machinery and equipment, and parts and the materials and supplies solely required for the installation or construction of such machinery and equipment, purchased and used to establish new or to expand existing manufacturing, mining or fabricating plants in the state if such machinery and equipment is used directly in manufacturing, mining or fabricating a product which is intended to be sold ultimately for final use or consumption;

(6) Tangible personal property which is used exclusively in the manufacturing, processing, modification or assembling of products sold to the United States government or to any agency of the United States government;

(7) Animals or poultry used for breeding or feeding purposes, or captive wildlife;

(8) Newsprint, ink, computers, photosensitive paper and film, toner, printing plates and other machinery, equipment, replacement parts and supplies used in producing newspapers published for dissemination of news to the general public;

(9) The rentals of films, records or any type of sound or picture transcriptions for public commercial display;

(10) Pumping machinery and equipment used to propel products delivered by pipelines engaged as common carriers;

(11) Railroad rolling stock for use in transporting persons or property in interstate commerce and motor vehicles licensed for a gross weight of twenty-four thousand pounds or more or trailers used by common carriers, as defined in section 390.020, in the transportation of persons or property;

(12) Electrical energy used in the actual primary manufacture, processing, compounding, mining or producing of a product, or electrical energy used in the actual secondary processing or fabricating of the product, or a material recovery processing plant as defined in subdivision (4) of this subsection, in facilities owned or leased by the taxpayer, if the total cost of electrical energy so used exceeds ten percent of the total cost of production, either primary or secondary, exclusive of the cost of electrical energy so used or if the raw materials used in such processing contain at least twenty-five percent recovered materials as defined in section 260.200. There shall be a rebuttable presumption that the raw materials used in the primary manufacture of automobiles contain at least twenty-five percent recovered materials. For purposes of this subdivision, "processing" means any mode of treatment, act or series of acts performed upon materials to transform and reduce them to a different state or thing, including treatment necessary to maintain or preserve such processing by the producer at the production facility;

(13) Anodes which are used or consumed in manufacturing, processing, compounding, mining, producing or fabricating and which have a useful life of less than one year;

(14) Machinery, equipment, appliances and devices purchased or leased and used solely for the purpose of preventing, abating or monitoring air pollution, and materials and supplies solely required for the installation, construction or reconstruction of such machinery, equipment, appliances and devices;

(15) Machinery, equipment, appliances and devices purchased or leased and used solely for the purpose of preventing, abating or monitoring water pollution, and materials and supplies solely required for the installation, construction or reconstruction of such machinery, equipment, appliances and devices;

(16) Tangible personal property purchased by a rural water district;

(17) All amounts paid or charged for admission or participation or other fees paid by or other charges

to individuals in or for any place of amusement, entertainment or recreation, games or athletic events, including museums, fairs, zoos and planetariums, owned or operated by a municipality or other political subdivision where all the proceeds derived therefrom benefit the municipality or other political subdivision and do not inure to any private person, firm, or corporation;

(18) All sales of insulin and prosthetic or orthopedic devices as defined on January 1, 1980, by the federal Medicare program pursuant to Title XVIII of the Social Security Act of 1965, including the items specified in Section 1862(a)(12) of that act, and also specifically including hearing aids and hearing aid supplies and all sales of drugs which may be legally dispensed by a licensed pharmacist only upon a lawful prescription of a practitioner licensed to administer those items, including samples and materials used to manufacture samples which may be dispensed by a practitioner authorized to dispense such samples and all sales or rental of medical oxygen, home respiratory equipment and accessories, hospital beds and accessories and ambulatory aids, all sales or rental of manual and powered wheelchairs, stairway lifts, Braille writers, electronic Braille equipment and, if purchased or rented by or on behalf of a person with one or more physical or mental disabilities to enable them to function more independently, all sales or rental of scooters, reading machines, electronic print enlargers and magnifiers, electronic alternative and augmentative communication devices, and items used solely to modify motor vehicles to permit the use of such motor vehicles by individuals with disabilities or sales of over-the-counter or nonprescription drugs to individuals with disabilities, and drugs required by the Food and Drug Administration to meet the over-the-counter drug product labeling requirements in 21 CFR 201.66, or its successor, as prescribed by a health care practitioner licensed to prescribe;

(19) All sales made by or to religious and charitable organizations and institutions in their religious, charitable or educational functions and activities and all sales made by or to all elementary and secondary schools operated at public expense in their educational functions and activities;

(20) All sales of aircraft to common carriers for storage or for use in interstate commerce and all sales made by or to not-for-profit civic, social, service or fraternal organizations, including fraternal organizations which have been declared tax-exempt organizations pursuant to Section 501(c)(8) or (10) of the 1986 Internal Revenue Code, as amended, in their civic or charitable functions and activities and all sales made to eleemosynary and penal institutions and industries of the state, and all sales made to any private not-for-profit institution of higher education not otherwise excluded pursuant to subdivision (19) of this subsection or any institution of higher education supported by public funds, and all sales made to a state relief agency in the exercise of relief functions and activities;

(21) All ticket sales made by benevolent, scientific and educational associations which are formed to foster, encourage, and promote progress and improvement in the science of agriculture and in the raising and breeding of animals, and by nonprofit summer theater organizations if such organizations are exempt from federal tax pursuant to the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and all admission charges and entry fees to the Missouri state fair or any fair conducted by a county agricultural and mechanical society organized and operated pursuant to sections 262.290 to 262.530;

(22) All sales made to any private not-for-profit elementary or secondary school, all sales of feed additives, medications or vaccines administered to livestock or poultry in the production of food or fiber, all sales of pesticides used in the production of crops, livestock or poultry for food or fiber, all sales of bedding used in the production of livestock or poultry for food or fiber, all sales of propane or natural gas, electricity or diesel fuel used exclusively for drying agricultural crops, natural gas used in the primary

manufacture or processing of fuel ethanol as defined in section 142.028, natural gas, propane, and electricity used by an eligible new generation cooperative or an eligible new generation processing entity as defined in section 348.432, and all sales of farm machinery and equipment, other than airplanes, motor vehicles and trailers, and any freight charges on any exempt item. As used in this subdivision, the term “feed additives” means tangible personal property which, when mixed with feed for livestock or poultry, is to be used in the feeding of livestock or poultry. As used in this subdivision, the term “pesticides” includes adjuvants such as crop oils, surfactants, wetting agents and other assorted pesticide carriers used to improve or enhance the effect of a pesticide and the foam used to mark the application of pesticides and herbicides for the production of crops, livestock or poultry. As used in this subdivision, the term “farm machinery and equipment” means new or used farm tractors and such other new or used farm machinery and equipment and repair or replacement parts thereon and any accessories for and upgrades to such farm machinery and equipment, rotary mowers used exclusively for agricultural purposes, and supplies and lubricants used exclusively, solely, and directly for producing crops, raising and feeding livestock, fish, poultry, pheasants, chukar, quail, or for producing milk for ultimate sale at retail, including field drain tile, and one-half of each purchaser’s purchase of diesel fuel therefor which is:

(a) Used exclusively for agricultural purposes;

(b) Used on land owned or leased for the purpose of producing farm products; and

(c) Used directly in producing farm products to be sold ultimately in processed form or otherwise at retail or in producing farm products to be fed to livestock or poultry to be sold ultimately in processed form at retail;

(23) Except as otherwise provided in section 144.032, all sales of metered water service, electricity, electrical current, natural, artificial or propane gas, wood, coal or home heating oil for domestic use and in any city not within a county, all sales of metered or unmetered water service for domestic use:

(a) “Domestic use” means that portion of metered water service, electricity, electrical current, natural, artificial or propane gas, wood, coal or home heating oil, and in any city not within a county, metered or unmetered water service, which an individual occupant of a residential premises uses for nonbusiness, noncommercial or nonindustrial purposes. Utility service through a single or master meter for residential apartments or condominiums, including service for common areas and facilities and vacant units, shall be deemed to be for domestic use. Each seller shall establish and maintain a system whereby individual purchases are determined as exempt or nonexempt;

(b) Regulated utility sellers shall determine whether individual purchases are exempt or nonexempt based upon the seller’s utility service rate classifications as contained in tariffs on file with and approved by the Missouri public service commission. Sales and purchases made pursuant to the rate classification “residential” and sales to and purchases made by or on behalf of the occupants of residential apartments or condominiums through a single or master meter, including service for common areas and facilities and vacant units, shall be considered as sales made for domestic use and such sales shall be exempt from sales tax. Sellers shall charge sales tax upon the entire amount of purchases classified as nondomestic use. The seller’s utility service rate classification and the provision of service thereunder shall be conclusive as to whether or not the utility must charge sales tax;

(c) Each person making domestic use purchases of services or property and who uses any portion of the services or property so purchased for a nondomestic use shall, by the fifteenth day of the fourth month following the year of purchase, and without assessment, notice or demand, file a return and pay sales tax

on that portion of nondomestic purchases. Each person making nondomestic purchases of services or property and who uses any portion of the services or property so purchased for domestic use, and each person making domestic purchases on behalf of occupants of residential apartments or condominiums through a single or master meter, including service for common areas and facilities and vacant units, under a nonresidential utility service rate classification may, between the first day of the first month and the fifteenth day of the fourth month following the year of purchase, apply for credit or refund to the director of revenue and the director shall give credit or make refund for taxes paid on the domestic use portion of the purchase. The person making such purchases on behalf of occupants of residential apartments or condominiums shall have standing to apply to the director of revenue for such credit or refund;

(24) All sales of handicraft items made by the seller or the seller's spouse if the seller or the seller's spouse is at least sixty-five years of age, and if the total gross proceeds from such sales do not constitute a majority of the annual gross income of the seller;

(25) Excise taxes, collected on sales at retail, imposed by Sections 4041, 4061, 4071, 4081, 4091, 4161, 4181, 4251, 4261 and 4271 of Title 26, United States Code. The director of revenue shall promulgate rules pursuant to chapter 536 to eliminate all state and local sales taxes on such excise taxes;

(26) Sales of fuel consumed or used in the operation of ships, barges, or waterborne vessels which are used primarily in or for the transportation of property or cargo, or the conveyance of persons for hire, on navigable rivers bordering on or located in part in this state, if such fuel is delivered by the seller to the purchaser's barge, ship, or waterborne vessel while it is afloat upon such river;

(27) All sales made to an interstate compact agency created pursuant to sections 70.370 to 70.441 or sections 238.010 to 238.100 in the exercise of the functions and activities of such agency as provided pursuant to the compact;

(28) Computers, computer software and computer security systems purchased for use by architectural or engineering firms headquartered in this state. For the purposes of this subdivision, "headquartered in this state" means the office for the administrative management of at least four integrated facilities operated by the taxpayer is located in the state of Missouri;

(29) All livestock sales when either the seller is engaged in the growing, producing or feeding of such livestock, or the seller is engaged in the business of buying and selling, bartering or leasing of such livestock;

(30) All sales of barges which are to be used primarily in the transportation of property or cargo on interstate waterways;

(31) Electrical energy or gas, whether natural, artificial or propane, water, or other utilities which are ultimately consumed in connection with the manufacturing of cellular glass products or in any material recovery processing plant as defined in subdivision (4) of this subsection;

(32) Notwithstanding other provisions of law to the contrary, all sales of pesticides or herbicides used in the production of crops, aquaculture, livestock or poultry;

(33) Tangible personal property and utilities purchased for use or consumption directly or exclusively in the research and development of agricultural/biotechnology and plant genomics products and prescription pharmaceuticals consumed by humans or animals;

(34) All sales of grain bins for storage of grain for resale;

(35) All sales of feed which are developed for and used in the feeding of pets owned by a commercial breeder when such sales are made to a commercial breeder, as defined in section 273.325, and licensed pursuant to sections 273.325 to 273.357;

(36) All purchases by a contractor on behalf of an entity located in another state, provided that the entity is authorized to issue a certificate of exemption for purchases to a contractor under the provisions of that state's laws. For purposes of this subdivision, the term "certificate of exemption" shall mean any document evidencing that the entity is exempt from sales and use taxes on purchases pursuant to the laws of the state in which the entity is located. Any contractor making purchases on behalf of such entity shall maintain a copy of the entity's exemption certificate as evidence of the exemption. If the exemption certificate issued by the exempt entity to the contractor is later determined by the director of revenue to be invalid for any reason and the contractor has accepted the certificate in good faith, neither the contractor or the exempt entity shall be liable for the payment of any taxes, interest and penalty due as the result of use of the invalid exemption certificate. Materials shall be exempt from all state and local sales and use taxes when purchased by a contractor for the purpose of fabricating tangible personal property which is used in fulfilling a contract for the purpose of constructing, repairing or remodeling facilities for the following:

(a) An exempt entity located in this state, if the entity is one of those entities able to issue project exemption certificates in accordance with the provisions of section 144.062; or

(b) An exempt entity located outside the state if the exempt entity is authorized to issue an exemption certificate to contractors in accordance with the provisions of that state's law and the applicable provisions of this section;

(37) All sales or other transfers of tangible personal property to a lessor who leases the property under a lease of one year or longer executed or in effect at the time of the sale or other transfer to an interstate compact agency created pursuant to sections 70.370 to 70.441 or sections 238.010 to 238.100;

(38) Sales of tickets to any collegiate athletic championship event that is held in a facility owned or operated by a governmental authority or commission, a quasi-governmental agency, a state university or college or by the state or any political subdivision thereof, including a municipality, and that is played on a neutral site and may reasonably be played at a site located outside the state of Missouri. For purposes of this subdivision, "neutral site" means any site that is not located on the campus of a conference member institution participating in the event;

(39) All purchases by a sports complex authority created under section 64.920, and all sales of utilities by such authority at the authority's cost that are consumed in connection with the operation of a sports complex leased to a professional sports team;

(40) Beginning January 1, 2009, but not after January 1, 2015, materials, replacement parts, and equipment purchased for use directly upon, and for the modification, replacement, repair, and maintenance of aircraft, aircraft power plants, and aircraft accessories;

(41) Sales of sporting clays, wobble, skeet, and trap targets to any shooting range or similar places of business for use in the normal course of business and money received by a shooting range or similar places of business from patrons and held by a shooting range or similar place of business for redistribution to patrons at the conclusion of a shooting event;

(42) All sales of motor fuel, as defined in section 142.800, used in any watercraft, as defined in section 306.010.; and

Further amend said bill, Page 4, Section B, Lines 2 and 5, by inserting before the words, “section A” the following words, “the provisions relating to temporary boating safety identification cards to nonresidents in”; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 2

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 719, Page 1, Section A, Line 2, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“304.120. 1. Municipalities, by ordinance, may establish reasonable speed regulations for motor vehicles within the limits of such municipalities. No person who is not a resident of such municipality and who has not been within the limits thereof for a continuous period of more than forty-eight hours, shall be convicted of a violation of such ordinances, unless it is shown by competent evidence that there was posted at the place where the boundary of such municipality joins or crosses any highway a sign displaying in black letters not less than four inches high and one inch wide on a white background the speed fixed by such municipality so that such sign may be clearly seen by operators and drivers from their vehicles upon entering such municipality.

2. Municipalities, by ordinance, may:

- (1) Make additional rules of the road or traffic regulations to meet their needs and traffic conditions;
- (2) Establish one-way streets and provide for the regulation of vehicles thereon;
- (3) Require vehicles to stop before crossing certain designated streets and boulevards;

(4) Limit the use of certain designated streets and boulevards to passenger vehicles, **except that each municipality shall allow at least one street, with lawful traffic movement and access from both directions, to be available for use by commercial vehicles to access any roads in the state highway system. Under no circumstances shall the provisions of this subdivision be construed to authorize municipalities to limit the use of all streets in the municipality;**

(5) Prohibit the use of certain designated streets to vehicles with metal tires, or solid rubber tires;

(6) Regulate the parking of vehicles on streets by the installation of parking meters for limiting the time of parking and exacting a fee therefor or by the adoption of any other regulatory method that is reasonable and practical, and prohibit or control left-hand turns of vehicles;

(7) Require the use of signaling devices on all motor vehicles; and

(8) Prohibit sound producing warning devices, except horns directed forward.

3. No ordinance shall be valid which contains provisions contrary to or in conflict with this chapter, except as herein provided.

4. No ordinance shall impose liability on the owner-lessor of a motor vehicle when the vehicle is being permissively used by a lessee and is illegally parked or operated if the registered owner-lessor of such vehicle furnishes the name, address and operator’s license number of the person renting or leasing the vehicle at the time the violation occurred to the proper municipal authority within three working days from the time of receipt of written request for such information. Any registered owner-lessor who fails or refuses to provide such information within the period required by this subsection shall be liable for the imposition

of any fine established by municipal ordinance for the violation. Provided, however, if a leased motor vehicle is illegally parked due to a defect in such vehicle, which renders it inoperable, not caused by the fault or neglect of the lessee, then the lessor shall be liable on any violation for illegal parking of such vehicle.

5. No ordinance shall deny the use of commercial vehicles on all streets within the municipality.”;
and

Further amend said bill, Page 4, Section 306.127, Line 105, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“537.293. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the use of vehicles on a public street or highway in a manner which is legal under state and local law shall not constitute a public or private nuisance, and shall not be the basis of a civil action for public or private nuisance.

2. No individual or business entity shall be subject to any civil action in law or equity for a public or private nuisance on the basis of such individual or business entity legally using vehicles on a public street or highway. Any actions by a court in this state to enjoin the use of a public street or highway in violation of this section and any damages awarded or imposed by a court, or assessed by a jury, against an individual or business entity for public or private nuisance in violation of this section shall be null and void.

3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, nothing in this section shall be construed to limit civil liability for compensatory damages arising from physical injury to another human being.”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 4, Section B, Line 2, by inserting after the word, “vessels,” the words, “the repeal and reenactment of section 306.127 of”; and

Further amend said page and section, Line 5, by inserting after the first occurrence of the word, “and” the words, “the repeal and reenactment of section 306.127 of”; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO
HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 3

Amend House Amendment No. 3 to Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 719, Page 2, Line 22 by inserting after all of said line the following:

“Further amend said bill, Page 1, Section A, Line 2, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“302.173. 1. Any applicant for a license, who does not possess a valid license issued pursuant to the laws of this state, another state, or a country which has a reciprocal agreement with the state of Missouri regarding the exchange of licenses pursuant to section 302.172 shall be examined as herein provided. Any person who has failed to renew such person’s license on or before the date of its expiration or within six months thereafter must take the complete examination. Any active member of the armed forces, their adult dependents or any active member of the peace corps may apply for a renewal license without examination of any kind, unless otherwise required by sections 302.700 to 302.780, provided the renewal application shows that the previous license had not been suspended or revoked. Any person honorably discharged from the armed forces of the United States who held a valid license prior to being inducted may apply for a

renewal license within sixty days after such person's honorable discharge without submitting to any examination of such person's ability to safely operate a motor vehicle over the highways of this state unless otherwise required by sections 302.700 to 302.780, other than the vision test provided in section 302.175, unless the facts set out in the renewal application or record of convictions on the expiring license, or the records of the director show that there is good cause to authorize the director to require the applicant to submit to the complete examination. No applicant for a renewal license shall be required to submit to any examination of his or her ability to safely operate a motor vehicle over the highways of this state unless otherwise required by sections 302.700 to 302.780 or regulations promulgated thereunder, other than a test of the applicant's ability to understand highway signs regulating, warning or directing traffic and the vision test provided in section 302.175, unless the facts set out in the renewal application or record of convictions on the expiring license, or the records of the director show that there is good cause to authorize the director to require the applicant to submit to the complete examination. The examination shall be made available in each county. Reasonable notice of the time and place of the examination shall be given the applicant by the person or officer designated to conduct it. The complete examination shall include a test of the applicant's natural or corrected vision as prescribed in section 302.175, the applicant's ability to understand highway signs regulating, warning or directing traffic, the applicant's practical knowledge of the traffic laws of this state, and an actual demonstration of ability to exercise due care in the operation of a motor vehicle of the classification for which the license is sought. When an applicant for a license has a license from a state which has requirements for issuance of a license comparable to the Missouri requirements or a license from a country which has a reciprocal agreement with the state of Missouri regarding the exchange of licenses pursuant to section 302.172 and such license has not expired more than six months prior to the date of application for the Missouri license, the director may waive the test of the applicant's practical knowledge of the traffic laws of this state, and the requirement of actual demonstration of ability to exercise due care in the operation of a motor vehicle. If the director has reasonable grounds to believe that an applicant is suffering from some known physical or mental ailment which ordinarily would interfere with the applicant's fitness to operate a motor vehicle safely upon the highways, the director may require that the examination include a physical or mental examination by a licensed physician of the applicant's choice, at the applicant's expense, to determine the fact. The director shall prescribe regulations to ensure uniformity in the examinations and in the grading thereof and shall prescribe and furnish all forms to the members of the highway patrol and to other persons authorized to conduct examinations as may be necessary to enable the officer or person to properly conduct the examination. The records of the examination shall be forwarded to the director who shall not issue any license hereunder if in the director's opinion the applicant is not qualified to operate a motor vehicle safely upon the highways of this state.

2. Beginning July 1, 2005, when the examiner has reasonable grounds to believe that an individual has committed fraud or deception during the examination process, the license examiner shall immediately forward to the director all information relevant to any fraud or deception, including, but not limited to, a statement of the examiner's grounds for belief that the person committed or attempted to commit fraud or deception in the written, skills, or vision examination.

3. The director of revenue shall delegate the power to conduct the examinations required for a license or permit to any member of the highway patrol or any person employed by the highway patrol. The powers delegated to any examiner may be revoked at any time by the director of revenue upon notice.

4. Notwithstanding the requirements of subsections 1 and 3 of this section, the successful completion of a motorcycle rider training course approved pursuant to sections 302.133 to 302.137 shall constitute an

actual demonstration of the person's ability to exercise due care in the operation of a motorcycle or motortricycle, and no further driving test shall be required to obtain a motorcycle or motortricycle license or endorsement.

5. Notwithstanding the requirements of subsections 1 and 3 of this section, the successful completion of a military motorcycle rider training course that meets or exceeds the Motorcycle Safety Foundation curriculum standards by an applicant who is an active member of the U.S. armed forces, shall constitute an actual demonstration of the person's ability to exercise due care in the operation of a motorcycle or motortricycle, and no further driving test shall be required to obtain a motorcycle or motortricycle license or endorsement. The director of revenue is authorized to promulgate rules and regulations for the administration and implementation of this subsection including rules governing the presentment of motorcycle training course completion cards from a military motorcycle rider training course or other documentation showing that the applicant has successfully completed a course in basic motorcycle safety instruction that meets or exceeds curriculum standards established by the Motorcycle Safety Foundation or other national organization whose purpose is to improve the safety of motorcyclists on the nation's streets and highways. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010 that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536, and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536, to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2012, shall be invalid and void.”; and”; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 3

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 719, Page 1, In the Title, Lines 3-4, by deleting all of said lines and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

“to transportation.”; and

Further amend said bill and page, Section A, Line 2, by inserting after all of said section and line, the following:

“302.020. 1. Unless otherwise provided for by law, it shall be unlawful for any person, except those expressly exempted by section 302.080, to:

(1) Operate any vehicle upon any highway in this state unless the person has a valid license;

(2) Operate a motorcycle or motortricycle upon any highway of this state unless such person has a valid license that shows the person has successfully passed an examination for the operation of a motorcycle or motortricycle as prescribed by the director. The director may indicate such upon a valid license issued to such person, or shall issue a license restricting the applicant to the operation of a motorcycle or motortricycle if the actual demonstration, required by section 302.173, is conducted on such vehicle;

(3) Authorize or knowingly permit a motorcycle or motortricycle owned by such person or under such person's control to be driven upon any highway by any person whose license does not indicate that the person has passed the examination for the operation of a motorcycle or motortricycle or has been issued an

instruction permit therefor;

(4) Operate a motor vehicle with an instruction permit or license issued to another person.

2. **Except as provided in subsection 3 of this section**, every person operating or riding as a passenger on any motorcycle or motortricycle, as defined in section 301.010, upon any highway of this state shall wear protective headgear at all times the vehicle is in motion. The protective headgear shall meet reasonable standards and specifications established by the director.

3. **Notwithstanding subsection 2 of this section, any person twenty-one years of age or older may operate a motorcycle or motortricycle upon any highway of this state without wearing protective headgear when such person has obtained a helmet-free endorsement from the department of revenue. The department of revenue shall issue a helmet-free endorsement on the driver's license of any applicant who provides satisfactory proof of at least twenty-five thousand dollars in medical coverage payments insurance that is in effect for a minimum of two years. The cost of the new driver's license issued with the helmet-free endorsement shall be paid by the motorcycle licensee.**

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 302.340 any person convicted of violating subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection 1 of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor. A first violation of subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection 1 of this section shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed three hundred dollars. A second violation of subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection 1 of this section shall be punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not to exceed one year and/or a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars. Any person convicted a third or subsequent time of violating subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection 1 of this section is guilty of a class D felony. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 302.340, violation of subdivisions (3) and (4) of subsection 1 of this section is a misdemeanor, the first violation punishable by a fine not to exceed three hundred dollars, a second or subsequent violation of this section punishable as a class C misdemeanor, and the penalty for failure to wear protective headgear as required by subsection 2 of this section is an infraction for which a fine not to exceed twenty-five dollars may be imposed. Notwithstanding all other provisions of law and court rules to the contrary, no court costs shall be imposed upon any person due to such violation. No points shall be assessed pursuant to section 302.302 for a failure to wear such protective headgear. Prior pleas of guilty and prior findings of guilty shall be pleaded and proven in the same manner as required by section 558.021.”; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 4

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 719, Page 4, Section 306.127, Line 105, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“306.532. Effective [January 1, 2011] **August 28, 2012**, the certificate of title for a new outboard motor shall designate the year the outboard motor was manufactured as the “Year Manufactured” and shall further designate the year the dealer received the new outboard motor from the manufacturer as the “Model Year-NEW”. **Any outboard motor manufactured on or after July 1 of any year shall be labeled “Year Manufactured” with the calender year immediately following the year manufactured, unless the manufacturer indicates a specific model or program year.**”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 4, Section B, Line 2, by inserting after the comma “,” on said line the phrase “the repeal and reenactment of section 306.127 of”; and

Further amend said bill, page, and section, Line 5, by inserting after the first occurrence of the word

“and” on said line the phrase “the repeal and reenactment of section 306.127 of”; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 5

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 719, Page 3, Section 306.127, Line 75, by inserting after the word “**shall**” the following:

“**provide a valid driver’s license establishing that the applicant is a nonresident and shall**”;and

Further amend said bill and section, Page 4, Line 101, by inserting after the word “**temporary**” the word “**boating**”; and

Further amend said bill, page, and section, Line 104, by inserting after the word “**card.**”the following:

“**The Missouri State Highway Patrol shall, by rule, develop a boating safety checklist for each applicant seeking a temporary boating safety identification card.**”; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 6

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 719, Page 4, Section 306.127, Line 105, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“577.073. 1. It is unlawful for any person to throw waste paper, tin cans, bottles, rubbish of any kind, or contaminate in any manner, any spring, pool or stream within a state park, nor shall any person other than authorized personnel of the department of natural resources cut, prune, pick or deface or injure in any manner the flowers, trees, shrub or any other flora growing on the land or in the water of any state park.

2. No person shall be permitted to offer or advertise merchandise or other goods for sale or hire, or to maintain any concession, or use any park facilities, buildings, trails, roads or other state park property for commercial use except by written permission or concession contract with the department of natural resources; **except that, the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to the normal and customary use of trails and roads by commercial and noncommercial organizations for the purpose of transporting persons, bicycles, or watercraft, as defined in section 537.327.**

3. No object of archaeological or historical value or interest within a state park may be removed, injured, disfigured, defaced or destroyed except by authorized personnel.

4. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 4, Section B, Lines 1-6, by deleting all of said lines and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

“Section B. Because of the immediate need to protect tourism in this state and ensure that out-of-state residents are knowledgeable in the safe operation of vessels, the repeal and reenactment of sections 306.127 and 577.073 of this act is deemed necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, welfare, peace and safety, and is hereby declared to be an emergency act within the meaning of the constitution, and the repeal and reenactment of sections 306.127 and 577.073 of this act shall be in full force and effect upon its passage and approval.”; and

Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.
Emergency clause adopted.

In which the concurrence of the Senate is respectfully requested.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House has taken up and passed **HCS** for **SCS** for **SB 562**, entitled:

An Act to repeal section 37.005, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof one new section relating to the transfer of property by the governing boards of certain state universities, with an emergency clause.

Emergency clause adopted.

In which the concurrence of the Senate is respectfully requested.

President Pro Tem Mayer assumed the Chair.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Senator Ridgeway, Chairman of the Committee on Health, Mental Health, Seniors and Families, submitted the following reports:

Mr. President: Your Committee on Health, Mental Health, Seniors and Families, to which was referred **HB 1318**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the bill do pass.

Also,

Mr. President: Your Committee on Health, Mental Health, Seniors and Families, to which was referred **SB 809**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

Also,

Mr. President: Your Committee on Health, Mental Health, Seniors and Families, to which was referred **SB 745**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the bill do pass.

Senator Purgason, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and Fiscal Oversight, submitted the following report:

Mr. President: Your Committee on Ways and Means and Fiscal Oversight, to which was referred **HCS** for **HB 1644**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the bill do pass.

Senator Crowell, Chairman of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Emerging Issues, Pensions and Urban Affairs, submitted the following report:

Mr. President: Your Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Emerging Issues, Pensions and Urban Affairs, to which was referred **HB 1105**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the bill do pass.

On behalf of Senator Engler, Chairman of the Committee on Financial and Governmental Organizations and Elections, Senator Dempsey submitted the following reports:

Mr. President: Your Committee on Financial and Governmental Organizations and Elections, to which was referred **HCS** for **HB 1340**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that

the bill do pass.

Also,

Mr. President: Your Committee on Financial and Governmental Organizations and Elections, to which was referred **HB 1236**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the bill do pass.

Senator Stouffer, Chairman of the Committee on Transportation, submitted the following reports:

Mr. President: Your Committee on Transportation, to which was referred **HCS** for **HB 1640**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

Also,

Mr. President: Your Committee on Transportation, to which was referred **HCS** for **HB 1402**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

Senator Goodman, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence, submitted the following reports:

Mr. President: Your Committee on the Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence, to which was referred **SB 765**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the bill do pass.

Also,

Mr. President: Your Committee on the Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence, to which was referred **HCS No. 2** for **HB 1317**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

Also,

Mr. President: Your Committee on the Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence, to which was referred **HB 1460**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

Senator Schmitt, Chairman of the Committee on Jobs, Economic Development and Local Government, submitted the following reports:

Mr. President: Your Committee on Jobs, Economic Development and Local Government, to which was referred **HB 1170**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

Also,

Mr. President: Your Committee on Jobs, Economic Development and Local Government, to which was referred **HCS** for **HB 1498**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

Also,

Mr. President: Your Committee on Jobs, Economic Development and Local Government, to which was referred **SB 860**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate

Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

RESOLUTIONS

Senator Brown offered Senate Resolution No. 2050, regarding Peggy Prewett, which was adopted.

Senator Engler offered Senate Resolution No. 2051, regarding Deb Whitener, which was adopted.

INTRODUCTIONS OF GUESTS

Senator Engler introduced to the Senate, Casey Burns, Springfield.

Senator Stouffer introduced to the Senate, Nora Faris, Concordia High School.

Senator Stouffer introduced to the Senate, students from Trinity Lutheran, Alma.

Senator Richard introduced to the Senate, Superintendent Phil Cook and his daughter, Kenley, Carl Junction; and Kenley was made an honorary page.

Senator Schaefer introduced to the Senate, Head Coach Daniel Bachmeier, Assistant Coaches Johnny Spry and Kelly Colley and members of the Class 2 State Champion Harrisburg High School girls basketball team.

Senator Mayer introduced to the Senate, Donna Davis, Poplar Bluff; and Teresa Lape, Cape Girardeau.

Senator Ridgeway introduced to the Senate, Raymond R. Brock, his wife, Linnea, and their daughters, Carol Brock and her husband, Rob Wegley; Amy Clements and her husband, Conn; Ellen Todd and her husband, Chris; and Lisa Lowe, Clay County.

Senator Munzlinger introduced to the Senate, teachers, parents and forty-six fourth grade students from Ray Miller Elementary, Kirksville.

Senator Lembke introduced to the Senate, Mary Ellen and Molly Murphy, St. Louis.

Senator Kehoe introduced to the Senate, Jared Rackers, Helias Catholic High School, Jefferson City.

On motion of Senator Dempsey, the Senate adjourned under the rules.

SENATE CALENDAR

SIXTY-FOURTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 2012

FORMAL CALENDAR

HOUSE BILLS ON SECOND READING

HCS#2 for HB 1475

THIRD READING OF SENATE BILLS

SCS for SB 788-Keaveny

SENATE BILLS FOR PERFECTION

SB 809-Lamping, with SCS
SB 745-Lembke

SB 765-Schaefer
SB 860-Nieves, with SCS

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. HB 1039-Leara (Crowell) | 12. HB 1192-Koenig, et al (Cunningham) |
| 2. HCS for HB 1400, with SCS (Wasson) | 13. HB 1135-Smith (150), et al, with SCS
(Dixon) (In Fiscal Oversight) |
| 3. HCS for HB 1308 (Pearce) | 14. HCS#2 for HB 1462 (Munzlinger) |
| 4. HB 1250-Ruzicka, et al (Purgason) | 15. HB 1318-Riddle, et al (Kehoe) |
| 5. HB 1051-Allen, et al, with SCS
(Lager) (In Fiscal Oversight) | 16. HCS for HB 1644 (Purgason) |
| 6. HBs 1807, 1093, 1107, 1156, 1221,
1261, 1269, 1641, 1668, 1737, 1782,
1868 & 1878-Marshall, et al, with
SCS (Schaaf) | 17. HB 1105-Day (Kraus) |
| 7. HCS for HB 1527 (Crowell) | 18. HCS for HB 1340 (Wasson) |
| 8. HB 1403-Schatz, et al (Dempsey)
(In Fiscal Oversight) | 19. HB 1236-Entlicher, et al (Parson) |
| 9. HCS for HB 1108 (Parson) | 20. HCS for HB 1640, with SCS |
| 10. HCS for HB 1094, with SCS
(Munzlinger) (In Fiscal Oversight) | 21. HCS for HB 1402, with SCS |
| 11. HCS for HB 1140, with SCS
(Cunningham) | 22. HCS#2 for HB 1317, with SCS
(Schaefer) |
| | 23. HB 1460-Jones (117), et al, with SCS
(Goodman) |
| | 24. HB 1170-Franz, with SCS |
| | 25. HCS for HB 1498, with SCS (Schmitt) |

INFORMAL CALENDAR

THIRD READING OF SENATE BILLS

SS#2 for SCS for SB 806-Cunningham

SCS for SB 842-Lamping

SENATE BILLS FOR PERFECTION

SB 438-Mayer
SB 439-Mayer, with SCS, SA 1, SSA 1 for
SA 1 & SA 1 to SSA 1 for SA 1
(pending)

SB 442-Stouffer, with SCS
SB 449-Rupp
SB 451-Cunningham, with SCS
SB 454-Pearce, with SA 1 (pending)

SB 457-Schmitt, with SCS & SS for SCS (pending)	SB 675-Crowell, with SCS (pending)
SB 465-Schaaf	SB 676-Nieves, with SCA 1 (pending)
SB 474-Kraus, with SCS & SA 1 (pending)	SB 693-Crowell
SB 475-Lamping	SB 695-Parson
SB 479-Crowell	SB 706-Cunningham, with SCS
SB 490-Munzlinger, with SCS	SB 710-Engler, et al, with SCS & SS#2 for SCS (pending)
SB 491-Munzlinger, with SCS	SB 717-Stouffer
SB 516-Schaaf, with SCS (pending)	SB 743-Brown
SB 547-Purgason	SB 744-Wright-Jones, with SCS & SA 2 (pending)
SB 548-Purgason, with SCS	SB 795-Callahan, et al, with SCS
SB 549-Lembke	SB 807-Dempsey
SBs 553 & 435-Brown, with SCS, SS for SCS & SA 1 (pending)	SB 816-Kraus, with SCS
SB 577-Goodman and Rupp, with SCS	SBs 817 & 774-Parson, with SCS
SB 584-Richard and Kehoe, with SCS	SB 818-Parson, with SCS
SBs 588 & 585-Schmitt, with SCS (pending)	SB 834-Mayer and Parson, with SCS
SB 589-Kraus, with SCS (pending)	SB 843-Lamping, with SCS & SS for SCS (pending)
SB 596-Brown, with SCS	SB 865-Pearce, with SCS
SB 621-Brown, with SCS, SS for SCS & SA 1 (pending)	SB 903-Lamping
SB 623-Cunningham, with SCS	SB 905-Mayer
SB 645-Schaefer	SB 906-Kraus, with SCS
SB 650-Ridgeway, with SS & SA 2 (pending)	SB 909-Cunningham, et al
SB 652-Lager	SJR 25-Crowell
SB 656-Lager and Dixon, with SCS	SJR 29-Lamping, with SS & SA 1 (pending)
SB 657-Rupp, with SCS (pending)	SJR 30-Lamping
SB 659-Dempsey and Rupp	SJR 39-Cunningham
SB 661-Schmitt, with SCS (pending)	SJR 45-Nieves
SB 666-Keaveny, with SCS & SS for SCS (pending)	SJR 47-Rupp, with SCS
	SJR 50-Curls

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING

HB 1103-Crawford and Wyatt (Parson)	HCS for HB 1174, with SCS, SS for SCS, SA 1, SSA 1 for SA 1 & SA 2 to SSA 1 for SA 1 (pending) (Pearce)
HB 1104-Schoeller and Smith (150), with SCS (Engler)	HCS for HB 1193, with SCS (Engler)
HCS for HB 1123 (Brown)	SCS for HB 1331-Jones (117), et al (Kehoe) (In Fiscal Oversight)
HB 1128-Largent, with SS (pending) (Kraus)	

HCS for HB 1623, with SCS, SS for SCS &
SA 10 (pending) (Schmitt)

SENATE BILLS WITH HOUSE AMENDMENTS

SCS for SB 562-Dixon, et al, with HCS
SB 611-Lembke, with HA 1, HA 2, HA 3, HA 4,
HA 5, HA 6, HA 7 & HA 8
SS for SCS for SB 719-Kehoe, with HA 1, HA 2,
HA 3, as amended, HA 4, HA 5 & HA 6

SB 736-Engler, with HA 1
SCS for SB 773-Parson, with HA 2 & HA 3

BILLS IN CONFERENCE AND BILLS
CARRYING REQUEST MESSAGES

In Conference

SB 568-Parson, with HCS, as amended
HCS for HB 2002, with SS for SCS
(Schaefer)
HCS for HB 2003, with SS for SCS
(Schaefer)
HCS for HB 2004, with SS for SCS
(Schaefer)
HCS for HB 2005, with SS for SCS
(Schaefer)
HCS for HB 2006, with SS for SCS, as
amended (Schaefer)
HCS for HB 2007, with SS for SCS
(Schaefer)

HCS for HB 2008, with SS for SCS
(Schaefer)
HCS for HB 2009, with SS for SCS
(Schaefer)
HCS for HB 2010, with SS for SCS
(Schaefer)
HCS for HB 2011, with SS for SCS, as
amended (Schaefer)
HCS for HB 2012, with SS for SCS
(Schaefer)
HCS for HB 2013, with SS for SCS
(Schaefer)

Requests to Recede or Grant Conference

SB 564-Brown, with HA 1, HA 2, as amended,
HA 3, HA 4, HA 6 & HA 8
(Senate requests House recede or
grant conference)

SCS for SB 569-Kraus, with HCS, as amended
(Senate requests House recede or
grant conference)

RESOLUTIONS

Reported from Committee

SCR 20-Rupp
SCR 21-Pearce, et al
SCR 26-Stouffer

HCR 31-Schieffer, et al (Dempsey)
HCR 36-Asbury, et al (Stouffer)

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