

Journal of the Senate

FIRST REGULAR SESSION

SIXTY-SIXTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 2021

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

President Kehoe in the Chair.

The Reverend Carl Gauck offered the following prayer:

“(Contemplation) is...life itself, fully awake, fully aware that it is alive. It is spiritual wonder. It is spontaneous awe at the sacredness of life, of being. (Thomas Merton)

Wonderous God, help us to take time each day for contemplation that we might be fully alive to your presence among us. May we have the sense of the preciousness of life and the awareness of its sacredness. In the same vein we experience the sadness in life at the death of former Senator Dan Brown and pray for Your consoling presence for his family and our colleague Senator Justin Brown, be with them Lord, as they work through this time of grief. And Lord God, help us be still, especially at such a time as this and know You, our God. So be among us for we need You in our lives. Bless us to be so aware of the people about us that the tasks we share have a specialness that is so very important to us. 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.

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

Present—Senators

Arthur	Bean	Beck	Bernskoetter	Brattin	Burlison	Cierpiot
Crawford	Eigel	Eslinger	Gannon	Hegeman	Hoskins	Hough
Koenig	Luetkemeyer	May	Moon	Mosley	O’Laughlin	Onder
Razer	Rehder	Riddle	Rizzo	Roberts	Rowden	Schatz
Schupp	Washington	White	Wieland	Williams—33		

Absent—Senators—None

Absent with leave—Senator Brown—1

Vacancies—None

The Lieutenant Governor was present.

MEMORIALS

Senator Hegeman offered the following memorial, which was read:

SENATE MEMORIAL NO. 1

Whereas, the members of the Missouri Senate are deeply saddened by the news of the passing of former Senator Dan Brown, on Tuesday, May 11, 2021; and

Whereas, he was born December 22, 1950 in Solo, Missouri, in the heart of Texas County; and

Whereas, Senator Dan Brown married the love of his life Kathy, and together raised two children, Danette and Justin, as well as being blessed with five grandchildren; and

Whereas, Senator Dan Brown was a graduate of Houston High School and then went on to receive a B.S. in Agriculture from the University of Missouri-Columbia. He then graduated Summa Cum Laude with a Doctorate of Veterinary Medicine from the University of Missouri College of Veterinary Medicine; and

Whereas, he practiced veterinary medicine for over 30 years in Rolla, Missouri, and was very passionate about the care and treatment of all animals; and

Whereas, he was hardworking, intelligent, and kind, with a great sense of humor and wit that embodied a true man of service; and

Whereas, as a citizen-legislator honorably serving in both the Missouri House of Representatives and the Missouri Senate, he worked tirelessly for the citizens of his district, while also managing the state's budget as chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee; and

Whereas, Senator Dan Brown will be long and well remembered by the many lives he touched:

Now Therefore Be It Resolved that we, the members of the Missouri Senate, One Hundred First General Assembly, First Regular Session, extend our most sincere condolences to the family of Senator Dan Brown on this sad and sober occasion.

The Senate observed a moment of silence in memory of former State Senator Dan Brown.

RESOLUTIONS

Senator Rowden offered Senate Resolution No. 391, regarding the Sixtieth Wedding Anniversary of John Joseph and Sharon Bley, Columbia, 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 House has taken up and adopted the Conference Committee Report on **SS No. 2** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 271**, as amended, and has taken up and passed **CCS** for **SS No. 2** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 271**.

Emergency Clause Adopted.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House refuses to recede from its position on **HA 1**, **HA 2** and **HA 3** to **SB 86**, and grants the Senate a conference thereon.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House refuses to recede from its position on **HCS** for **SS** for **SB 333**, as amended, and grants the Senate a conference thereon.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House refuses to recede from its position on **HS** for **HCS** for **SCS** for **SB 520**, as amended, and grants the Senate

a conference thereon.

Senator Eslinger assumed the Chair.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

President Pro Tem Schatz appointed the following conference committee to act with a like committee from the House on **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 734**: Senators Cierpiot, Burlison, Bean, Beck and Schupp.

President Pro Tem Schatz assumed the Chair.

SIGNING OF BILLS

The President Pro Tem announced that all other business would be suspended and **CCS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 15**, having passed both branches of the General Assembly, would be read at length by the Secretary, and if no objections be made, the bill would be signed by the President Pro Tem to the end that it may become law. No objections being made, the bill was so read by the Secretary and signed by the President Pro Tem.

Senator Eslinger assumed the Chair.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Senator Rowden, 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 **SS** for **SB 63**, begs leave to report that it has examined the same and finds that the bill has been duly enrolled and that the printed copies furnished the Senators are correct.

President Pro Tem Schatz assumed the Chair.

Senator Hough, Chairman of the Committee on Governmental Accountability and Fiscal Oversight, submitted the following report:

Mr. President: Your Committee on Governmental Accountability and Fiscal Oversight, to which was referred **HB 507**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the bill do pass.

Senator Eslinger assumed the Chair.

PRIVILEGED MOTIONS

Senator Crawford, on behalf of the conference committee appointed to act with a like committee from the House on **SS No. 2** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 271**, moved that the following conference committee report be taken up, which motion prevailed.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORT ON SENATE SUBSTITUTE NO. 2 FOR SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 271

The Conference Committee appointed on Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 271, with Senate Amendment No. 1, begs leave to report

that we, after free and fair discussion of the differences, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to the respective bodies as follows:

1. That the Senate recede from its position on Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 271, as amended;
2. That the House recede from its position on House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 271;
3. That the attached Conference Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 271, be Third Read and Finally Passed.

FOR THE HOUSE:

/s/ John D. Wiemann
 /s/ Jason Chipman
 /s/ Jered Taylor
 /s/ Donna Baringer
 /s/ Tracy McCreery

FOR THE SENATE:

/s/ Sandy Crawford
 /s/ Mike Bernskoetter
 /s/ Caleb Rowden
 /s/ Greg Razer
 Jill Schupp

Senator Crawford moved that the above conference committee report be adopted, which motion prevailed by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Arthur	Bean	Beck	Bernskoetter	Brattin	Burlison	Cierpiot
Crawford	Eigel	Eslinger	Hegeman	Hoskins	Hough	Koenig
Luetkemeyer	May	Mosley	O’Laughlin	Onder	Razer	Rehder
Riddle	Rizzo	Roberts	Rowden	Schatz	Washington	White
Wieland	Williams—30					

NAYS—Senators

Moon Schupp—2

Absent—Senator Gannon—1

Absent with leave—Senator Brown—1

Vacancies—None

On motion of Senator Crawford, **CCS for SS No. 2 for SCS for HCS for HB 271**, entitled:

**CONFERENCE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
 SENATE SUBSTITUTE NO. 2 FOR
 SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
 HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
 HOUSE BILL NO. 271**

An Act to repeal sections 49.310, 50.166, 50.327, 50.530, 50.660, 50.783, 59.021, 59.100, 67.398, 67.990, 67.993, 67.1153, 67.1158, 82.390, 84.400, 91.025, 91.450, 115.127, 115.646, 137.280, 139.100, 192.300, 204.569, 221.105, 386.800, 393.106, 394.020, 394.315, 407.300, 451.040, 476.083, 485.060, 488.2235, and 570.030, RSMo, and section 49.266 as enacted by senate bill no. 672, ninety-seventh general assembly, second regular session, and section 49.266 as enacted by house bill no. 28, ninety-seventh general assembly, first regular session, and to enact in lieu thereof fifty-one new sections relating to local

government, with penalty provisions and an emergency clause for certain sections.

Was read the 3rd time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Arthur	Bean	Bernskoetter	Brattin	Burlison	Cierpiot	Crawford
Eigel	Eslinger	Gannon	Hegeman	Hoskins	Hough	Koenig
Luetkemeyer	May	O’Laughlin	Onder	Razer	Rehder	Riddle
Rizzo	Roberts	Rowden	Schatz	Washington	White	Wieland

Williams—29

NAYS—Senators

Moon Mosley Schupp—3

Absent—Senator Beck—1

Absent with leave—Senator Brown—1

Vacancies—None

The President declared the bill passed.

The emergency clause was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Arthur	Bean	Beck	Bernskoetter	Brattin	Burlison	Cierpiot
Crawford	Eigel	Eslinger	Gannon	Hegeman	Hoskins	Hough
Koenig	Luetkemeyer	May	Mosley	O’Laughlin	Onder	Razer
Rehder	Riddle	Rizzo	Roberts	Rowden	Schatz	Schupp
Washington	White	Wieland	Williams—32			

NAYS—Senator Moon—1

Absent—Senators—None

Absent with leave—Senator Brown—1

Vacancies—None

On motion of Senator Crawford, title to the bill was agreed to.

Senator Crawford moved that the vote by which the bill passed be reconsidered.

Senator Rowden moved that motion lay on the table, which motion prevailed.

Senator Koenig, on behalf of the conference committee appointed to act with a like committee from the House on **HCS for SB 226**, moved that the following conference committee report be taken up, which motion prevailed.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORT ON
HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
SENATE BILL NO. 226

The Conference Committee appointed on House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 226, with House Amendment Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, House Amendment No. 1 to House Amendment No. 5, House Amendment No. 5 as amended, House Amendment Nos. 6 and 7, House Amendment Nos. 2 and 3 to House Amendment No. 8, House Amendment No. 8 as amended, begs leave to report that we, after free and fair discussion of the differences, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to the respective bodies as follows:

1. That the House recede from its position on House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 226, as amended;
2. That the Senate recede from its position on Senate Bill No. 226;
3. That the attached Conference Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 226 be Third Read and Finally Passed.

FOR THE SENATE:

/s/ Andrew Koenig
/s/ Cindy O’Laughlin
/s/ Bill Eigel
/s/ Lauren Arthur
/s/ Steve Roberts

FOR THE HOUSE:

/s/ Philip Christofanelli
/s/ Cody Smith, 163
/s/ Derek Grier
/s/ Steve Butz
/s/ Ashley Bland Manlove

Senator Koenig moved that the above conference committee report be adopted, which motion prevailed by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Arthur	Bean	Beck	Bernskoetter	Brattin	Burlison	Cierpiot
Crawford	Eigel	Eslinger	Gannon	Hegeman	Hoskins	Hough
Koenig	Luetkemeyer	May	Moon	Mosley	O’Laughlin	Onder
Razer	Rehder	Riddle	Rizzo	Roberts	Rowden	Schatz
Schupp	White	Wieland	Williams—32			

NAYS—Senator Washington—1

Absent—Senators—None

Absent with leave—Senator Brown—1

Vacancies—None

On motion of Senator Koenig, **CCS** for **HCS** for **SB 226**, entitled:

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
SENATE BILL NO. 226

An Act to repeal sections 137.115, 143.121, 144.011, and 144.080, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof

seven new sections relating to taxation, with an existing penalty provision and an emergency clause for a certain section.

Was read the 3rd time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Arthur	Bean	Beck	Bernskoetter	Brattin	Burlison	Cierpiot
Crawford	Eigel	Eslinger	Gannon	Hegeman	Hoskins	Hough
Koenig	Luetkemeyer	May	Mosley	O'Laughlin	Onder	Razer
Rehder	Riddle	Rizzo	Roberts	Rowden	Schatz	Schupp
Washington	White	Wieland	Williams—32			

NAYS—Senator Moon—1

Absent—Senators—None

Absent with leave—Senator Brown—1

Vacancies—None

The President declared the bill passed.

The emergency clause was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Arthur	Bean	Beck	Bernskoetter	Brattin	Burlison	Cierpiot
Crawford	Eigel	Eslinger	Gannon	Hegeman	Hoskins	Hough
Koenig	Luetkemeyer	Moon	Mosley	O'Laughlin	Onder	Razer
Riddle	Rizzo	Roberts	Rowden	Schatz	Schupp	Washington
White	Wieland	Williams—31				

NAYS—Senators—None

Absent—Senators

May Rehder—2

Absent with leave—Senator Brown—1

Vacancies—None

On motion of Senator Koenig, title to the bill was agreed to.

Senator Koenig moved that the vote by which the bill passed be reconsidered.

Senator Rowden moved that motion lay on the table, which motion prevailed.

President Kehoe assumed the Chair.

Senator Luetkemeyer, on behalf of the conference committee appointed to act with a like committee from the House on **HCS** for **SS** for **SCS** for **SBs 53** and **60**, moved that the following conference committee report be taken up, which motion prevailed.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORT ON
HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
SENATE SUBSTITUTE FOR
SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
SENATE BILLS NOS. 53 & 60

The Conference Committee appointed on House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bills Nos. 53 & 60, with House Amendment Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, House Amendment No. 1 to House Amendment No. 5, House Amendment No. 5 as amended, House Amendment No. 1 to House Amendment No. 6, House Amendment No. 6 as amended, House Amendment No. 1 to House Amendment No. 7, House Amendment No. 7 as amended, House Amendment No. 8, House Amendment No. 1 to House Amendment No. 10, House Amendment No. 10 as amended, begs leave to report that we, after free and fair discussion of the differences, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to the respective bodies as follows:

1. That the House recede from its position on House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bills Nos. 53 & 60, as amended;
2. That the Senate recede from its position on Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bills Nos. 53 & 60;
3. That the attached Conference Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bills Nos. 53 & 60 be Third Read and Finally Passed.

FOR THE SENATE:

/s/ Anthony Luetkemeyer
/s/ Bob Onder
/s/ Bill White
/s/ John Rizzo
/s/ Brian Williams

FOR THE HOUSE:

/s/ Lane Roberts
/s/ David Evans
/s/ Justin Hill
/s/ Mark Ellebracht
/s/ Robert Sauls

Senator Luetkemeyer moved that the above conference committee report be adopted, which motion prevailed by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Arthur	Bean	Beck	Bernskoetter	Cierpiot	Crawford	Eslinger
Gannon	Hough	Koenig	Luetkemeyer	May	Mosley	O’Laughlin
Onder	Razer	Rehder	Riddle	Rizzo	Roberts	Rowden
Schatz	Schupp	White	Wieland	Williams—26		

NAYS—Senators

Brattin	Burlison	Eigel	Hegeman	Hoskins	Moon	Washington—7
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Absent—Senators—None

Absent with leave—Senator Brown—1

Vacancies—None

On motion of Senator Luetkemeyer, **CCS** for **HCS** for **SS** for **SCS** for **SBs 53** and **60**, entitled:

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
SENATE SUBSTITUTE FOR
SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
SENATE BILLS NOS. 53 & 60

An Act to repeal sections 27.010, 50.327, 56.380, 56.455, 57.280, 57.317, 84.400, 105.950, 149.071, 149.076, 191.677, 191.1165, 192.2520, 197.135, 211.181, 211.211, 211.435, 211.438, 211.439, 214.392, 217.010, 217.030, 217.195, 217.250, 217.270, 217.362, 217.364, 217.455, 217.541, 217.650, 217.655, 217.660, 217.690, 217.692, 217.695, 217.710, 217.735, 217.777, 217.829, 221.105, 304.022, 304.050, 307.175, 452.410, 455.010, 455.032, 455.040, 455.045, 455.050, 455.513, 455.520, 455.523, 475.120, 488.029, 545.940, 549.500, 557.051, 558.011, 558.026, 558.031, 558.046, 559.026, 559.105, 559.106, 559.115, 559.120, 559.125, 559.600, 559.602, 559.607, 565.240, 566.145, 571.030, 575.155, 575.157, 575.180, 575.205, 575.206, 589.042, 590.030, 590.070, 610.120, 610.122, 610.140, 650.055, and 650.058, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof one hundred one new sections relating to public safety, with penalty provisions, a delayed effective date for certain sections, and an emergency clause for certain sections.

Was read the 3rd time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Arthur	Bean	Beck	Bernskoetter	Brattin	Burlison	Cierpiot
Crawford	Eigel	Eslinger	Gannon	Hegeman	Hoskins	Hough
Koenig	Luetkemeyer	May	Mosley	O’Laughlin	Onder	Razer
Rehder	Riddle	Rizzo	Roberts	Rowden	Schatz	Schupp
White	Wieland	Williams—31				

NAYS—Senators

Moon Washington—2

Absent—Senators—None

Absent with leave—Senato Brown—1

Vacancies—None

The President declared the bill passed.

The emergency clause was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Arthur	Bean	Beck	Bernskoetter	Brattin	Burlison	Cierpiot
Crawford	Eigel	Eslinger	Gannon	Hegeman	Hoskins	Hough
Koenig	Luetkemeyer	May	Mosley	O’Laughlin	Onder	Razer
Rehder	Riddle	Rizzo	Roberts	Rowden	Schatz	Schupp
White	Wieland	Williams—31				

NAYS—Senators

Moon Washington—2

Absent—Senators—None

Absent with leave—Senator Brown—1

Vacancies—None

On motion of Senator Luetkemeyer, title to the bill was agreed to.

Senator Luetkemeyer moved that the vote by which the bill passed be reconsidered.

Senator Rowden moved that motion lay on the table, 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 refuses to recede from its position on **HA 1**, **HA 1** to **HA 2**, **HA 2**, as amended, **HA 3** and **HA 4** to **SB 9**, and grants the Senate a conference thereon.

Also, the Conferees to exceed the differences in Section 173.280.

Also,

Mr. President: The Speaker of the House of Representatives has appointed the following committee to act with a like committee from the Senate on **HS** for **HCS** for **SCS** for **SB 520**, as amended. Representatives: Ruth, Hardwick, Hurlbert, Collins, Bosley.

Also,

Mr. President: The Speaker of the House of Representatives has appointed the following committee to act with a like committee from the Senate on **SB 86**. Representatives: Baker, Christofanelli, Lewis (6), Proudie, Brown (70).

Also,

Mr. President: The Speaker of the House of Representatives has appointed the following committee to act with a like committee from the Senate on **HCS** for **SS** for **SB 333**, as amended. Representatives: Baker, Taylor (139), Chipman, Merideth, Stevens (46).

Also,

Mr. President: The Speaker of the House of Representatives has appointed the following committee to act with a like committee from the Senate on **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 734**, as amended. Representatives: O'Donnell, Eggleston, Francis, McCreery, Clemens.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House has taken up and passed **SS** for **SB 22**.

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 22, Page 1, In the Title, Line 3, by deleting the words “tax increment financing” and inserting in lieu thereof the words “redevelopment in certain areas”; and

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 2

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 22, Page 1, Section A, Line 4, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“67.1421. 1. Upon receipt of a proper petition filed with its municipal clerk, the governing body of the municipality in which the proposed district is located shall hold a public hearing in accordance with section 67.1431 and may adopt an ordinance to establish the proposed district.

2. A petition is proper if, based on the tax records of the county clerk, or the collector of revenue if the district is located in a city not within a county, as of the time of filing the petition with the municipal clerk, it meets the following requirements:

(1) It has been signed by property owners collectively owning more than fifty percent by assessed value of the real property within the boundaries of the proposed district;

(2) It has been signed by more than fifty percent per capita of all owners of real property within the boundaries of the proposed district; and

(3) It contains the following information:

(a) The legal description of the proposed district, including a map illustrating the district boundaries;

(b) The name of the proposed district;

(c) A notice that the signatures of the signers may not be withdrawn later than seven days after the petition is filed with the municipal clerk;

(d) A five-year plan stating a description of the purposes of the proposed district, the services it will provide, [the improvements] **each improvement** it will make [and] **from the list of allowable improvements under section 67.1461**, an estimate of the costs of these services and improvements to be incurred, **the anticipated sources of funds to pay the costs, and the anticipated term of the sources of funds to pay the costs**;

(e) A statement as to whether the district will be a political subdivision or a not-for-profit corporation and if it is to be a not-for-profit corporation, the name of the not-for-profit corporation;

(f) If the district is to be a political subdivision, a statement as to whether the district will be governed by a board elected by the district or whether the board will be appointed by the municipality, and, if the board is to be elected by the district, the names and terms of the initial board may be stated;

(g) If the district is to be a political subdivision, the number of directors to serve on the board;

(h) The total assessed value of all real property within the proposed district;

(i) A statement as to whether the petitioners are seeking a determination that the proposed district, or any legally described portion thereof, is a blighted area;

(j) The proposed length of time for the existence of the district, **which in the case of districts established after August 28, 2021, shall not exceed twenty-seven years from the adoption of the ordinance establishing the district unless the municipality extends the length of time under section 67.1481;**

(k) The maximum rates of real property taxes, and, business license taxes in the county seat of a county of the first classification without a charter form of government containing a population of at least two hundred thousand, that may be submitted to the qualified voters for approval;

(l) The maximum rates of special assessments and respective methods of assessment that may be proposed by petition;

(m) The limitations, if any, on the borrowing capacity of the district;

(n) The limitations, if any, on the revenue generation of the district;

(o) Other limitations, if any, on the powers of the district;

(p) A request that the district be established; and

(q) Any other items the petitioners deem appropriate;

(4) The signature block for each real property owner signing the petition shall be in substantially the following form and contain the following information:

Name of owner: _____

Owner's telephone number and mailing address: _____

If signer is different from owner:

Name of signer: _____

State basis of legal authority to sign: _____

Signer's telephone number and mailing address: _____

If the owner is an individual, state if owner is single or married: _____

If owner is not an individual, state what type of entity: _____

Map and parcel number and assessed value of each tract of real property within the proposed district owned: _____

By executing this petition, the undersigned represents and warrants that he or she is authorized to execute this petition on behalf of the property owner named immediately above

Signature of person

Date

signing for owner

STATE OF MISSOURI)

) ss.

COUNTY OF _____)

Before me personally appeared _____, to me personally known to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument.

WITNESS my hand and official seal this _____ day of _____ (month), _____ (year).

Notary Public

My Commission Expires: _____ ; and

(5) Alternatively, the governing body of any home rule city with more than four hundred thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county may file a petition to initiate the process to establish a district in the portion of the city located in any county of the first classification with more than two hundred thousand but fewer than two hundred sixty thousand inhabitants containing the information required in subdivision (3) of this subsection; provided that the only funding methods for the services and improvements will be a real property tax.

3. Upon receipt of a petition the municipal clerk shall, within a reasonable time not to exceed ninety days after receipt of the petition, review and determine whether the petition substantially complies with the requirements of subsection 2 of this section. In the event the municipal clerk receives a petition which does not meet the requirements of subsection 2 of this section, the municipal clerk shall, within a reasonable time, return the petition to the submitting party by hand delivery, first class mail, postage prepaid or other efficient means of return and shall specify which requirements have not been met.

4. After the close of the public hearing required pursuant to subsection 1 of this section, the governing body of the municipality may adopt an ordinance approving the petition and establishing a district as set forth in the petition and may determine, if requested in the petition, whether the district, or any legally described portion thereof, constitutes a blighted area. If the petition was filed by the governing body of a municipality pursuant to subdivision (5) of subsection 2 of this section, after the close of the public hearing required pursuant to subsection 1 of this section, the petition may be approved by the governing body and an election shall be called pursuant to section 67.1422.

5. Amendments to a petition may be made which do not change the proposed boundaries of the proposed district if an amended petition meeting the requirements of subsection 2 of this section is filed with the municipal clerk at the following times and the following requirements have been met:

(1) At any time prior to the close of the public hearing required pursuant to subsection 1 of this section; provided that, notice of the contents of the amended petition is given at the public hearing;

(2) At any time after the public hearing and prior to the adoption of an ordinance establishing the proposed district; provided that, notice of the amendments to the petition is given by publishing the notice in a newspaper of general circulation within the municipality and by sending the notice via registered certified United States mail with a return receipt attached to the address of record of each owner of record of real property within the boundaries of the proposed district per the tax records of the county clerk, or the collector of revenue if the district is located in a city not within a county. Such notice shall be published and mailed not less than ten days prior to the adoption of the ordinance establishing the district;

(3) At any time after the adoption of any ordinance establishing the district a public hearing on the

amended petition is held and notice of the public hearing is given in the manner provided in section 67.1431 and the governing body of the municipality in which the district is located adopts an ordinance approving the amended petition after the public hearing is held.

6. Upon the creation of a district, the municipal clerk shall report in writing the creation of such district to the Missouri department of economic development **and the state auditor.**

67.1451. 1. If a district is a political subdivision, the election and qualifications of members to the district's board of directors shall be in accordance with this section. If a district is a not-for-profit corporation, the election and qualification of members to its board of directors shall be in accordance with chapter 355.

2. **(1)** The district shall be governed by a board consisting of at least five but not more than thirty directors.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, each director shall, during his or her entire term[, be]:

[(1)] **(a)** Be at least eighteen years of age; [and

(2)] **(b)** Be either:

[(a)] **a.** An owner, as defined in section 67.1401, of real property or of a business operating within the district; or

[(b)] **b.** A registered voter residing within the district; and

[(3)] **(c)** Satisfy any other qualifications set forth in the petition establishing the district.

(3) In the case of districts established after August 28, 2021, if there are no registered voters in the district on the date the petition is filed, at least one director shall, during his or her entire term, be a person who:

(a) Resides within the municipality that established the district;

(b) Is qualified and registered to vote under chapter 115 according to the records of the election authority as of the thirtieth day prior to the date of the applicable election;

(c) Has no financial interest in any real property or business operating within the district; and

(d) Is not a relative within the second degree of consanguinity or affinity to an owner of real property or a business operating in the district.

(4) If there are fewer than five owners of real property located within a district, the board may be comprised of up to five legally authorized representatives of any of the owners of real property located within the district.

3. If the district is a political subdivision, the board shall be elected or appointed, as provided in the petition. **However, in the case of districts established after August 28, 2021, if the board is to be elected, the petition shall require at least one member of the board be appointed by the governing body of the municipality in the same manner as provided in this section for board appointments. The appointed board member shall serve a four-year term.**

4. If the board is to be elected, the procedure for election shall be as follows:

(1) The municipal clerk shall specify a date on which the election shall occur which date shall be a Tuesday and shall not be earlier than the tenth Tuesday, and shall not be later than the fifteenth Tuesday, after the effective date of the ordinance adopted to establish the district;

(2) The election shall be conducted in the same manner as provided for in section 67.1551, provided that the published notice of the election shall contain the information required by section 67.1551 for published notices, except that it shall state that the purpose of the election is for the election of directors, in lieu of the information related to taxes;

(3) Candidates shall pay the sum of five dollars as a filing fee and shall file not later than the second Tuesday after the effective date of the ordinance establishing the district with the municipal clerk a statement under oath that he or she possesses all of the qualifications set out in this section for a director. Thereafter, such candidate shall have his or her name placed on the ballot as a candidate for director;

(4) The director or directors to be elected shall be elected at large. The person receiving the most votes shall be elected to the position having the longest term; the person receiving the second highest votes shall be elected to the position having the next longest term and so forth. For any district formed prior to August 28, 2003, of the initial directors, one-half shall serve for a two-year term, one-half shall serve for a four-year term and if an odd number of directors are elected, the director receiving the least number of votes shall serve for a two-year term, until such director's successor is elected. For any district formed on or after August 28, 2003, for the initial directors, one-half shall serve for a two-year term, and one-half shall serve for the term specified by the district pursuant to subdivision (5) of this subsection, and if an odd number of directors are elected, the director receiving the least number of votes shall serve for a two-year term, until such director's successor is elected;

(5) Successor directors shall be elected in the same manner as the initial directors. The date of the election of successor directors shall be specified by the municipal clerk which date shall be a Tuesday and shall not be later than the date of the expiration of the stated term of the expiring director. Each successor director shall serve a term for the length specified prior to the election by the district, which term shall be at least three years and not more than four years, and shall continue until such director's successor is elected.

In the event of a vacancy on the board of directors, the remaining directors shall elect an interim director to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

5. If the petition provides that the board is to be appointed by the municipality, such appointments shall be made by the chief elected officer of the municipality with the consent of the governing body of the municipality. For any district formed prior to August 28, 2003, of the initial appointed directors, one-half of the directors shall be appointed to serve for a two-year term and the remaining one-half shall be appointed to serve for a four-year term until such director's successor is appointed; provided that, if there is an odd number of directors, the last person appointed shall serve a two-year term. For any district formed on or after August 28, 2003, of the initial appointed directors, one-half shall be appointed to serve for a two-year term, and one-half shall be appointed to serve for the term specified by the district for successor directors pursuant to this subsection, and if an odd number of directors are appointed, the last person appointed shall serve for a two-year term; provided that each director shall serve until such director's successor is appointed. Successor directors shall be appointed in the same manner as the initial directors and shall serve for a term of years specified by the district prior to the appointment, which term shall be at least three years and not more than four years.

6. If the petition states the names of the initial directors, those directors shall serve for the terms

specified in the petition and successor directors shall be determined either by the above-listed election process or appointment process as provided in the petition.

7. Any director may be removed for cause by a two-thirds affirmative vote of the directors of the board. Written notice of the proposed removal shall be given to all directors prior to action thereon.

8. The board is authorized to act on behalf of the district, subject to approval of qualified voters as required in this section; except that, all official acts of the board shall be by written resolution approved by the board.

67.1461. 1. Each district shall have all the powers, except to the extent any such power has been limited by the petition approved by the governing body of the municipality to establish the district, necessary to carry out and effectuate the purposes and provisions of sections 67.1401 to 67.1571 including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) To adopt, amend, and repeal bylaws, not inconsistent with sections 67.1401 to 67.1571, necessary or convenient to carry out the provisions of sections 67.1401 to 67.1571;

(2) To sue and be sued;

(3) To make and enter into contracts and other instruments, with public and private entities, necessary or convenient to exercise its powers and carry out its duties pursuant to sections 67.1401 to 67.1571;

(4) To accept grants, guarantees and donations of property, labor, services, or other things of value from any public or private source;

(5) To employ or contract for such managerial, engineering, legal, technical, clerical, accounting, or other assistance as it deems advisable;

(6) To acquire by purchase, lease, gift, grant, bequest, devise, or otherwise, any real property within its boundaries, personal property, or any interest in such property;

(7) To sell, lease, exchange, transfer, assign, mortgage, pledge, hypothecate, or otherwise encumber or dispose of any real or personal property or any interest in such property;

(8) To levy and collect special assessments and taxes as provided in sections 67.1401 to 67.1571. However, no such assessments or taxes shall be levied on any property exempt from taxation pursuant to subdivision (5) of section 137.100. Those exempt pursuant to subdivision (5) of section 137.100 may voluntarily participate in the provisions of sections 67.1401 to 67.1571;

(9) If the district is a political subdivision, to levy real property taxes and business license taxes in the county seat of a county of the first classification containing a population of at least two hundred thousand, as provided in sections 67.1401 to 67.1571. However, no such assessments or taxes shall be levied on any property exempt from taxation pursuant to subdivisions (2) and (5) of section 137.100. Those exempt pursuant to subdivisions (2) and (5) of section 137.100 may voluntarily participate in the provisions of sections 67.1401 to 67.1571;

(10) If the district is a political subdivision, to levy sales taxes pursuant to sections 67.1401 to 67.1571;

(11) To fix, charge, and collect fees, rents, and other charges for use of any of the following:

(a) The district's real property, except for public rights-of-way for utilities;

(b) The district's personal property, except in a city not within a county; or

(c) Any of the district's interests in such real or personal property, except for public rights-of-way for utilities;

(12) To borrow money from any public or private source and issue obligations and provide security for the repayment of the same as provided in sections 67.1401 to 67.1571;

(13) To loan money as provided in sections 67.1401 to 67.1571;

(14) To make expenditures, create reserve funds, and use its revenues as necessary to carry out its powers or duties and the provisions and purposes of sections 67.1401 to 67.1571;

(15) To enter into one or more agreements with the municipality for the purpose of abating any public nuisance within the boundaries of the district including, but not limited to, the stabilization, repair or maintenance or demolition and removal of buildings or structures, provided that the municipality has declared the existence of a public nuisance;

(16) Within its boundaries, to provide assistance to or to construct, reconstruct, install, repair, maintain, and equip any of the following public improvements:

(a) Pedestrian or shopping malls and plazas;

(b) Parks, lawns, trees, and any other landscape;

(c) Convention centers, arenas, aquariums, aviaries, and meeting facilities;

(d) Sidewalks, streets, alleys, bridges, ramps, tunnels, overpasses and underpasses, traffic signs and signals, utilities, drainage, water, storm and sewer systems, and other site improvements;

(e) Parking lots, garages, or other facilities;

(f) Lakes, dams, and waterways;

(g) Streetscape, lighting, benches or other seating furniture, trash receptacles, marquees, awnings, canopies, walls, and barriers;

(h) Telephone and information booths, bus stop and other shelters, rest rooms, and kiosks;

(i) Paintings, murals, display cases, sculptures, and fountains;

(j) Music, news, and child-care facilities; and

(k) Any other useful, necessary, or desired **public** improvement **specified in the petition or any amendment**;

(17) To dedicate to the municipality, with the municipality's consent, streets, sidewalks, parks, and other real property and improvements located within its boundaries for public use;

(18) Within its boundaries and with the municipality's consent, to prohibit or restrict vehicular and pedestrian traffic and vendors on streets, alleys, malls, bridges, ramps, sidewalks, and tunnels and to provide the means for access by emergency vehicles to or in such areas;

(19) Within its boundaries, to operate or to contract for the provision of music, news, child-care, or parking facilities, and buses, minibuses, or other modes of transportation;

(20) Within its boundaries, to lease space for sidewalk café tables and chairs;

(21) Within its boundaries, to provide or contract for the provision of security personnel, equipment, or facilities for the protection of property and persons;

(22) Within its boundaries, to provide or contract for cleaning, maintenance, and other services to public and private property;

(23) To produce and promote any tourism, recreational or cultural activity or special event in the district by, but not limited to, advertising, decoration of any public place in the district, promotion of such activity and special events, and furnishing music in any public place;

(24) To support business activity and economic development in the district including, but not limited to, the promotion of business activity, development and retention, and the recruitment of developers and businesses;

(25) To provide or support training programs for employees of businesses within the district;

(26) To provide refuse collection and disposal services within the district;

(27) To contract for or conduct economic, planning, marketing or other studies;

(28) To repair, restore, or maintain any abandoned cemetery on public or private land within the district; and

(29) To partner with a telecommunications company or broadband service provider in order to construct or improve telecommunications facilities which shall be wholly owned and operated by the telecommunications company or broadband service provider, as the terms “telecommunications company” and “telecommunications facilities” are defined in section 386.020 and subject to the provisions of section 392.410, that are in an unserved or underserved area, as defined in section 620.2450. Before any facilities are improved or constructed as a result of this section, the area shall be certified as unserved or underserved by the director of broadband development within the department of economic development;

(30) To carry out any other powers set forth in sections 67.1401 to 67.1571.

2. Each district which is located in a blighted area or which includes a blighted area shall have the following additional powers:

(1) Within its blighted area, to contract with any private property owner to demolish and remove, renovate, reconstruct, or rehabilitate any building or structure owned by such private property owner; and

(2) To expend its revenues or loan its revenues pursuant to a contract entered into pursuant to this subsection, provided that the governing body of the municipality has determined that the action to be taken pursuant to such contract is reasonably anticipated to remediate the blighting conditions and will serve a public purpose.

3. Each district shall annually reimburse the municipality for the reasonable and actual expenses incurred by the municipality to establish such district and review annual budgets and reports of such district required to be submitted to the municipality; provided that, such annual reimbursement shall not exceed one and one-half percent of the revenues collected by the district in such year.

4. Nothing in sections 67.1401 to 67.1571 shall be construed to delegate to any district any sovereign right of municipalities to promote order, safety, health, morals, and general welfare of the public, except

those such police powers, if any, expressly delegated pursuant to sections 67.1401 to 67.1571.

5. The governing body of the municipality establishing the district shall not decrease the level of publicly funded services in the district existing prior to the creation of the district or transfer the financial burden of providing the services to the district unless the services at the same time are decreased throughout the municipality, nor shall the governing body discriminate in the provision of the publicly funded services between areas included in such district and areas not so included.

6. All construction contracts entered into after August 28, 2021, in excess of five thousand dollars between the district and any private person, firm, or corporation shall be competitively bid and shall be awarded to the lowest and best bidder. Notice of the letting of the contracts shall be given in the manner provided by section 8.250.

67.1471. 1. The fiscal year for the district shall be the same as the fiscal year of the municipality.

2. No earlier than one hundred eighty days and no later than ninety days prior to the first day of each fiscal year, the board shall submit to the governing body of the city a proposed annual budget, setting forth expected expenditures, revenues, and rates of assessments and taxes, if any, for such fiscal year. The governing body may review and comment to the board on this proposed budget, but if such comments are given, the governing body of the municipality shall provide such written comments to the board no later than sixty days prior to the first day of the relevant fiscal year; such comments shall not constitute requirements but shall only be recommendations.

3. The board shall hold an annual meeting and adopt an annual budget no later than thirty days prior to the first day of each fiscal year.

4. Within one hundred twenty days after the end of each fiscal year, the district shall submit a report to the municipal clerk and the Missouri department of economic development [stating]. **The report shall state the services provided, revenues collected, and expenditures made by the district during such fiscal year[,] ; state the dates the district adopted its annual budget, submitted its proposed annual budget to the municipality, and submitted its annual report to the municipal clerk; and include** copies of written resolutions approved by the board during the fiscal year. The municipal clerk shall retain this report as part of the official records of the municipality and shall also cause this report to be spread upon the records of the governing body.

5. The state auditor may audit a district in the same manner as the auditor may audit any agency of the state.

67.1481. 1. Each ordinance establishing a district shall set forth the term for the existence of such district which term may be defined as a minimum, maximum, or definite number of years, **but in the case of districts established after August 28, 2021, the term shall not exceed twenty-seven years except as provided under subsection 6 of this section.**

2. Upon receipt by the municipal clerk of a proper petition and after notice and a public hearing, any district may be terminated by ordinance adopted by the governing body of the municipality prior to the expiration of its term if the district has no outstanding obligations. A copy of such ordinance shall be given to the department of economic development.

3. A petition for the termination of a district is proper if:

(1) It names the district to be terminated;

(2) It has been signed by owners of real property collectively owning more than fifty percent by assessed value of real property within the boundaries of the district;

(3) It has been signed by more than fifty percent per capita of owners of real property within the boundaries of the district;

(4) It contains a plan for dissolution and distribution of the assets of the district; and

(5) The signature block signed by each petitioner is in the form set forth in subdivision (4) of subsection 2 of section 67.1421.

4. The public hearing required by this section shall be held and notice of such public hearing shall be given in the manner set forth in section 67.1431. The notice shall contain the following information:

(1) The date, time and place of the public hearing;

(2) A statement that a petition requesting the termination of the district has been filed with the municipal clerk;

(3) A statement that a copy of the petition is available at the office of the municipal clerk during regular business hours; and

(4) A statement that all interested parties will be given an opportunity to be heard.

5. Upon expiration or termination of a district, the assets of such district shall **either** be [distributed] **sold or transferred** in accordance with the plan for dissolution as approved by ordinance. Every effort should be made by the municipality for the assets of the district to be distributed in such a manner so as to benefit the real property which was formerly a part of the district.

6. Prior to the expiration of the term of a district, a municipality may adopt an ordinance to extend the term of the existence of a district after holding a public hearing on the proposed extension. The extended term may be defined as a minimum, maximum, or definite number of years, but the extended term shall not exceed twenty-seven years. Notice of the hearing shall be given in the same manner as required under section 67.1431, except the notice shall include the time, date, and place of the public hearing; the name of the district; a map showing the boundaries of the existing district; and a statement that all interested persons shall be given an opportunity to be heard at the public hearing.

67.1545. 1. Any district formed as a political subdivision may impose by resolution a district sales and use tax on all retail sales made in such district which are subject to taxation pursuant to sections 144.010 to 144.525, except sales of motor vehicles, trailers, boats or outboard motors and sales to or by public utilities and providers of communications, cable, or video services. Any sales and use tax imposed pursuant to this section may be imposed in increments of one-eighth of one percent, up to a maximum of one percent. Such district sales and use tax may be imposed for any district purpose designated by the district in its ballot of submission to its qualified voters; except that, no resolution adopted pursuant to this section shall become effective unless the board of directors of the district submits to the qualified voters of the district, by mail-in ballot, a proposal to authorize a sales and use tax pursuant to this section. If a majority of the votes cast by the qualified voters on the proposed sales tax are in favor of the sales tax, then the resolution is adopted. If a majority of the votes cast by the qualified voters are opposed to the sales tax, then the resolution is void.

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

Shall the _____ (insert name of district) Community Improvement District impose a community improvement districtwide sales and use tax at the maximum rate of _____ (insert amount) for a period of _____ (insert number) years from the date on which such tax is first imposed for the purpose of providing revenue for _____ (insert general description of the purpose)?

☐ 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”.

3. Within ten days after the qualified voters have approved the imposition of the sales and use tax, the district shall, in accordance with section 32.087, notify the director of the department of revenue. The sales and use tax authorized by this section shall become effective on the first day of the second calendar quarter after the director of the department of revenue receives notice of the adoption of such tax.

4. The director of the department of revenue shall collect any tax adopted pursuant to this section pursuant to section 32.087.

5. In each district in which a sales and use tax is imposed pursuant to this section, every retailer shall add such additional tax imposed by the district to such retailer’s sale price, and when so added such tax shall constitute a part of the purchase price, 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.

6. In order to allow retailers to collect and report the sales and use tax authorized by this section as well as all other sales and use taxes required by law in the simplest and most efficient manner possible, a district may establish appropriate brackets to be used in the district imposing a tax pursuant to this section in lieu of the brackets provided in section 144.285.

7. The penalties provided in sections 144.010 to 144.525 shall apply to violations of this section.

8. All revenue received by the district from a sales and use tax imposed pursuant to this section which is designated for a specific purpose shall be deposited into a special trust fund and expended solely for such purpose. Upon the expiration of any sales and use tax adopted pursuant to this section, all funds remaining in the special trust fund shall continue to be used solely for the specific purpose designated in the resolution adopted by the qualified voters. Any funds in such special trust fund which are not needed for current expenditures may be invested by the board of directors pursuant to applicable laws relating to the investment of other district funds.

9. A district may repeal by resolution any sales and use tax imposed pursuant to this section before the expiration date of such sales and use tax unless the repeal of such sales and use tax will impair the district’s ability to repay any liabilities the district has incurred, moneys the district has borrowed or obligation the district has issued to finance any improvements or services rendered for the district.

10. Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 115, an election for a district sales and use tax under this section shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of this section.

11. In each district in which a sales tax is imposed under this section, every retailer shall prominently display the rate of the sales tax imposed or increased at the cash register area.”; and

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 3

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 22, Page 1, Section A, Line 4, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“67.1401. 1. Sections 67.1401 to 67.1571 shall be known and may be cited as the “Community Improvement District Act”.

2. For the purposes of sections 67.1401 to 67.1571, the following words and terms mean:

(1) “Approval” or “approve”, for purposes of elections pursuant to sections 67.1401 to 67.1571, a simple majority of those qualified voters voting in the election;

(2) “Assessed value”, the assessed value of real property as reflected on the tax records of the county clerk of the county in which the property is located, or the collector of revenue if the property is located in a city not within a county, as of the last completed assessment;

(3) “Blighted area”, [an area which:

(a) By reason of the predominance of defective or inadequate street layout, insanitary or unsafe conditions, deterioration of site improvements, improper subdivision or obsolete platting, or the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes, or any combination of such factors, retards the provision of housing accommodations or constitutes an economic or social liability or a menace to the public health, safety, morals or welfare in its present condition and use; or

(b) Has been declared blighted or found to be a blighted area pursuant to Missouri law including, but not limited to, chapter 353, sections 99.800 to 99.865, or sections 99.300 to 99.715] **the same meaning as defined pursuant to section 99.805;**

(4) “Board”, if the district is a political subdivision, the board of directors of the district, or if the district is a not-for-profit corporation, the board of directors of such corporation;

(5) “Director of revenue”, the director of the department of revenue of the state of Missouri;

(6) “District”, a community improvement district, established pursuant to sections 67.1401 to 67.1571;

(7) “Election authority”, the election authority having jurisdiction over the area in which the boundaries of the district are located pursuant to chapter 115;

(8) “Municipal clerk”, the clerk of the municipality;

(9) “Municipality”, any city, village, incorporated town, or county of this state, or in any unincorporated area that is located in any county with a charter form of government and with more than one million inhabitants;

(10) “Obligations”, bonds, loans, debentures, notes, special certificates, or other evidences of indebtedness issued by a district to carry out any of its powers, duties or purposes or to refund outstanding obligations;

(11) “Owner”, for real property, the individual or individuals or entity or entities who own a fee interest in real property that is located within the district or their legally authorized representative; for business organizations and other entities, the owner shall be deemed to be the individual which is legally authorized to represent the entity in regard to the district;

(12) “Per capita”, one head count applied to each individual, entity or group of individuals or entities having fee ownership of real property within the district whether such individual, entity or group owns one or more parcels of real property in the district as joint tenants, tenants in common, tenants by the entirety, tenants in partnership, except that with respect to a condominium created under sections 448.1-101 to 448.4-120, “per capita” means one head count applied to the applicable unit owners’ association and not to each unit owner;

(13) “Petition”, a petition to establish a district as it may be amended in accordance with the requirements of section 67.1421;

(14) “Qualified voters”,

(a) For purposes of elections for approval of real property taxes:

a. Registered voters; or

b. If no registered voters reside in the district, the owners of one or more parcels of real property which is to be subject to such real property taxes and is located within the district per the tax records for real property of the county clerk, or the collector of revenue if the district is located in a city not within a county, as of the thirtieth day prior to the date of the applicable election;

(b) For purposes of elections for approval of business license taxes or sales taxes:

a. Registered voters; or

b. If no registered voters reside in the district, the owners of one or more parcels of real property located within the district per the tax records for real property of the county clerk as of the thirtieth day before the date of the applicable election; and

(c) For purposes of the election of directors of the board, registered voters and owners of real property which is not exempt from assessment or levy of taxes by the district and which is located within the district per the tax records for real property of the county clerk, or the collector of revenue if the district is located in a city not within a county, of the thirtieth day prior to the date of the applicable election; and

(15) “Registered voters”, persons who reside within the district and who are qualified and registered to vote pursuant to chapter 115, pursuant to the records of the election authority as of the thirtieth day prior to the date of the applicable election.

99.020. The following terms, wherever used or referred to in sections 99.010 to 99.230, shall have the following respective meanings unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context:

(1) “Area of operation”, in the case of a housing authority of a city, shall include such city; in the case of a housing authority of a county, shall include all of the county except that portion which lies within the territorial boundaries of any city as herein defined;

(2) “Authority” or “housing authority” shall mean any of the municipal corporations created by section 99.040;

(3) “Blighted” [shall mean any area where dwellings predominate which, by reason of dilapidation, overcrowding, lack of ventilation, light or sanitary facilities or any combination of these factors are detrimental to safety, health and morals], **the same meaning as defined pursuant to section 99.805;**

(4) “Bonds” shall mean any bonds, notes, interim certificates, debentures, or other obligations issued

by the authority pursuant to this chapter;

(5) “City” shall mean any city, town or village in the state;

(6) “The city” shall mean the particular city for which a particular housing authority is created;

(7) “Clerk” shall mean the clerk of the city or the clerk of the county commission, as the case may be, or the officer charged with the duties customarily imposed on such clerk;

(8) “County” shall mean any county in the state;

(9) “The county” shall mean the particular county for which a particular housing authority is created;

(10) “Federal government” shall include the United States of America, the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development or any other agency or instrumentality, corporate or otherwise, of the United States of America;

(11) “Governing body” shall mean, in the case of a city, the city council, common council, board of aldermen or other legislative body of the city, and in the case of a county, the county commission or other legislative body of the county;

(12) “Housing project” shall mean any work or undertaking, whether in a blighted or other area:

(a) To demolish, clear or remove buildings. Such work or undertaking may include the adaptation of such area to public purposes, including parks or other recreation or community purposes; or

(b) To provide decent, safe and sanitary urban or rural dwellings, apartments or other living accommodations for persons of very low and lower income. Such work or undertaking may include buildings, land, equipment, facilities and other real or personal property for necessary, convenient or desirable appurtenances, streets, sewers, water service, site preparation, gardening, administrative, community, health, welfare or other purposes. Such work or undertaking may also include housing, for persons of moderate income, offices, stores, solar energy access, parks, and recreational and educational facilities, provided that such activities be undertaken only in conjunction with the provision of housing for persons of very low and lower income, and provided further that any profit of the authority shall be distributed as provided in subsection 3 of section 99.080; or

(c) To accomplish a combination of the foregoing. The term “housing project” also may be applied to the planning of the buildings and improvements, the acquisition of property; the demolition of existing structures, the construction, reconstruction, alteration and repair of the improvements and all other work in connection therewith;

(d) In the planning and carrying out of any housing project owned and operated by a housing authority, a housing authority shall establish procedures for allocating any training and employment opportunities which may arise from such activity to qualified persons of very low and lower income who have been unemployed for one year or more and reside within the area of operation of the housing authority;

(13) “Mayor” shall mean the elected mayor of the city or the elected officer thereof charged with duties customarily imposed on the mayor or executive head of the city;

(14) “Obligee of the authority” or “obligee” shall include any bondholder, trustee or trustees for any bondholders, or lessor demising to the authority property used in connection with a housing project, or any assignee or assignees of such lessor’s interest or any part thereof, and the federal government when it is a

party to any contract with the authority;

(15) “Persons of very low income” means those persons or families whose annual income does not exceed fifty percent of the median income for the area. “Persons of lower income” means those persons or families whose annual income is greater than fifty but does not exceed eighty percent of the median income for the area. “Persons of moderate income” means those persons or families whose annual income is greater than eighty but does not exceed one hundred and fifty percent of the median income for the area. For purposes of this subdivision, median income for the area shall be determined in accordance with section 1437a, Title 42, United States Code, including any amendments thereto. Any and all references to “persons of low income” in this chapter shall mean persons of very low, lower or moderate income as defined herein;

(16) “Profit” shall mean the difference between gross revenues and necessary and ordinary business expenses, including debt service, if any;

(17) “Real property” shall include all lands, including improvements and fixtures thereon, and property of any nature appurtenant thereto, or used in connection therewith, and every estate, interest and right, legal or equitable, therein, including terms for years and liens by way of judgment, mortgage or otherwise and the indebtedness secured by such liens.

99.320. As used in this law, the following terms mean:

(1) “Area of operation”, in the case of a municipality, the area within the municipality except that the area of operation of a municipality under this law shall not include any area which lies within the territorial boundaries of another municipality unless a resolution has been adopted by the governing body of the other municipality declaring a need therefor; and in the case of a county, the area within the county, except that the area of operation in such case shall not include any area which lies within the territorial boundaries of a municipality unless a resolution has been adopted by the governing body of the municipality declaring a need therefor; and in the case of a regional authority, the area within the communities for which the regional authority is created, except that a regional authority shall not undertake a land clearance project within the territorial boundaries of any municipality unless a resolution has been adopted by the governing body of the municipality declaring that there is a need for the regional authority to undertake the land clearance project within such municipality; no authority shall operate in any area of operation in which another authority already established is undertaking or carrying out a land clearance project without the consent, by resolution, of the other authority;

(2) “Authority” or “land clearance for redevelopment authority”, a public body corporate and politic created by or pursuant to section 99.330 or any other public body exercising the powers, rights and duties of such an authority;

(3) “Blighted area”, [an area which, by reason of the predominance of defective or inadequate street layout, insanitary or unsafe conditions, deterioration of site improvements, improper subdivision or obsolete platting, or the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes, or any combination of such factors, retards the provision of housing accommodations or constitutes an economic or social liability or a menace to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare in its present condition and use] **the same meaning as defined pursuant to section 99.805;**

(4) “Bond”, any bonds, including refunding bonds, notes, interim certificates, debentures, or other obligations issued by an authority pursuant to this law;

(5) “Clerk”, the clerk or other official of the municipality or county who is the custodian of the official

records of the municipality or county;

(6) “Community”, any county or municipality except that such term shall not include any municipality containing less than seventy-five thousand inhabitants until the governing body thereof shall have submitted the proposition of accepting the provisions of this law to the qualified voters therein at an election called and held as provided by law for the incurring of indebtedness by such municipality, and a majority of the voters voting at the election shall have voted in favor of such proposition;

(7) “Federal government”, the United States of America or any agency or instrumentality, corporate or otherwise, of the United States of America;

(8) “Governing body”, the city council, common council, board of aldermen or other legislative body charged with governing the municipality or the county commission or other legislative body charged with governing the county;

(9) “Insanitary area”, an area in which there is a predominance of buildings and improvements which, by reason of dilapidation, deterioration, age or obsolescence, inadequate provision for ventilation, light, air sanitation or open spaces, high density of population and overcrowding of buildings, overcrowding of land, or the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes, or any combination of such factors, is conducive to ill health, transmission of disease, infant mortality, juvenile delinquency and crime or constitutes an economic or social liability and is detrimental to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare;

(10) “Land clearance project”, any work or undertaking:

(a) To acquire blighted, or insanitary areas or portions thereof, including lands, structures, or improvements the acquisition of which is necessary or incidental to the proper clearance, development or redevelopment of the blighted or insanitary areas or to the prevention of the spread or recurrence of substandard or insanitary conditions or conditions of blight;

(b) To clear any such areas by demolition or removal of existing buildings, structures, streets, utilities or other improvements thereon and to install, construct or reconstruct streets, utilities, and site improvements essential to the preparation of sites for uses in accordance with a redevelopment plan;

(c) To sell, lease or otherwise make available land in such areas for residential, recreational, commercial, industrial or other use or for public use or to retain such land for public use, in accordance with a redevelopment plan;

(d) To develop, construct, reconstruct, rehabilitate, repair or improve residences, houses, buildings, structures and other facilities;

(e) The term “land clearance project” may also include the preparation of a redevelopment plan, the planning, survey and other work incident to a land clearance project and the preparation of all plans and arrangements for carrying out a land clearance project and wherever the words “land clearance project” are used in this law, they shall also mean and include the words “urban renewal project” as defined in this section;

(11) “Mayor”, the elected mayor of the city or the elected officer having the duties customarily imposed upon the mayor of the city or the executive head of a county;

(12) “Municipality”, any incorporated city, town or village in the state;

(13) “Obligee”, any bondholders, agents or trustees for any bondholders, lessor demising to the authority property used in connection with land clearance project, or any assignee or assignees of the lessor’s interest or any part thereof, and the federal government when it is a party to any contract with the authority;

(14) “Person”, any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company, association, joint stock association, or body politic; and shall include any trustee, receiver, assignee, or other similar representative thereof;

(15) “Public body”, the state or any municipality, county, township, board, commission, authority, district, or any other subdivision of the state;

(16) “Real property”, all lands, including improvements and fixtures thereon, and property of any nature appurtenant thereto, or used in connection therewith, and every estate, interest and right, legal or equitable, therein, including terms for years and liens by way of judgment, mortgage or otherwise and the indebtedness secured by such liens;

(17) “Redeveloper”, any person, partnership, or public or private corporation or agency which enters or proposes to enter into a redevelopment or rehabilitation or renewal contract;

(18) “Redevelopment contract”, a contract entered into between an authority and redeveloper for the redevelopment, rehabilitation or renewal of an area in conformity with a redevelopment plan or an urban renewal plan;

(19) “Redevelopment”, the process of undertaking and carrying out a redevelopment plan or urban renewal plan;

(20) “Redevelopment plan”, a plan other than a preliminary or tentative plan for the acquisition, clearance, reconstruction, rehabilitation, renewal or future use of a land clearance project area, and shall be sufficiently complete to comply with subdivision (4) of section 99.430 and shall be in compliance with a “workable program” for the city as a whole and wherever used in sections 99.300 to 99.660 the words “redevelopment plan” shall also mean and include “urban renewal plan” as defined in this section;

(21) “Urban renewal plan”, a plan as it exists from time to time, for an urban renewal project, which plan shall conform to the general plan for the municipality as a whole; and shall be sufficiently complete to indicate such land acquisition, demolition and removal of structures, redevelopment, improvements, and rehabilitation as may be proposed to be carried out in the area of the urban renewal project, zoning and planning changes, if any, land uses, maximum densities, building requirements, and the relationship of the plan to definite local objectives respecting appropriate land uses, improved traffic, public transportation, public utilities, recreational and community facilities, and other public improvements; an urban renewal plan shall be prepared and approved pursuant to the same procedure as provided with respect to a redevelopment plan;

(22) “Urban renewal project”, any surveys, plans, undertakings and activities for the elimination and for the prevention of the spread or development of insanitary, blighted, deteriorated or deteriorating areas and may involve any work or undertaking for such purpose constituting a land clearance project or any rehabilitation or conservation work, or any combination of such undertaking or work in accordance with an urban renewal project; for this purpose, “rehabilitation or conservation work” may include:

(a) Carrying out plans for a program of voluntary or compulsory repair and rehabilitation of buildings or other improvements;

(b) Acquisition of real property and demolition, removal or rehabilitation of buildings and improvements thereon where necessary to eliminate unhealthful, insanitary or unsafe conditions, lessen density, eliminate uneconomic, obsolete or other uses detrimental to the public welfare, or to otherwise remove or prevent the spread of blight or deterioration, or to provide land for needed public facilities;

(c) To develop, construct, reconstruct, rehabilitate, repair or improve residences, houses, buildings, structures and other facilities;

(d) Installation, construction, or reconstruction of streets, utilities, parks, playgrounds, and other improvements necessary for carrying out the objectives of the urban renewal project; and

(e) The disposition, for uses in accordance with the objectives of the urban renewal project, of any property or part thereof acquired in the area of the project; but such disposition shall be in the manner prescribed in this law for the disposition of property in a land clearance project area;

(23) “Workable program”, an official plan of action, as it exists from time to time, for effectively dealing with the problem in insanitary, blighted, deteriorated or deteriorating areas within the community and for the establishment and preservation of a well-planned community with well-organized residential neighborhoods of decent homes and suitable living environment for adequate family life, for utilizing appropriate private and public resources to eliminate and prevent the development or spread of insanitary, blighted, deteriorated or deteriorating areas, to encourage needed urban rehabilitation, to provide for the redevelopment of blighted, insanitary, deteriorated and deteriorating areas, or to undertake such of the aforesaid activities or other feasible community activities as may be suitably employed to achieve the objectives of such a program.”; and

Further amend said bill and page, Section 99.805, line 5, by deleting the phrase: “defective or inadequate street layout,” and inserting in lieu thereof the words “[defective or inadequate street layout,]”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 21, Section 99.820, line 327, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“99.821. Notwithstanding any provision of sections 99.800 to 99.865 to the contrary, redevelopment plans approved or amended after December 31, 2021, by a city not within a county may provide for the deposit of up to ten percent of the tax increment financing revenues generated pursuant to section 99.845 into a strategic infrastructure for economic growth fund established by such city in lieu of deposit into the special allocation fund. Moneys deposited into the strategic infrastructure for economic growth fund pursuant to this section may be expended by the city establishing such fund for the purpose of funding capital investments in public infrastructure that the governing body of such city has determined to be in a census tract that is defined as a low-income community pursuant to 26 U.S.C. Section 45D(e) or is eligible to be designated as a qualified opportunity zone pursuant to 26 U.S.C. Section 1400Z-1.”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 22, Section 99.847, Line 2, by inserting immediately after “contrary,” the following: **“for all years ending on or before December 31, 2021,”**; and

Further amend said bill, page, and section, Lines 5-12, by deleting all of said lines and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

“Emergency Management Agency and which is located in or partly within a county with a charter form of government with greater than two hundred fifty thousand inhabitants but fewer than three hundred

thousand inhabitants, unless the redevelopment area actually abuts a river or a major waterway and is substantially surrounded by contiguous properties with residential, industrial, or commercial zoning classifications. **Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 99.800 to 99.865 to the contrary, for all years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, no new tax increment financing project shall be authorized in any area which is within an area designated as flood plain by the Federal Emergency Management Agency unless such project is located in:"**; and

Further amend said bill and section, page 23, lines 34-38, by striking all of said lines and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"(7) A home rule city with more than forty-one thousand but fewer than forty-seven thousand inhabitants and partially located in any county of the first classification with more than seventy thousand but fewer than eighty-three thousand inhabitants;"; and

Further amend said bill, Page 26, Section 99.848, Line 59, by inserting after all of said line the following:

"99.918. As used in sections 99.915 to 99.980, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the following terms shall mean:

(1) "Authority", the downtown economic stimulus authority for a municipality, created pursuant to section 99.921;

(2) "Baseline year", the calendar year prior to the adoption of an ordinance by the municipality approving a development project; provided, however, if economic activity taxes or state sales tax revenues, from businesses other than any out-of-state business or businesses locating in the development project area, decrease in the development project area in the year following the year in which the ordinance approving a development project is approved by a municipality, the baseline year may, at the option of the municipality approving the development project, be the year following the year of the adoption of the ordinance approving the development project. When a development project area is located within a county for which public and individual assistance has been requested by the governor pursuant to Section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121, et seq., for an emergency proclaimed by the governor pursuant to section 44.100 due to a natural disaster of major proportions that occurred after May 1, 2003, but prior to May 10, 2003, and the development project area is a central business district that sustained severe damage as a result of such natural disaster, as determined by the state emergency management agency, the baseline year may, at the option of the municipality approving the development project, be the calendar year in which the natural disaster occurred or the year following the year in which the natural disaster occurred, provided that the municipality adopts an ordinance approving the development project within one year after the occurrence of the natural disaster;

(3) "Blighted area", [an area which, by reason of the predominance of defective or inadequate street layout, unsanitary or unsafe conditions, deterioration of site improvements, improper subdivision or obsolete platting, or the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes, or any combination of such factors, retards the provision of housing accommodations or constitutes an economic or social liability or a menace to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare in its present condition and use] **the same meaning as defined pursuant to section 99.805;**

(4) "Central business district", the area at or near the historic core that is locally known as the "downtown" of a municipality that has a median household income of sixty-two thousand dollars or less,

according to the United States Census Bureau's American Community Survey, based on the most recent of five-year period estimate data in which the final year of the estimate ends in either zero or five. In addition, at least fifty percent of existing buildings in this area will have been built in excess of thirty-five years prior or vacant lots that had prior structures built in excess of thirty-five years prior to the adoption of the ordinance approving the redevelopment plan. The historical land use emphasis of a central business district prior to redevelopment will have been a mixed use of business, commercial, financial, transportation, government, and multifamily residential uses;

(5) "Collecting officer", the officer of the municipality responsible for receiving and processing payments in lieu of taxes, economic activity taxes other than economic activity taxes which are local sales taxes, and other local taxes other than local sales taxes, and, for local sales taxes and state taxes, the director of revenue;

(6) "Conservation area", any improved area within the boundaries of a redevelopment area located within the territorial limits of a municipality in which fifty percent or more of the structures in the area have an age of thirty-five years or more, and such an area is not yet a blighted area but is detrimental to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare and may become a blighted area because of any one or more of the following factors: dilapidation; obsolescence; deterioration; illegal use of individual structures; presence of structures below minimum code standards; abandonment; excessive vacancies; overcrowding of structures and community facilities; lack of ventilation, light or sanitary facilities; inadequate utilities; excessive land coverage; deleterious land use or layout; depreciation of physical maintenance; and lack of community planning;

(7) "Development area", an area designated by a municipality in respect to which the municipality has made a finding that there exist conditions which cause the area to be classified as a blighted area or a conservation area, which area shall have the following characteristics:

(a) It includes only those parcels of real property directly and substantially benefitted by the proposed development plan;

(b) It can be renovated through one or more development projects;

(c) It is located in the central business district;

(d) It has generally suffered from declining population or property taxes for the twenty-year period immediately preceding the area's designation as a development area or has structures in the area fifty percent or more of which have an age of thirty-five years or more;

(e) It is contiguous, provided, however that a development area may include up to three noncontiguous areas selected for development projects, provided that each noncontiguous area meets the requirements of paragraphs (a) to (g) herein;

(f) The development area shall not exceed ten percent of the entire area of the municipality; and

(g) The development area shall not include any property that is located within the one hundred year flood plain, as designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency flood delineation maps, unless such property is protected by a structure that is inspected and certified by the United States Army Corps of Engineers. This subdivision shall not apply to property within the one hundred year flood plain if the buildings on the property have been or will be flood proofed in accordance with the Federal Emergency Management Agency's standards for flood proofing and the property is located in a home rule city with

more than one hundred fifty-one thousand five hundred but fewer than one hundred fifty-one thousand six hundred inhabitants. Only those buildings certified as being flood proofed in accordance with the Federal Emergency Management Agency's standards for flood proofing by the authority shall be eligible for the state sales tax increment and the state income tax increment. Subject to the limitation set forth in this subdivision, the development area can be enlarged or modified as provided in section 99.951;

(8) "Development plan", the comprehensive program of a municipality to reduce or eliminate those conditions which qualified a development area as a blighted area or a conservation area, and to thereby enhance the tax bases of the taxing districts which extend into the development area through the reimbursement, payment, or other financing of development project costs in accordance with sections 99.915 to 99.980 and through the exercise of the powers set forth in sections 99.915 to 99.980. The development plan shall conform to the requirements of section 99.942;

(9) "Development project", any development project within a development area which constitutes a major initiative in furtherance of the objectives of the development plan, and any such development project shall include a legal description of the area selected for such development project;

(10) "Development project area", the area located within a development area selected for a development project;

(11) "Development project costs" include such costs to the development plan or a development project, as applicable, which are expended on public property, buildings, or rights-of-ways for public purposes to provide infrastructure to support a development project. Such costs shall only be allowed as an initial expense which, to be recoverable, must be included in the costs of a development plan or development project, except in circumstances of plan amendments approved by the Missouri development finance board and the department of economic development. Such infrastructure costs include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) Costs of studies, appraisals, surveys, plans, and specifications;

(b) Professional service costs, including, but not limited to, architectural, engineering, legal, marketing, financial, planning, or special services;

(c) Property assembly costs, including, but not limited to, acquisition of land and other property, real or personal, or rights or interests therein, demolition of buildings, and the clearing and grading of land;

(d) Costs of rehabilitation, reconstruction, repair, or remodeling of existing public buildings and fixtures;

(e) Costs of construction of public works or improvements;

(f) Financing costs, including, but not limited to, all necessary expenses related to the issuance of obligations issued to finance all or any portion of the infrastructure costs of one or more development projects, and which may include capitalized interest on any such obligations and reasonable reserves related to any such obligations;

(g) All or a portion of a taxing district's capital costs resulting from any development project necessarily incurred or to be incurred in furtherance of the objectives of the development plan, to the extent the municipality by written agreement accepts and approves such infrastructure costs;

(h) Payments to taxing districts on a pro rata basis to partially reimburse taxes diverted by approval of a development project;

(i) State government costs, including, but not limited to, the reasonable costs incurred by the department of economic development, the department of revenue and the office of administration in evaluating an application for and administering state supplemental downtown development financing for a development project; and

(j) Endowment of positions at an institution of higher education which has a designation as a Carnegie Research I University including any campus of such university system, subject to the provisions of section 99.958. In addition, economic activity taxes and payment in lieu of taxes may be expended on or used to reimburse any reasonable or necessary costs incurred or estimated to be incurred in furtherance of a development plan or a development project;

(12) “Economic activity taxes”, the total additional revenue from taxes which are imposed by the municipality and other taxing districts, and which are generated by economic activities within each development project area, which are not related to the relocation of any out-of-state business into the development project area, which exceed the amount of such taxes generated by economic activities within such development project area in the baseline year plus, in development project areas where the baseline year is the year following the year in which the development project is approved by the municipality pursuant to subdivision (2) of this section, the total revenue from taxes which are imposed by the municipality and other taxing districts which is generated by economic activities within the development project area resulting from the relocation of an out-of-state business or out-of-state businesses to the development project area pursuant to section 99.919; but excluding personal property taxes, taxes imposed on sales or charges for sleeping rooms paid by transient guests of hotels and motels, licenses, fees, or special assessments. If a retail establishment relocates within one year from one facility to another facility within the same county and the municipality or authority finds that the retail establishment is a direct beneficiary of development financing, then for purposes of this definition, the economic activity taxes generated by the retail establishment shall equal the total additional revenues from taxes which are imposed by the municipality and other taxing districts which are generated by the economic activities within the development project area which exceed the amount of taxes which are imposed by the municipality and other taxing districts which are generated by economic activities within the development project area generated by the retail establishment in the baseline year;

(13) “Gambling establishment”, an excursion gambling boat as defined in section 313.800 and any related business facility including any real property improvements which are directly and solely related to such business facility, whose sole purpose is to provide goods or services to an excursion gambling boat and whose majority ownership interest is held by a person licensed to conduct gambling games on an excursion gambling boat or licensed to operate an excursion gambling boat as provided in sections 313.800 to 313.850;

(14) “Major initiative”, a development project within a central business district that:

(a) Promotes tourism, cultural activities, arts, entertainment, education, research, arenas, multipurpose facilities, libraries, ports, mass transit, museums, or conventions, the estimated cost of which is in excess of the amount set forth below for the municipality, as applicable; or

(b) Promotes business location or expansion, the estimated cost of which is in excess of the amount set forth below for the municipality, and is estimated to create at least as many new jobs as set forth below within three years of such location or expansion:

Population of Municipality	Estimated Project Cost	New Jobs Created
300,000 or more	\$10,000,000	at least 100
100,000 to 299,999	\$5,000,000	at least 50
50,001 to 99,999	\$1,000,000	at least 10
50,000 or less	\$500,000	at least 5

(15) “Municipality”, any city, village, incorporated town, or any county of this state established on or prior to January 1, 2001, or a census-designated place in any county designated by the county for purposes of sections 99.915 to 99.1060;

(16) “New job”, any job defined as a new job pursuant to subdivision (11) of section 100.710;

(17) “Obligations”, bonds, loans, debentures, notes, special certificates, or other evidences of indebtedness issued by the municipality or authority, or other public entity authorized to issue such obligations pursuant to sections 99.915 to 99.980 to carry out a development project or to refund outstanding obligations;

(18) “Ordinance”, an ordinance enacted by the governing body of any municipality or an order of the governing body of such a municipal entity whose governing body is not authorized to enact ordinances;

(19) “Other net new revenues”, the amount of state sales tax increment or state income tax increment or the combination of the amount of each such increment as determined under section 99.960;

(20) “Out-of-state business”, a business entity or operation that has been located outside of the state of Missouri prior to the time it relocates to a development project area;

(21) “Payment in lieu of taxes”, those revenues from real property in each development project area, which taxing districts would have received had the municipality not adopted a development plan and the municipality not adopted development financing, and which would result from levies made after the time of the adoption of development financing during the time the current equalized value of real property in such development project area exceeds the total equalized value of real property in such development project area during the baseline year until development financing for such development project area expires or is terminated pursuant to sections 99.915 to 99.980;

(22) “Special allocation fund”, the fund of the municipality or its authority required to be established pursuant to section 99.957 which special allocation fund shall contain at least four separate segregated accounts into which payments in lieu of taxes are deposited in one account, economic activity taxes are deposited in a second account, other net new revenues are deposited in a third account, and other revenues, if any, received by the authority or the municipality for the purpose of implementing a development plan or a development project are deposited in a fourth account;

(23) “State income tax increment”, up to fifty percent of the estimate of the income tax due the state for salaries or wages paid to new employees in new jobs at a business located in the development project area and created by the development project. The estimate shall be a percentage of the gross payroll which percentage shall be based upon an analysis by the department of revenue of the practical tax rate on gross payroll as a factor in overall taxable income;

(24) “State sales tax increment”, up to one-half of the incremental increase in the state sales tax revenue in the development project area. In no event shall the incremental increase include any amounts attributable to retail sales unless the Missouri development finance board and the department of economic development

are satisfied based on information provided by the municipality or authority, and such entities have made a finding that a substantial portion of all but a de minimus portion of 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 for an existing facility shall be the amount by which the state sales tax revenue generated at the facility exceeds the state sales tax revenue generated at the facility in the baseline year. The incremental increase in development project areas where the baseline year is the year following the year in which the development project is approved by the municipality pursuant to subdivision (2) of this section shall be the state sales tax revenue generated by out-of-state businesses relocating into a development project area. The incremental increase for a Missouri facility which relocates to a development project area shall be the amount by which the state sales tax revenue of the facility exceeds the state sales tax revenue for the facility in the calendar year prior to relocation;

(25) “State sales tax revenues”, 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;

(26) “Taxing district’s capital costs”, those costs of taxing districts for capital improvements that are found by the municipal governing bodies to be necessary and to directly result from a development project; and

(27) “Taxing districts”, any political subdivision of this state having the power to levy taxes.

99.1082. As used in sections 99.1080 to 99.1092, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the following terms shall mean:

(1) “Baseline year”, the calendar year prior to the adoption of an ordinance by the municipality approving a redevelopment project; provided, however, if local sales tax revenues or state sales tax revenues, from businesses other than any out-of-state business or businesses locating in the redevelopment project area, decrease in the redevelopment project area in the year following the year in which the ordinance approving a redevelopment project is approved by a municipality, the baseline year may, at the option of the municipality approving the redevelopment project, be the year following the year of the adoption of the ordinance approving the redevelopment project. When a redevelopment project area is located within a county for which public and individual assistance has been requested by the governor under Section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121, et seq., for an emergency proclaimed by the governor under section 44.100 due to a natural disaster of major proportions and the redevelopment project area is a central business district that sustained severe damage as a result of such natural disaster, as determined by the state emergency management agency, the baseline year may, at the option of the municipality approving the redevelopment project, be the calendar year in which the natural disaster occurred or the year following the year in which the natural disaster occurred, provided that the municipality adopts an ordinance approving the redevelopment project within one year after the occurrence of the natural disaster;

(2) “Blighted area”, [an area which, by reason of the predominance of defective or inadequate street layout, unsanitary or unsafe conditions, deterioration of site improvements, improper subdivision or obsolete platting, or the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes, or any combination of such factors, retards the provision of housing accommodations or constitutes an economic or social liability or a menace to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare in its present condition and use]

the same meaning as defined pursuant to section 99.805;

(3) “Central business district”, the area at or near the historic core that is locally known as the “downtown” of a municipality that has a median household income of sixty-two thousand dollars or less, according to the United States Census Bureau’s American Community Survey, based on the most recent of five-year period estimate data in which the final year of the estimate ends in either zero or five. In addition, at least fifty percent of existing buildings in this area will have been built in excess of thirty-five years prior or vacant lots that had prior structures built in excess of thirty-five years prior to the adoption of the ordinance approving the redevelopment plan. The historical land use emphasis of a central business district prior to redevelopment will have been a mixed use of business, commercial, financial, transportation, government, and multifamily residential uses;

(4) “Conservation area”, any improved area within the boundaries of a redevelopment area located within the territorial limits of a municipality in which fifty percent or more of the structures in the area have an age of thirty-five years or more, and such an area is not yet a blighted area but is detrimental to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare and may become a blighted area because of any one or more of the following factors: dilapidation; obsolescence; deterioration; illegal use of individual structures; presence of structures below minimum code standards; abandonment; excessive vacancies; overcrowding of structures and community facilities; lack of ventilation, light or sanitary facilities; inadequate utilities; excessive land coverage; deleterious land use or layout; depreciation of physical maintenance; and lack of community planning;

(5) “Gambling establishment”, an excursion gambling boat as defined in section 313.800 and any related business facility including any real property improvements which are directly and solely related to such business facility, whose sole purpose is to provide goods or services to an excursion gambling boat and whose majority ownership interest is held by a person licensed to conduct gambling games on an excursion gambling boat or licensed to operate an excursion gambling boat as provided in sections 313.800 to 313.850;

(6) “Local sales tax increment”, at least fifty percent of the local sales tax revenue from taxes that are imposed by a municipality and its county, and that are generated by economic activities within a redevelopment area over the amount of such taxes generated by economic activities within such a redevelopment area in the calendar year prior to the adoption of the ordinance designating such a redevelopment area while financing under sections 99.1080 to 99.1092 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, licenses, fees, or special assessments; provided however, the governing body of any county may, by resolution, exclude any portion of any countywide sales tax of such county. For redevelopment projects or redevelopment plans approved after August 28, 2005, if a retail establishment relocates within one year from one facility within the same county and the governing body of the municipality finds that the retail establishment is a direct beneficiary of tax increment financing, then for the purposes of this subdivision, the economic activity taxes generated by the retail establishment shall equal the total additional revenues from economic activity taxes that are imposed by a municipality or other taxing district over the amount of economic activity taxes generated by the retail establishment in the calendar year prior to its relocation to the redevelopment area;

(7) “Local sales tax revenue”, city sales tax revenues received under sections 94.500 to 94.550 and county sales tax revenues received under sections 67.500 to 67.594;

(8) “Major initiative”, a development project within a central business district which promotes tourism, cultural activities, arts, entertainment, education, research, arenas, multipurpose facilities, libraries, ports, mass transit, museums, economic development, or conventions for the municipality, and where the capital investment within the redevelopment project area is:

(a) At least five million dollars for a project area within a city having a population of one hundred thousand to one hundred ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine inhabitants;

(b) At least one million dollars for a project area within a city having a population of fifty thousand to ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine inhabitants;

(c) At least five hundred thousand dollars for a project area within a city having a population of ten thousand to forty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine inhabitants; or

(d) At least two hundred fifty thousand dollars for a project area within a city having a population of one to nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine inhabitants;

(9) “Municipality”, any city or county of this state having fewer than two hundred thousand inhabitants;

(10) “Obligations”, bonds, loans, debentures, notes, special certificates, or other evidences of indebtedness issued by the municipality or authority, or other public entity authorized to issue such obligations under sections 99.1080 to 99.1092 to carry out a redevelopment project or to refund outstanding obligations;

(11) “Ordinance”, an ordinance enacted by the governing body of any municipality;

(12) “Redevelopment area”, an area designated by a municipality in respect to which the municipality has made a finding that there exist conditions which cause the area to be classified as a blighted area or a conservation area, which area shall have the following characteristics:

(a) It can be renovated through one or more redevelopment projects;

(b) It is located in the central business district;

(c) The redevelopment area shall not exceed ten percent of the entire geographic area of the municipality. Subject to the limitation set forth in this subdivision, the redevelopment area can be enlarged or modified as provided in section 99.1088;

(13) “Redevelopment plan”, the comprehensive program of a municipality to reduce or eliminate those conditions which qualify a redevelopment area as a blighted area or a conservation area, and to thereby enhance the tax bases of the taxing districts which extend into the redevelopment area through the reimbursement, payment, or other financing of redevelopment project costs in accordance with sections 99.1080 to 99.1092 and through application for and administration of downtown revitalization preservation program financing under sections 99.1080 to 99.1092;

(14) “Redevelopment project”, any redevelopment project within a redevelopment area which constitutes a major initiative in furtherance of the objectives of the redevelopment plan, and any such redevelopment project shall include a legal description of the area selected for such redevelopment project;

(15) “Redevelopment project area”, the area located within a redevelopment area selected for a redevelopment project;

(16) “Redevelopment project costs” include such costs to the redevelopment plan or a redevelopment

project, as applicable, which are expended on public property, buildings, or rights-of-way for public purposes to provide infrastructure to support a redevelopment project, including facades. Such costs shall only be allowed as an initial expense which, to be recoverable, must be included in the costs of a redevelopment plan or redevelopment project, except in circumstances of plan amendments approved by the department of economic development. Such infrastructure costs include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) Costs of studies, appraisals, surveys, plans, and specifications;
 - (b) Professional service costs, including, but not limited to, architectural, engineering, legal, marketing, financial, planning, or special services;
 - (c) Property assembly costs, including, but not limited to, acquisition of land and other property, real or personal, or rights or interests therein, demolition of buildings, and the clearing and grading of land;
 - (d) Costs of rehabilitation, reconstruction, repair, or remodeling of existing public buildings and fixtures;
 - (e) Costs of construction of public works or improvements;
 - (f) Financing costs, including, but not limited to, all necessary expenses related to the issuance of obligations issued to finance all or any portion of the infrastructure costs of one or more redevelopment projects, and which may include capitalized interest on any such obligations and reasonable reserves related to any such obligations;
 - (g) All or a portion of a taxing district's capital costs resulting from any redevelopment project necessarily incurred or to be incurred in furtherance of the objectives of the redevelopment plan, to the extent the municipality by written agreement accepts and approves such infrastructure costs;
 - (h) Payments to taxing districts on a pro rata basis to partially reimburse taxes diverted by approval of a redevelopment project when all debt is retired;
 - (i) State government costs, including, but not limited to, the reasonable costs incurred by the department of economic development and the department of revenue in evaluating an application for and administering downtown revitalization preservation financing for a redevelopment project;
- (17) "State sales tax increment", up to one-half of the incremental increase in the state sales tax revenue in the redevelopment project area provided the local taxing jurisdictions commit one-half of their local sales tax to paying for redevelopment project costs. The incremental increase shall be the amount by which the state sales tax revenue generated at the facility or within the redevelopment project area exceeds the state sales tax revenue generated at the facility or within the redevelopment project area in the baseline year. For redevelopment projects or redevelopment plans approved after August 28, 2005, if a retail establishment relocates within one year from one facility to another facility within the same county and the governing body of the municipality finds that the retail establishment is a direct beneficiary of tax increment financing, then for the purposes of this subdivision, the economic activity taxes generated by the retail establishment shall equal the total additional revenues from economic activity taxes that are imposed by a municipality or other taxing district over the amount of economic activity taxes generated by the retail establishment in the calendar year prior to the relocation to the redevelopment area;
- (18) "State sales tax revenues", the general revenue portion of state sales tax revenues received under 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;

(19) “Taxing district’s capital costs”, those costs of taxing districts for capital improvements that are found by the municipal governing bodies to be necessary and to directly result from a redevelopment project;

(20) “Taxing districts”, any political subdivision of this state having the power to levy taxes.

100.310. As used in this law, the following words and terms mean:

(1) “Authority”, a public body corporate and politic created by or pursuant to sections of this law or any other public body exercising the powers, rights and duties of such an authority;

(2) “Blighted area”, [an area which, by reason of the predominance of defective or inadequate street layout, insanitary or unsafe conditions, deterioration of site improvements, improper subdivision or obsolete platting, or the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes, or any combination of such factors, retards the provision of housing accommodations or constitutes an economic or social liability or a menace to the public health, safety, morals or welfare in its present condition and use] **the same meaning as defined pursuant to section 99.805;**

(3) “Bond”, any bonds, including refunding bonds, notes, interim certificates, debentures or other obligations issued by an authority pursuant to this law;

(4) “City”, all cities of this state now having or which hereafter have four hundred thousand inhabitants or more according to the last decennial census of the United States or any city that has adopted a home rule charter pursuant to Section 19 of Article VI of the Missouri Constitution;

(5) “Clerk”, the official custodian of records of the city;

(6) “Federal government”, the United States of America or any agency or instrumentality corporate or otherwise of the United States of America;

(7) “Governing body”, the city council, common council, board of aldermen or other legislative body charged with governing the municipality;

(8) “Industrial developer”, any person, partnership or public or private corporation or agency which enters or proposes to enter into an industrial development contract;

(9) “Industrial development”, the acquisition, clearance, grading, improving, preparing of land for industrial and commercial development and use and the construction, reconstruction, purchase, repair of industrial and commercial improvements, buildings, plants, additions, stores, shops, shopping centers, office buildings, hotels and motels and parking garages, multi-family housing facilities, warehouses, distribution centers, machines, fixtures, structures and other facilities relating to industrial and commercial use in blighted, insanitary or undeveloped industrial areas; and the existing merchants, residents, and present businesses shall have the first option to redevelop the area under this act;

(10) “Industrial development contract”, a contract entered into between an authority and an industrial developer for the industrial development of an area in conformity with a plan;

(11) “Insanitary area”, an area in which there is a predominance of buildings and improvements which, by reason of dilapidation, deterioration, age or obsolescence, inadequate provision for ventilation, light, air, sanitation or open spaces, high density of population and overcrowding of buildings, overcrowding of land,

or the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes, or any combination of such factors, is conducive to ill health, transmission of disease, infant mortality, juvenile delinquency and crime or constitutes an economic or social liability and is detrimental to the public health, safety, morals or welfare;

(12) “Obligee”, any bondholders, agents or trustees for any bondholders, lessor demising to the authority property used in connection with industrial clearance project, or any assignee or assignees of the lessor’s interest or any part thereof, and the federal government when it is a party to any contract with the authority;

(13) “Person”, any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company, association, joint stock association, or body politic; and shall include any trustee, receiver, assignee or other similar representative thereof;

(14) “Plan”, a plan as it exists from time to time for the orderly carrying on of a project of industrial development;

(15) “Project”, any work or undertaking:

(a) To acquire blighted, insanitary and undeveloped industrial areas or portions thereof including lands, structures or improvements the acquisition of which is necessary or incidental to the proper industrial development of the blighted, insanitary and undeveloped industrial areas or to prevent the spread or recurrence of conditions of blight, insanitary or undevelopment;

(b) To clear any such areas by demolition or removal of existing buildings, structures, streets, utilities or other improvements thereon and to install, construct or reconstruct streets, utilities and site improvements essential to the preparation of sites for uses in accordance with a plan;

(c) To construct, reconstruct, remodel, repair, improve, install improvements, buildings, plants, additions, stores, shops, shopping centers, office buildings, hotels and motels and parking garages, multi-family housing facilities, warehouses, distribution centers, machines, fixtures, structures and other facilities related to industrial and commercial uses;

(d) To sell, lease or otherwise make available land in such areas for industrial and commercial or related use or to retain such land for public use, in accordance with a plan;

(16) “Public body”, the state or any municipality, county, township, board, commission, authority, district or any other subdivision of the state;

(17) “Real property”, all lands, including improvements and fixtures thereon, and property of any nature appurtenant thereto, or used in connection therewith, and every estate, interest and right, legal or equitable, therein, including terms for years and liens by way of judgment, mortgage or otherwise and the indebtedness secured by such liens;

(18) “Undeveloped industrial area”, any area which, by reason of defective and inadequate street layout or location of physical improvements, obsolescence and inadequate subdivision and platting contains vacant parcels of land not used economically; contains old, decaying, obsolete buildings, plants, stores, shops, shopping centers, office buildings, hotels and motels and parking garages, warehouses, distribution centers, structures; contains buildings, plants, stores, shops, shopping centers, office buildings, hotels and motels and parking garages, multi-family housing facilities, warehouses, distribution centers and structures whose operation is not economically feasible; contains intermittent commercial and industrial structures in a primarily industrial or commercial area; or contains insufficient space for the expansion and efficient use

of land for industrial plants and commercial uses amounting to conditions which retard economic or social growth, are economic waste and social liabilities and represent an inability to pay reasonable taxes to the detriment and injury of the public health, safety, morals and welfare.

135.950. The following terms, whenever used in sections 135.950 to 135.970 mean:

(1) “Average wage”, the new payroll divided by the number of new jobs;

(2) “Blighted area”, [an area which, by reason of the predominance of defective or inadequate street layout, unsanitary or unsafe conditions, deterioration of site improvements, improper subdivision or obsolete platting, or the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes, or any combination of such factors, retards the provision of housing accommodations or constitutes an economic or social liability or a menace to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare in its present condition and use. The term “blighted area” shall also include any area which produces or generates or has the potential to produce or generate electrical energy from a renewable energy resource, and which, by reason of obsolescence, decadence, blight, dilapidation, deteriorating or inadequate site improvements, substandard conditions, the predominance or defective or inadequate street layout, unsanitary or unsafe conditions, improper subdivision or obsolete platting, or the existence of conditions which endanger the life or property by fire or other means, or any combination of such factors, is underutilized, unutilized, or diminishes the economic usefulness of the land, improvements, or lock and dam site within such area for the production, generation, conversion, and conveyance of electrical energy from a renewable energy resource] **the same meaning as defined pursuant to section 99.805;**

(3) “Board”, an enhanced enterprise zone board established pursuant to section 135.957;

(4) “Commencement of commercial operations” shall be deemed to occur during the first taxable year for which the new business facility is first put into use by the taxpayer in the enhanced business enterprise in which the taxpayer intends to use the new business facility;

(5) “County average wage”, the average wages in each county as determined by the department for the most recently completed full calendar year. However, if the computed county average wage is above the statewide average wage, the statewide average wage shall be deemed the county average wage for such county for the purpose of determining eligibility. The department shall publish the county average wage for each county at least annually. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subdivision to the contrary, for any taxpayer that in conjunction with their project is relocating employees from a Missouri county with a higher county average wage, such taxpayer shall obtain the endorsement of the governing body of the community from which jobs are being relocated or the county average wage for their project shall be the county average wage for the county from which the employees are being relocated;

(6) “Department”, the department of economic development;

(7) “Director”, the director of the department of economic development;

(8) “Employee”, a person employed by the enhanced business enterprise that is scheduled to work an average of at least one thousand hours per year, and such person at all times has health insurance offered to him or her, which is partially paid for by the employer;

(9) “Enhanced business enterprise”, an industry or one of a cluster of industries that is either:

(a) Identified by the department as critical to the state’s economic security and growth; or

(b) Will have an impact on industry cluster development, as identified by the governing authority in its application for designation of an enhanced enterprise zone and approved by the department; but excluding gambling establishments (NAICS industry group 7132), retail trade (NAICS sectors 44 and 45), educational services (NAICS sector 61), religious organizations (NAICS industry group 8131), public administration (NAICS sector 92), and food and drinking places (NAICS subsector 722), however, notwithstanding provisions of this section to the contrary, headquarters or administrative offices of an otherwise excluded business may qualify for benefits if the offices serve a multistate territory. In the event a national, state, or regional headquarters operation is not the predominant activity of a project facility, the new jobs and investment of such headquarters operation is considered eligible for benefits under this section if the other requirements are satisfied. Service industries may be eligible only if a majority of its annual revenues will be derived from out of the state;

(10) “Existing business facility”, any facility in this state which was employed by the taxpayer claiming the credit in the operation of an enhanced business enterprise immediately prior to an expansion, acquisition, addition, or replacement;

(11) “Facility”, any building used as an enhanced business enterprise located within an enhanced enterprise zone, including the land on which the facility is located and all machinery, equipment, and other real and depreciable tangible personal property acquired for use at and located at or within such facility and used in connection with the operation of such facility;

(12) “Facility base employment”, the greater of the number of employees located at the facility on the date of the notice of intent, or for the twelve-month period prior to the date of the notice of intent, the average number of employees located at the facility, or in the event the project facility has not been in operation for a full twelve-month period, the average number of employees for the number of months the facility has been in operation prior to the date of the notice of intent;

(13) “Facility base payroll”, the total amount of taxable wages paid by the enhanced business enterprise to employees of the enhanced business enterprise located at the facility in the twelve months prior to the notice of intent, not including the payroll of owners of the enhanced business enterprise unless the enhanced business enterprise is participating in an employee stock ownership plan. For the purposes of calculating the benefits under this program, the amount of base payroll shall increase each year based on the consumer price index or other comparable measure, as determined by the department;

(14) “Governing authority”, the body holding primary legislative authority over a county or incorporated municipality;

(15) “Megaproject”, any manufacturing or assembling facility, approved by the department for construction and operation within an enhanced enterprise zone, which satisfies the following:

(a) The new capital investment is projected to exceed three hundred million dollars over a period of eight years from the date of approval by the department;

(b) The number of new jobs is projected to exceed one thousand over a period of eight years beginning on the date of approval by the department;

(c) The average wage of new jobs to be created shall exceed the county average wage;

(d) The taxpayer shall offer health insurance to all new jobs and pay at least eighty percent of such insurance premiums; and

(e) An acceptable plan of repayment, to the state, of the tax credits provided for the megaproject has been provided by the taxpayer;

(16) “NAICS”, the 1997 edition of the North American Industry Classification System as prepared by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget. Any NAICS sector, subsector, industry group or industry identified in this section shall include its corresponding classification in subsequent federal industry classification systems;

(17) “New business facility”, a facility that does not produce or generate electrical energy from a renewable energy resource and satisfies the following requirements:

(a) Such facility is employed by the taxpayer in the operation of an enhanced business enterprise. Such facility shall not be considered a new business facility in the hands of the taxpayer if the taxpayer’s only activity with respect to such facility is to lease it to another person or persons. If the taxpayer employs only a portion of such facility in the operation of an enhanced business enterprise, and leases another portion of such facility to another person or persons or does not otherwise use such other portions in the operation of an enhanced business enterprise, the portion employed by the taxpayer in the operation of an enhanced business enterprise shall be considered a new business facility, if the requirements of paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this subdivision are satisfied;

(b) Such facility is acquired by, or leased to, the taxpayer after December 31, 2004. A facility shall be deemed to have been acquired by, or leased to, the taxpayer after December 31, 2004, if the transfer of title to the taxpayer, the transfer of possession pursuant to a binding contract to transfer title to the taxpayer, or the commencement of the term of the lease to the taxpayer occurs after December 31, 2004;

(c) If such facility was acquired by the taxpayer from another taxpayer and such facility was employed immediately prior to the acquisition by another taxpayer in the operation of an enhanced business enterprise, the operation of the same or a substantially similar enhanced business enterprise is not continued by the taxpayer at such facility; and

(d) Such facility is not a replacement business facility, as defined in subdivision (27) of this section;

(18) “New business facility employee”, an employee of the taxpayer in the operation of a new business facility during the taxable year for which the credit allowed by section 135.967 is claimed, except that truck drivers and rail and barge vehicle operators and other operators of rolling stock for hire shall not constitute new business facility employees;

(19) “New business facility investment”, the value of real and depreciable tangible personal property, acquired by the taxpayer as part of the new business facility, which is used by the taxpayer in the operation of the new business facility, during the taxable year for which the credit allowed by 135.967 is claimed, except that trucks, truck-trailers, truck semitrailers, rail vehicles, barge vehicles, aircraft and other rolling stock for hire, track, switches, barges, bridges, tunnels, and rail yards and spurs shall not constitute new business facility investments. The total value of such property during such taxable year shall be:

(a) Its original cost if owned by the taxpayer; or

(b) Eight times the net annual rental rate, if leased by the taxpayer. The net annual rental rate shall be the annual rental rate paid by the taxpayer less any annual rental rate received by the taxpayer from subrentals. The new business facility investment shall be determined by dividing by twelve the sum of the total value of such property on the last business day of each calendar month of the taxable year. If the new

business facility is in operation for less than an entire taxable year, the new business facility investment shall be determined by dividing the sum of the total value of such property on the last business day of each full calendar month during the portion of such taxable year during which the new business facility was in operation by the number of full calendar months during such period;

(20) “New job”, the number of employees located at the facility that exceeds the facility base employment less any decrease in the number of the employees at related facilities below the related facility base employment. No job that was created prior to the date of the notice of intent shall be deemed a new job;

(21) “Notice of intent”, a form developed by the department which is completed by the enhanced business enterprise and submitted to the department which states the enhanced business enterprise’s intent to hire new jobs and request benefits under such program;

(22) “Related facility”, a facility operated by the enhanced business enterprise or a related company in this state that is directly related to the operation of the project facility;

(23) “Related facility base employment”, the greater of:

(a) The number of employees located at all related facilities on the date of the notice of intent; or

(b) For the twelve-month period prior to the date of the notice of intent, the average number of employees located at all related facilities of the enhanced business enterprise or a related company located in this state;

(24) “Related taxpayer”:

(a) A corporation, partnership, trust, or association controlled by the taxpayer;

(b) An individual, corporation, partnership, trust, or association in control of the taxpayer; or

(c) A corporation, partnership, trust or association controlled by an individual, corporation, partnership, trust or association in control of the taxpayer. “Control of a corporation” shall mean ownership, directly or indirectly, of stock possessing at least fifty percent of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote, “control of a partnership or association” shall mean ownership of at least fifty percent of the capital or profits interest in such partnership or association, and “control of a trust” shall mean ownership, directly or indirectly, of at least fifty percent of the beneficial interest in the principal or income of such trust; ownership shall be determined as provided in Section 318 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended;

(25) “Renewable energy generation zone”, an area which has been found, by a resolution or ordinance adopted by the governing authority having jurisdiction of such area, to be a blighted area and which contains land, improvements, or a lock and dam site which is unutilized or underutilized for the production, generation, conversion, and conveyance of electrical energy from a renewable energy resource;

(26) “Renewable energy resource”, shall include:

(a) Wind;

(b) Solar thermal sources or photovoltaic cells and panels;

(c) Dedicated crops grown for energy production;

- (d) Cellulosic agricultural residues;
- (e) Plant residues;
- (f) Methane from landfills, agricultural operations, or wastewater treatment;
- (g) Thermal depolymerization or pyrolysis for converting waste material to energy;
- (h) Clean and untreated wood such as pallets;

(i) Hydroelectric power, which shall include electrical energy produced or generated by hydroelectric power generating equipment, as such term is defined in section 137.010;

(j) Fuel cells using hydrogen produced by one or more of the renewable resources provided in paragraphs (a) to (i) of this subdivision; or

(k) Any other sources of energy, not including nuclear energy, that are certified as renewable by rule by the department of economic development;

(27) “Replacement business facility”, a facility otherwise described in subdivision (17) of this section, hereafter referred to in this subdivision as “new facility”, which replaces another facility, hereafter referred to in this subdivision as “old facility”, located within the state, which the taxpayer or a related taxpayer previously operated but discontinued operating on or before the close of the first taxable year for which the credit allowed by this section is claimed. A new facility shall be deemed to replace an old facility if the following conditions are met:

(a) The old facility was operated by the taxpayer or a related taxpayer during the taxpayer’s or related taxpayer’s taxable period immediately preceding the taxable year in which commencement of commercial operations occurs at the new facility; and

(b) The old facility was employed by the taxpayer or a related taxpayer in the operation of an enhanced business enterprise and the taxpayer continues the operation of the same or substantially similar enhanced business enterprise at the new facility. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this subdivision, a facility shall not be considered a replacement business facility if the taxpayer’s new business facility investment, as computed in subdivision (19) of this section, in the new facility during the tax period for which the credits allowed in section 135.967 are claimed exceed one million dollars and if the total number of employees at the new facility exceeds the total number of employees at the old facility by at least two;

(28) “Same or substantially similar enhanced business enterprise”, an enhanced business enterprise in which the nature of the products produced or sold, or activities conducted, are similar in character and use or are produced, sold, performed, or conducted in the same or similar manner as in another enhanced business enterprise.

262.900. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:

(1) “Agricultural products”, an agricultural, horticultural, viticultural, or vegetable product, growing of grapes that will be processed into wine, bees, honey, fish or other aquacultural product, planting seed, livestock, a livestock product, a forestry product, poultry or a poultry product, either in its natural or processed state, that has been produced, processed, or otherwise had value added to it in this state;

(2) “Blighted area”, [that portion of the city within which the legislative authority of such city determines that by reason of age, obsolescence, inadequate, or outmoded design or physical deterioration

have become economic and social liabilities, and that such conditions are conducive to ill health, transmission of disease, crime or inability to pay reasonable taxes] **the same meaning as defined pursuant to section 99.805;**

(3) “Department”, the department of agriculture;

(4) “Domesticated animal”, cattle, calves, sheep, swine, ratite birds including but not limited to ostrich and emu, llamas, alpaca, buffalo, bison, elk documented as obtained from a legal source and not from the wild, goats, or horses, other equines, or rabbits raised in confinement for human consumption;

(5) “Grower UAZ”, a type of UAZ:

(a) That can either grow produce, raise livestock, or produce other value-added agricultural products;

(b) That does not exceed fifty laying hens, six hundred fifty broiler chickens, or thirty domesticated animals;

(6) “Livestock”, cattle, calves, sheep, swine, ratite birds including but not limited to ostrich and emu, aquatic products as described in section 277.024, llamas, alpaca, buffalo, bison, elk documented as obtained from a legal source and not from the wild, goats, or horses, other equines, or rabbits raised in confinement for human consumption;

(7) “Locally grown”, a product that was grown or raised in the same county or city not within a county in which the UAZ is located or in an adjoining county or city not within a county. For a product raised or sold in a city not within a county, locally grown also includes an adjoining county with a charter form of government with more than nine hundred fifty thousand inhabitants and those adjoining said county;

(8) “Meat”, any edible portion of livestock or poultry carcass or part thereof;

(9) “Meat product”, anything containing meat intended for or capable of use for human consumption, which is derived, in whole or in part, from livestock or poultry;

(10) “Mobile unit”, the same as motor vehicle as defined in section 301.010;

(11) “Poultry”, any domesticated bird intended for human consumption;

(12) “Processing UAZ”, a type of UAZ:

(a) That processes livestock, poultry, or produce for human consumption;

(b) That meets federal and state processing laws and standards;

(c) Is a qualifying small business approved by the department;

(13) “Qualifying small business”, those enterprises which are established within an Urban Agricultural Zone subsequent to its creation, and which meet the definition established for the Small Business Administration and set forth in Section 121.201 of Part 121 of Title 13 of the Code of Federal Regulations;

(14) “Value-added agricultural products”, any product or products that are the result of:

(a) Using an agricultural product grown in this state to produce a meat or dairy product in this state;

(b) A change in the physical state or form of the original agricultural product;

(c) An agricultural product grown in this state which has had its value enhanced by special production

methods such as organically grown products; or

(d) A physical segregation of a commodity or agricultural product grown in this state that enhances its value such as identity preserved marketing systems;

(15) “Urban agricultural zone” or “UAZ”, a zone within a metropolitan statistical area as defined by the United States Office of Budget and Management that has one or more of the following entities that is a qualifying small business and approved by the department, as follows:

(a) Any organization or person who grows produce or other agricultural products;

(b) Any organization or person that raises livestock or poultry;

(c) Any organization or person who processes livestock or poultry;

(d) Any organization that sells at a minimum seventy-five percent locally grown food;

(16) “Vending UAZ”, a type of UAZ:

(a) That sells produce, meat, or value-added locally grown agricultural goods;

(b) That is able to accept food stamps under the provisions of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program as a form of payment; and

(c) Is a qualifying small business that is approved by the department for an UAZ vendor license.

2. (1) A person or organization shall submit to any incorporated municipality an application to develop an UAZ on a blighted area of land. Such application shall demonstrate or identify on the application:

(a) If the person or organization is a grower UAZ, processing UAZ, vending UAZ, or a combination of all three types of UAZs provided in this paragraph, in which case the person or organization shall meet the requirements of each type of UAZ in order to qualify;

(b) The number of jobs to be created;

(c) The types of products to be produced; and

(d) If applying for a vending UAZ, the ability to accept food stamps under the provisions of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program if selling products to consumers.

(2) A municipality shall review and modify the application as necessary before either approving or denying the request to establish an UAZ.

(3) Approval of the UAZ by such municipality shall be reviewed five and ten years after the development of the UAZ. After twenty-five years, the UAZ shall dissolve.

If the municipality finds during its review that the UAZ is not meeting the requirements set out in this section, the municipality may dissolve the UAZ.

3. The governing body of any municipality planning to seek designation of an urban agricultural zone shall establish an urban agricultural zone board. The number of members on the board shall be seven. One member of the board shall be appointed by the school district or districts located within the area proposed for designation of an urban agricultural zone. Two members of the board shall be appointed by other affected taxing districts. The remaining four members shall be chosen by the chief elected officer of the municipality. The four members chosen by the chief elected officer of the municipality shall all be residents

of the county or city not within a county in which the UAZ is to be located, and at least one of such four members shall have experience in or represent organizations associated with sustainable agriculture, urban farming, community gardening, or any of the activities or products authorized by this section for UAZs.

4. The school district member and the two affected taxing district members shall each have initial terms of five years. Of the four members appointed by the chief elected official, two shall have initial terms of four years, and two shall have initial terms of three years. Thereafter, members shall serve terms of five years. Each member shall hold office until a successor has been appointed. All vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. For inefficiency or neglect of duty or misconduct in office, a member of the board may be removed by the applicable appointing authority.

5. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum of such board for the purpose of conducting business and exercising the powers of the board and for all other purposes. Action may be taken by the board upon a vote of a majority of the members present.

6. The members of the board annually shall elect a chair from among the members.

7. The role of the board shall be to conduct the activities necessary to advise the governing body on the designation of an urban agricultural zone and any other advisory duties as determined by the governing body. The role of the board after the designation of an urban agricultural zone shall be review and assessment of zone activities.

8. Prior to the adoption of an ordinance proposing the designation of an urban agricultural zone, the urban agricultural board shall fix a time and place for a public hearing and notify each taxing district located wholly or partially within the boundaries of the proposed urban agricultural zone. The board shall send, by certified mail, a notice of such hearing to all taxing districts and political subdivisions 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 designation 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. At the public hearing any interested person or affected taxing district may file with the board written objections to, or comments on, and may be heard orally in respect to, any issues embodied in the notice. The board shall hear and consider all protests, objections, comments, and other evidence presented at the hearing. The hearing may be continued to another date without further notice other than a motion to be entered upon the minutes fixing the time and place of the subsequent hearing.

9. Following the conclusion of the public hearing required under subsection 8 of this section, the governing authority of the municipality may adopt an ordinance designating an urban agricultural zone.

10. The real property of the UAZ shall not be subject to assessment or payment of ad valorem taxes on real property imposed by the cities affected by this section, or by the state or any political subdivision thereof, for a period of up to twenty-five years as specified by ordinance under subsection 9 of this section, except to such extent and in such amount as may be imposed upon such real property during such period, as was determined by the assessor of the county in which such real property is located, or, if not located within a county, then by the assessor of such city, in an amount not greater than the amount of taxes due and payable thereon during the calendar year preceding the calendar year during which the urban agricultural zone was designated. The amounts of such tax assessments shall not be increased during such period so long as the real property is used in furtherance of the activities provided under the provisions of subdivision (15) of subsection 1 of this section. At the conclusion of the period of abatement provided by the ordinance, the property shall then be reassessed. If only a portion of real property is used as an UAZ, then only that portion

of real property shall be exempt from assessment or payment of ad valorem taxes on such property, as provided by this section.

11. If the water services for the UAZ are provided by the municipality, the municipality may authorize a grower UAZ to pay wholesale water rates for the cost of water consumed on the UAZ. If available, the UAZ may pay fifty percent of the standard cost to hook onto the water source.

12. (1) Any local sales tax revenues received from the sale of agricultural products sold in the UAZ, or any local sales tax revenues received by a mobile unit associated with a vending UAZ selling agricultural products in the municipality in which the vending UAZ is located, shall be deposited in the urban agricultural zone fund established in subdivision (2) of this subsection. An amount equal to one percent shall be retained by the director of revenue for deposit in the general revenue fund to offset the costs of collection.

(2) There is hereby created in the state treasury the “Urban Agricultural Zone Fund”, which shall consist of money collected under subdivision (1) of this subsection. The state treasurer shall be custodian of the fund. In accordance with sections 30.170 and 30.180, the state treasurer may approve disbursements. The fund shall be a dedicated fund and, upon appropriation, shall be used for the purposes authorized by this section. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 33.080 to the contrary, any moneys remaining in the fund at the end of the biennium shall not revert to the credit of the general revenue fund. The state treasurer shall invest moneys in the fund in the same manner as other funds are invested. Any interest and moneys earned on such investments shall be credited to the fund. Fifty percent of fund moneys shall be made available to school districts. The remaining fifty percent of fund moneys shall be allocated to municipalities that have urban agricultural zones based upon the municipality’s percentage of local sales tax revenues deposited into the fund. The municipalities shall, upon appropriation, provide fund moneys to urban agricultural zones within the municipality for improvements. School districts may apply to the department for money in the fund to be used for the development of curriculum on or the implementation of urban farming practices under the guidance of the University of Missouri extension service and a certified vocational agricultural instructor. The funds are to be distributed on a competitive basis within the school district or districts in which the UAZ is located pursuant to rules to be promulgated by the department, with special consideration given to the relative number of students eligible for free and reduced-price lunches attending the schools within such district or districts.

13. 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, 2013, shall be invalid and void.

14. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any county with a charter form of government and with more than three hundred thousand but fewer than four hundred fifty thousand inhabitants.

353.020. The following terms, whenever used or referred to in this chapter, mean:

(1) “Area”, that portion of the city which the legislative authority of such city has found or shall find to be blighted so that the clearance, replanning, rehabilitation, or reconstruction thereof is necessary to effectuate the purposes of this law. Any such area may include buildings or improvements not in themselves blighted, and any real property, whether improved or unimproved, the inclusion of which is deemed necessary for the effective clearance, replanning, reconstruction or rehabilitation of the area of which such

buildings, improvements or real property form a part;

(2) “Blighted area”, [that portion of the city within which the legislative authority of such city determines that by reason of age, obsolescence, inadequate or outmoded design or physical deterioration have become economic and social liabilities, and that such conditions are conducive to ill health, transmission of disease, crime or inability to pay reasonable taxes] **the same meaning as defined pursuant to section 99.805;**

(3) “City” or “such cities”, any city within this state and any county of the first classification with a charter form of government and a population of at least nine hundred thousand inhabitants or any county with a charter form of government and with more than six hundred thousand but less than seven hundred thousand inhabitants. The county’s authority pursuant to this chapter shall be restricted to the unincorporated areas of such county;

(4) “Development plan”, a plan, together with any amendments thereto, for the development of all or any part of a blighted area, which is authorized by the legislative authority of any such city;

(5) “Legislative authority”, the city council or board of aldermen of the cities affected by this chapter;

(6) “Mortgage”, a mortgage, trust indenture, deed of trust, building and loan contract, or other instrument creating a lien on real property, to secure the payment of an indebtedness, and the indebtedness secured by any of them;

(7) “Real property” includes lands, buildings, improvements, land under water, waterfront property, and any and all easements, franchises and hereditaments, corporeal or incorporeal, and every estate, interest, privilege, easement, franchise and right therein, or appurtenant thereto, legal or equitable, including restrictions of record, created by plat, covenant or otherwise, rights-of-way and terms for years;

(8) “Redevelopment”, the clearance, replanning, reconstruction or rehabilitation of any blighted area, and the provision for such industrial, commercial, residential or public structures and spaces as may be appropriate, including recreational and other facilities incidental or appurtenant thereto;

(9) “Redevelopment project”, a specific work or improvement to effectuate all or any part of a development plan;

(10) “Urban redevelopment corporation”, a corporation organized pursuant to this chapter; except that any life insurance company organized pursuant to the laws of, or admitted to do business in, the state of Missouri may from time to time within five years after April 23, 1946, undertake, alone or in conjunction with, or as a lessee of any such life insurance company or urban redevelopment corporation, a redevelopment project pursuant to this chapter, and shall, in its operations with respect to any such redevelopment project, but not otherwise, be deemed to be an urban redevelopment corporation for the purposes of this section and sections 353.010, 353.040, 353.060 and 353.110 to 353.160.”; and

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 5

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 22, Page 23, Section 99.847, Lines 34-38, by deleting all of said lines and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

“(7) A home rule city with more than forty-one thousand but fewer than forty-seven thousand inhabitants and partially located in any county of the first classification with more than seventy

thousand but fewer than eighty-three thousand inhabitants;” and

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 6

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 22, Page 26, Section 99.848, Line 59, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“135.1610. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:

(1) “Eligible expenses”, expenses incurred in the construction or development of establishing an urban farm in a food desert;

(2) “Food desert”, a census tract that has a poverty rate of at least twenty percent or a median family income of less than eighty percent of the statewide average and where at least five hundred people or thirty-three percent of the population is located at least one-quarter mile away from a full-service grocery store in an urban area;

(3) “Tax credit”, a credit against the tax otherwise due under chapter 143, excluding withholding tax imposed under sections 143.191 to 143.265;

(4) “Taxpayer”, any individual, partnership, or corporation as described under section 143.441 or 143.471 that is subject to the tax imposed under chapter 143, excluding withholding tax imposed under sections 143.191 to 143.265, or any charitable organization that is exempt from federal income tax and whose Missouri unrelated business taxable income, if any, would be subject to the state income tax imposed under chapter 143;

(5) “Urban area”, an urban place as designated by the United States Census Bureau;

(6) “Urban farm”, an agricultural plot or facility in an urban area that produces agricultural products, as that term is defined in section 262.900. “Urban farm” shall include, but not be limited to, community-run gardens.

2. For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, a taxpayer shall be allowed to claim a tax credit against the taxpayer’s state tax liability in an amount equal to fifty percent of the taxpayer’s eligible expenses for establishing an urban farm in a food desert.

3. The amount of the tax credit claimed shall not exceed the amount of the taxpayer’s state tax liability in the tax year for which the credit is claimed, and the taxpayer shall not be allowed to claim a tax credit under this section in excess of one thousand dollars for each urban farm. However, any tax credit that cannot be claimed in the tax year the contribution is made may be carried over to the next three succeeding tax years until the full credit is claimed.

4. The total amount of tax credits that may be authorized under this section shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars in any calendar year.

5. Tax credits issued under the provisions of this section shall not be sold, assigned, or otherwise transferred.

6. The department of revenue and the department of agriculture may promulgate rules 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 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, 2021, shall be invalid and void.

7. Under section 23.253 of the Missouri sunset act:

(1) The program authorized under this section shall automatically sunset on December thirty-first six years after the effective date of this section unless reauthorized by an act of the general assembly;

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

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

(4) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prevent a taxpayer from claiming a tax credit properly issued before the program is sunset in a tax year after the program is sunset.

261.021. 1. As used in this section, the term “socially disadvantaged community” means an area containing a group of individuals whose members have been subjected to racial or ethnic prejudice because of the identity of such individuals as members of a group without regard to the individual qualities of such individuals.

2. There is hereby created within the department of agriculture the “Socially Disadvantaged Communities Outreach Program” to connect historically unserved and underserved urban communities with access to healthy fresh food and knowledge and skills related to food production.

3. The outreach program shall:

(1) Provide financial assistance for people growing food in socially disadvantaged communities through programs such as those authorized in section 135.1610;

(2) Encourage activities that support and promote urban agriculture in socially disadvantaged communities;

(3) Provide educational and skills training related to food production in socially disadvantaged communities; and

(4) Address food deserts in urban socially disadvantaged communities.

4. The department shall designate an employee to administer and monitor the socially disadvantaged communities outreach program and to serve as a liaison to affected communities. The duties of such employee shall include, but not be limited to:

(1) Providing leadership at the state level to encourage participation in programs to meet the goals under subsections 2 and 3 of this section;

(2) Conducting workshops and other sessions that provide educational and skills training related to food production to residents of socially disadvantaged communities; and

(3) Seeking grants, private donations, or other funding sources to support the socially disadvantaged communities outreach program.

5. On or before December thirty-first of each year, the department shall submit a report to the general assembly detailing the number of residents who received training under this section, the number of tax credits issued under section 135.1610, and any recommendations for legislative action to improve the program.”; 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.

Also,

Mr. President: The Speaker of the House of Representatives has appointed the following committee to act with a like committee from the Senate on **SB 9**. Representatives: Fitzwater, Gregory (51), Davidson, Rogers, Doll.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

President Pro Tem Schatz appointed the following conference committee to act with a like committee from the House on **SB 86**, as amended: Senators Hegeman, Koenig, Rowden, Arthur and Rizzo.

President Pro Tem Schatz appointed the following conference committee to act with a like committee from the House on **SB 9**, as amended: Senators Riddle, White, Onder, Beck and Washington.

On motion of Senator Rowden, the Senate recessed until 2:00 p.m.

RECESS

The time of recess having expired, the Senate was called to order by President Kehoe.

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 adopted **SS**, as amended, for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 697** and has taken up and passed **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 697**, as amended.

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 **SB 365**, entitled:

An Act to repeal sections 92.111, 137.280, 143.121, 143.171, and 620.2020, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof seven new sections relating to taxation, with an emergency clause for certain sections.

With House Amendment Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, House Amendment No. 1 to House Amendment No. 8, House Amendment No. 8, as amended, House Amendment Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 365, Page 2, Section 92.117, Line 21, by inserting after all of said line the following:

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

(1) “General reassessment”, changes in value, entered in the assessor’s books, of a substantial portion of the parcels of real property within a county resulting wholly or partly from reappraisal of value or other actions of the assessor or county equalization body or ordered by the state tax commission or any court;

(2) “Tax rate”, “rate”, or “rate of levy”, singular or plural, includes the tax rate for each purpose of taxation of property a taxing authority is authorized to levy without a vote and any tax rate authorized by election, including bond interest and sinking fund;

(3) “Tax rate ceiling”, a tax rate as revised by the taxing authority to comply with the provisions of this section or when a court has determined the tax rate; except that, other provisions of law to the contrary notwithstanding, a school district may levy the operating levy for school purposes required for the current year pursuant to subsection 2 of section 163.021, less all adjustments required pursuant to Article X, Section 22 of the Missouri Constitution, if such tax rate does not exceed the highest tax rate in effect subsequent to the 1980 tax year. This is the maximum tax rate that may be levied, unless a higher tax rate ceiling is approved by voters of the political subdivision as provided in this section;

(4) “Tax revenue”, when referring to the previous year, means the actual receipts from ad valorem levies on all classes of property, including state-assessed property, in the immediately preceding fiscal year of the political subdivision, plus an allowance for taxes billed but not collected in the fiscal year and plus an additional allowance for the revenue which would have been collected from property which was annexed by such political subdivision but which was not previously used in determining tax revenue pursuant to this section. The term “tax revenue” shall not include any receipts from ad valorem levies on any property of a railroad corporation or a public utility, as these terms are defined in section 386.020, which were assessed by the assessor of a county or city in the previous year but are assessed by the state tax commission in the current year. All school districts and those counties levying sales taxes pursuant to chapter 67 shall include in the calculation of tax revenue an amount equivalent to that by which they reduced property tax levies as a result of sales tax pursuant to section 67.505 and section 164.013 [or as excess home dock city or county fees as provided in subsection 4 of section 313.820] in the immediately preceding fiscal year but not including any amount calculated to adjust for prior years. For purposes of political subdivisions which were authorized to levy a tax in the prior year but which did not levy such tax or levied a reduced rate, the term “tax revenue”, as used in relation to the revision of tax levies mandated by law, shall mean the revenues equal to the amount that would have been available if the voluntary rate reduction had not been made.

2. Whenever changes in assessed valuation are entered in the assessor’s books for any personal property, in the aggregate, or for any subclass of real property as such subclasses are established in Section 4(b) of Article X of the Missouri Constitution and defined in section 137.016, the county clerk in all counties and the assessor of St. Louis City shall notify each political subdivision wholly or partially within the county or St. Louis City of the change in valuation of each subclass of real property, individually, and personal property, in the aggregate, exclusive of new construction and improvements. All political subdivisions shall immediately revise the applicable rates of levy for each purpose for each subclass of real property, individually, and personal property, in the aggregate, for which taxes are levied to the extent necessary to produce from all taxable property, exclusive of new construction and improvements, substantially the same amount of tax revenue as was produced in the previous year for each subclass of real property, individually, and personal property, in the aggregate, except that the rate shall not exceed the greater of the most recent voter-approved rate or the most recent voter-approved rate as adjusted under subdivision (2) of subsection 5 of this section. Any political subdivision that has received approval from voters for a tax increase after

August 27, 2008, may levy a rate to collect substantially the same amount of tax revenue as the amount of revenue that would have been derived by applying the voter-approved increased tax rate ceiling to the total assessed valuation of the political subdivision as most recently certified by the city or county clerk on or before the date of the election in which such increase is approved, increased by the percentage increase in the consumer price index, as provided by law, except that the rate shall not exceed the greater of the most recent voter-approved rate or the most recent voter-approved rate as adjusted under subdivision (2) of subsection 5 of this section. Such tax revenue shall not include any receipts from ad valorem levies on any real property which was assessed by the assessor of a county or city in such previous year but is assessed by the assessor of a county or city in the current year in a different subclass of real property. Where the taxing authority is a school district for the purposes of revising the applicable rates of levy for each subclass of real property, the tax revenues from state-assessed railroad and utility property shall be apportioned and attributed to each subclass of real property based on the percentage of the total assessed valuation of the county that each subclass of real property represents in the current taxable year. As provided in Section 22 of Article X of the constitution, a political subdivision may also revise each levy to allow for inflationary assessment growth occurring within the political subdivision. The inflationary growth factor for any such subclass of real property or personal property shall be limited to the actual assessment growth in such subclass or class, exclusive of new construction and improvements, and exclusive of the assessed value on any real property which was assessed by the assessor of a county or city in the current year in a different subclass of real property, but not to exceed the consumer price index or five percent, whichever is lower. Should the tax revenue of a political subdivision from the various tax rates determined in this subsection be different than the tax revenue that would have been determined from a single tax rate as calculated pursuant to the method of calculation in this subsection prior to January 1, 2003, then the political subdivision shall revise the tax rates of those subclasses of real property, individually, and/or personal property, in the aggregate, in which there is a tax rate reduction, pursuant to the provisions of this subsection. Such revision shall yield an amount equal to such difference and shall be apportioned among such subclasses of real property, individually, and/or personal property, in the aggregate, based on the relative assessed valuation of the class or subclasses of property experiencing a tax rate reduction. Such revision in the tax rates of each class or subclass shall be made by computing the percentage of current year adjusted assessed valuation of each class or subclass with a tax rate reduction to the total current year adjusted assessed valuation of the class or subclasses with a tax rate reduction, multiplying the resulting percentages by the revenue difference between the single rate calculation and the calculations pursuant to this subsection and dividing by the respective adjusted current year assessed valuation of each class or subclass to determine the adjustment to the rate to be levied upon each class or subclass of property. The adjustment computed herein shall be multiplied by one hundred, rounded to four decimals in the manner provided in this subsection, and added to the initial rate computed for each class or subclass of property. For school districts that levy separate tax rates on each subclass of real property and personal property in the aggregate, if voters approved a ballot before January 1, 2011, that presented separate stated tax rates to be applied to the different subclasses of real property and personal property in the aggregate, or increases the separate rates that may be levied on the different subclasses of real property and personal property in the aggregate by different amounts, the tax rate that shall be used for the single tax rate calculation shall be a blended rate, calculated in the manner provided under subdivision (1) of subsection 6 of this section. Notwithstanding any provision of this subsection to the contrary, no revision to the rate of levy for personal property shall cause such levy to increase over the levy for personal property from the prior year.

3. (1) Where the taxing authority is a school district, it shall be required to revise the rates of levy to the extent necessary to produce from all taxable property, including state-assessed railroad and utility property,

which shall be separately estimated in addition to other data required in complying with section 164.011, substantially the amount of tax revenue permitted in this section. In the year following tax rate reduction, the tax rate ceiling may be adjusted to offset such district's reduction in the apportionment of state school moneys due to its reduced tax rate. However, in the event any school district, in calculating a tax rate ceiling pursuant to this section, requiring the estimating of effects of state-assessed railroad and utility valuation or loss of state aid, discovers that the estimates used result in receipt of excess revenues, which would have required a lower rate if the actual information had been known, the school district shall reduce the tax rate ceiling in the following year to compensate for the excess receipts, and the recalculated rate shall become the tax rate ceiling for purposes of this section.

(2) For any political subdivision which experiences a reduction in the amount of assessed valuation relating to a prior year, due to decisions of the state tax commission or a court pursuant to sections 138.430 to 138.433, or due to clerical errors or corrections in the calculation or recordation of any assessed valuation:

(a) Such political subdivision may revise the tax rate ceiling for each purpose it levies taxes to compensate for the reduction in assessed value occurring after the political subdivision calculated the tax rate ceiling for the particular subclass of real property or for personal property, in the aggregate, in a prior year. Such revision by the political subdivision shall be made at the time of the next calculation of the tax rate for the particular subclass of real property or for personal property, in the aggregate, after the reduction in assessed valuation has been determined and shall be calculated in a manner that results in the revised tax rate ceiling being the same as it would have been had the corrected or finalized assessment been available at the time of the prior calculation;

(b) In addition, for up to three years following the determination of the reduction in assessed valuation as a result of circumstances defined in this subdivision, such political subdivision may levy a tax rate for each purpose it levies taxes above the revised tax rate ceiling provided in paragraph (a) of this subdivision to recoup any revenues it was entitled to receive had the corrected or finalized assessment been available at the time of the prior calculation.

4. (1) In order to implement the provisions of this section and Section 22 of Article X of the Constitution of Missouri, the term improvements shall apply to both real and personal property. In order to determine the value of new construction and improvements, each county assessor shall maintain a record of real property valuations in such a manner as to identify each year the increase in valuation for each political subdivision in the county as a result of new construction and improvements. The value of new construction and improvements shall include the additional assessed value of all improvements or additions to real property which were begun after and were not part of the prior year's assessment, except that the additional assessed value of all improvements or additions to real property which had been totally or partially exempt from ad valorem taxes pursuant to sections 99.800 to 99.865, sections 135.200 to 135.255, and section 353.110 shall be included in the value of new construction and improvements when the property becomes totally or partially subject to assessment and payment of all ad valorem taxes. The aggregate increase in valuation of personal property for the current year over that of the previous year is the equivalent of the new construction and improvements factor for personal property. Notwithstanding any opt-out implemented pursuant to subsection 14 of section 137.115, the assessor shall certify the amount of new construction and improvements and the amount of assessed value on any real property which was assessed by the assessor of a county or city in such previous year but is assessed by the assessor of a county or city in the current year in a different subclass of real property separately for each of the three subclasses of real property for

each political subdivision to the county clerk in order that political subdivisions shall have this information for the purpose of calculating tax rates pursuant to this section and Section 22, Article X, Constitution of Missouri. In addition, the state tax commission shall certify each year to each county clerk the increase in the general price level as measured by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers for the United States, or its successor publications, as defined and officially reported by the United States Department of Labor, or its successor agency. The state tax commission shall certify the increase in such index on the latest twelve-month basis available on February first of each year over the immediately preceding prior twelve-month period in order that political subdivisions shall have this information available in setting their tax rates according to law and Section 22 of Article X of the Constitution of Missouri. For purposes of implementing the provisions of this section and Section 22 of Article X of the Missouri Constitution, the term “property” means all taxable property, including state-assessed property.

(2) Each political subdivision required to revise rates of levy pursuant to this section or Section 22 of Article X of the Constitution of Missouri shall calculate each tax rate it is authorized to levy and, in establishing each tax rate, shall consider each provision for tax rate revision provided in this section and Section 22 of Article X of the Constitution of Missouri, separately and without regard to annual tax rate reductions provided in section 67.505 and section 164.013. Each political subdivision shall set each tax rate it is authorized to levy using the calculation that produces the lowest tax rate ceiling. It is further the intent of the general assembly, pursuant to the authority of Section 10(c) of Article X of the Constitution of Missouri, that the provisions of such section be applicable to tax rate revisions mandated pursuant to Section 22 of Article X of the Constitution of Missouri as to reestablishing tax rates as revised in subsequent years, enforcement provisions, and other provisions not in conflict with Section 22 of Article X of the Constitution of Missouri. Annual tax rate reductions provided in section 67.505 and section 164.013 shall be applied to the tax rate as established pursuant to this section and Section 22 of Article X of the Constitution of Missouri, unless otherwise provided by law.

5. (1) In all political subdivisions, the tax rate ceiling established pursuant to this section shall not be increased unless approved by a vote of the people. Approval of the higher tax rate shall be by at least a majority of votes cast. When a proposed higher tax rate requires approval by more than a simple majority pursuant to any provision of law or the constitution, the tax rate increase must receive approval by at least the majority required.

(2) When voters approve an increase in the tax rate, the amount of the increase shall be added to the tax rate ceiling as calculated pursuant to this section to the extent the total rate does not exceed any maximum rate prescribed by law. If a ballot question presents a stated tax rate for approval rather than describing the amount of increase in the question, the stated tax rate approved shall be adjusted as provided in this section and, so adjusted, shall be the current tax rate ceiling. The increased tax rate ceiling as approved shall be adjusted such that when applied to the current total assessed valuation of the political subdivision, excluding new construction and improvements since the date of the election approving such increase, the revenue derived from the adjusted tax rate ceiling is equal to the sum of: the amount of revenue which would have been derived by applying the voter-approved increased tax rate ceiling to total assessed valuation of the political subdivision, as most recently certified by the city or county clerk on or before the date of the election in which such increase is approved, increased by the percentage increase in the consumer price index, as provided by law. Such adjusted tax rate ceiling may be applied to the total assessed valuation of the political subdivision at the setting of the next tax rate. If a ballot question presents a phased-in tax rate increase, upon voter approval, each tax rate increase shall be adjusted in the manner prescribed in this section to yield the sum of: the amount of revenue that would be derived by applying such voter-approved

increased rate to the total assessed valuation, as most recently certified by the city or county clerk on or before the date of the election in which such increase was approved, increased by the percentage increase in the consumer price index, as provided by law, from the date of the election to the time of such increase and, so adjusted, shall be the current tax rate ceiling.

(3) The provisions of subdivision (2) of this subsection notwithstanding, if, prior to the expiration of a temporary levy increase, voters approve a subsequent levy increase, the new tax rate ceiling shall remain in effect only until such time as the temporary levy expires under the terms originally approved by a vote of the people, at which time the tax rate ceiling shall be decreased by the amount of the temporary levy increase. If, prior to the expiration of a temporary levy increase, voters of a political subdivision are asked to approve an additional, permanent increase to the political subdivision's tax rate ceiling, voters shall be submitted ballot language that clearly indicates that if the permanent levy increase is approved, the temporary levy shall be made permanent.

(4) The governing body of any political subdivision may levy a tax rate lower than its tax rate ceiling and may, in a nonreassessment year, increase that lowered tax rate to a level not exceeding the tax rate ceiling without voter approval in the manner provided under subdivision [(4)] (5) of this subsection. Nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting a political subdivision from voluntarily levying a tax rate lower than that which is required under the provisions of this section or from seeking voter approval of a reduction to such political subdivision's tax rate ceiling.

[(4)] (5) In a year of general reassessment, a governing body whose tax rate is lower than its tax rate ceiling shall revise its tax rate pursuant to the provisions of subsection 4 of this section as if its tax rate was at the tax rate ceiling. In a year following general reassessment, if such governing body intends to increase its tax rate, the governing body shall conduct a public hearing, and in a public meeting it shall adopt an ordinance, resolution, or policy statement justifying its action prior to setting and certifying its tax rate. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to any political subdivision which levies a tax rate lower than its tax rate ceiling solely due to a reduction required by law resulting from sales tax collections. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to any political subdivision which has received voter approval for an increase to its tax rate ceiling subsequent to setting its most recent tax rate.

6. (1) For the purposes of calculating state aid for public schools pursuant to section 163.031, each taxing authority which is a school district shall determine its proposed tax rate as a blended rate of the classes or subclasses of property. Such blended rate shall be calculated by first determining the total tax revenue of the property within the jurisdiction of the taxing authority, which amount shall be equal to the sum of the products of multiplying the assessed valuation of each class and subclass of property by the corresponding tax rate for such class or subclass, then dividing the total tax revenue by the total assessed valuation of the same jurisdiction, and then multiplying the resulting quotient by a factor of one hundred. Where the taxing authority is a school district, such blended rate shall also be used by such school district for calculating revenue from state-assessed railroad and utility property as defined in chapter 151 and for apportioning the tax rate by purpose.

(2) Each taxing authority proposing to levy a tax rate in any year shall notify the clerk of the county commission in the county or counties where the tax rate applies of its tax rate ceiling and its proposed tax rate. Each taxing authority shall express its proposed tax rate in a fraction equal to the nearest one-tenth of a cent, unless its proposed tax rate is in excess of one dollar, then one/one-hundredth of a cent. If a taxing authority shall round to one/one-hundredth of a cent, it shall round up a fraction greater than or equal to five/one-thousandth of one cent to the next higher one/one-hundredth of a cent; if a taxing authority shall

round to one-tenth of a cent, it shall round up a fraction greater than or equal to five/one-hundredths of a cent to the next higher one-tenth of a cent. Any taxing authority levying a property tax rate shall provide data, in such form as shall be prescribed by the state auditor by rule, substantiating such tax rate complies with Missouri law. All forms for the calculation of rates pursuant to this section shall be promulgated as a rule and shall not be incorporated by reference. The state auditor shall promulgate rules for any and all forms for the calculation of rates pursuant to this section which do not currently exist in rule form or that have been incorporated by reference. In addition, each taxing authority proposing to levy a tax rate for debt service shall provide data, in such form as shall be prescribed by the state auditor by rule, substantiating the tax rate for debt service complies with Missouri law. A tax rate proposed for annual debt service requirements will be prima facie valid if, after making the payment for which the tax was levied, bonds remain outstanding and the debt fund reserves do not exceed the following year's payments. The county clerk shall keep on file and available for public inspection all such information for a period of three years. The clerk shall, within three days of receipt, forward a copy of the notice of a taxing authority's tax rate ceiling and proposed tax rate and any substantiating data to the state auditor. The state auditor shall, within fifteen days of the date of receipt, examine such information and return to the county clerk his or her findings as to compliance of the tax rate ceiling with this section and as to compliance of any proposed tax rate for debt service with Missouri law. If the state auditor believes that a taxing authority's proposed tax rate does not comply with Missouri law, then the state auditor's findings shall include a recalculated tax rate, and the state auditor may request a taxing authority to submit documentation supporting such taxing authority's proposed tax rate. The county clerk shall immediately forward a copy of the auditor's findings to the taxing authority and shall file a copy of the findings with the information received from the taxing authority. The taxing authority shall have fifteen days from the date of receipt from the county clerk of the state auditor's findings and any request for supporting documentation to accept or reject in writing the rate change certified by the state auditor and to submit all requested information to the state auditor. A copy of the taxing authority's acceptance or rejection and any information submitted to the state auditor shall also be mailed to the county clerk. If a taxing authority rejects a rate change certified by the state auditor and the state auditor does not receive supporting information which justifies the taxing authority's original or any subsequent proposed tax rate, then the state auditor shall refer the perceived violations of such taxing authority to the attorney general's office and the attorney general is authorized to obtain injunctive relief to prevent the taxing authority from levying a violative tax rate.

(3) In the event that the taxing authority incorrectly completes the forms created and promulgated under subdivision (2) of this subsection, or makes a clerical error, the taxing authority may submit amended forms with an explanation for the needed changes. If such amended forms are filed under regulations prescribed by the state auditor, the state auditor shall take into consideration such amended forms for the purposes of this subsection.

7. No tax rate shall be extended on the tax rolls by the county clerk unless the political subdivision has complied with the foregoing provisions of this section.

8. Whenever a taxpayer has cause to believe that a taxing authority has not complied with the provisions of this section, the taxpayer may make a formal complaint with the prosecuting attorney of the county. Where the prosecuting attorney fails to bring an action within ten days of the filing of the complaint, the taxpayer may bring a civil action pursuant to this section and institute an action as representative of a class of all taxpayers within a taxing authority if the class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable, if there are questions of law or fact common to the class, if the claims or defenses of the representative parties are typical of the claims or defenses of the class, and if the representative parties will

fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class. In any class action maintained pursuant to this section, the court may direct to the members of the class a notice to be published at least once each week for four consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county where the civil action is commenced and in other counties within the jurisdiction of a taxing authority. The notice shall advise each member that the court will exclude him or her from the class if he or she so requests by a specified date, that the judgment, whether favorable or not, will include all members who do not request exclusion, and that any member who does not request exclusion may, if he or she desires, enter an appearance. In any class action brought pursuant to this section, the court, in addition to the relief requested, shall assess against the taxing authority found to be in violation of this section the reasonable costs of bringing the action, including reasonable attorney's fees, provided no attorney's fees shall be awarded any attorney or association of attorneys who receive public funds from any source for their services. Any action brought pursuant to this section shall be set for hearing as soon as practicable after the cause is at issue.

9. If in any action, including a class action, the court issues an order requiring a taxing authority to revise the tax rates as provided in this section or enjoins a taxing authority from the collection of a tax because of its failure to revise the rate of levy as provided in this section, any taxpayer paying his or her taxes when an improper rate is applied has erroneously paid his or her taxes in part, whether or not the taxes are paid under protest as provided in section 139.031 or otherwise contested. The part of the taxes paid erroneously is the difference in the amount produced by the original levy and the amount produced by the revised levy. The township or county collector of taxes or the collector of taxes in any city shall refund the amount of the tax erroneously paid. The taxing authority refusing to revise the rate of levy as provided in this section shall make available to the collector all funds necessary to make refunds pursuant to this subsection. No taxpayer shall receive any interest on any money erroneously paid by him or her pursuant to this subsection. Effective in the 1994 tax year, nothing in this section shall be construed to require a taxing authority to refund any tax erroneously paid prior to or during the third tax year preceding the current tax year.

10. 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, 2004, shall be invalid and void.”; 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. 365, Page 10, Section 143.171, Line 43, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“190.089. 1. A home rule city with more than sixty-five thousand seven hundred but fewer than seventy-three thousand inhabitants and located in any county with a charter form of government and with more than three hundred thousand but fewer than four hundred fifty thousand inhabitants that is located within an ambulance district may file with the ambulance district’s board of directors a notice of intention of detachment stating the city’s intent that the area located within the city and the ambulance district is to be excluded and taken from the district. The filing of a notice of intention of detachment must be authorized by ordinance. Such notice of intention of detachment shall describe

the subject area to be excluded from the ambulance district in the form of a legal description and map.

2. After filing the notice of intention of detachment with the ambulance district, the city shall conduct a public hearing on the notice of intention of detachment and give notice by publication in a newspaper of general circulation qualified to publish legal matters in the county where the subject area is located, at least once a week for three consecutive weeks prior to the hearing, with the last notice being not more than twenty days and not less than ten days before the hearing. The hearing may be continued to another date without further notice other than a motion to be entered upon the minutes fixing the time and place of the subsequent hearing. At the public hearing, the city shall present its reasons why it desires to detach from the ambulance district and its plan to provide or cause to be provided ambulance services to the city.

3. Following the public hearing, the governing body of the city may approve the detachment of the subject area from the ambulance district by enacting an ordinance with a majority of all members of the legislative body of the city voting in favor of the ordinance.

4. Upon duly enacting such detachment ordinance, the city shall cause three certified copies of the same to be filed with the county assessor and the clerk of the county wherein the city is located and one certified copy to be filed with the election authority if different from the clerk of the county that has jurisdiction over the area being detached.

5. Upon the effective date of the ordinance, which may be up to one year from the date of its passage and approval, the ambulance district shall no longer provide or cause to be provided ambulance services to the city and shall no longer levy and collect any tax upon the property included within the detached area.”; 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. 365, Page 10, Section 143.171, Line 43, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“190.839. Sections 190.800 to 190.839 shall expire on September 30, [2021] **2022**.

198.439. Sections 198.401 to 198.436 shall expire on September 30, [2021] **2022**.

208.437. 1. A Medicaid managed care organization reimbursement allowance period as provided in sections 208.431 to 208.437 shall be from the first day of July to the thirtieth day of June. The department shall notify each Medicaid managed care organization with a balance due on the thirtieth day of June of each year the amount of such balance due. If any managed care organization fails to pay its managed care organization reimbursement allowance within thirty days of such notice, the reimbursement allowance shall be delinquent. The reimbursement allowance may remain unpaid during an appeal.

2. Except as otherwise provided in this section, if any reimbursement allowance imposed under the provisions of sections 208.431 to 208.437 is unpaid and delinquent, the department of social services may compel the payment of such reimbursement allowance in the circuit court having jurisdiction in the county where the main offices of the Medicaid managed care organization are located. In addition, the director of the department of social services or the director’s designee may cancel or refuse to issue, extend or reinstate a Medicaid contract agreement to any Medicaid managed care organization which fails to pay such

delinquent reimbursement allowance required by sections 208.431 to 208.437 unless under appeal.

3. Except as otherwise provided in this section, failure to pay a delinquent reimbursement allowance imposed under sections 208.431 to 208.437 shall be grounds for denial, suspension or revocation of a license granted by the department of commerce and insurance. The director of the department of commerce and insurance may deny, suspend or revoke the license of a Medicaid managed care organization with a contract under 42 U.S.C. Section 1396b(m) which fails to pay a managed care organization's delinquent reimbursement allowance unless under appeal.

4. Nothing in sections 208.431 to 208.437 shall be deemed to effect or in any way limit the tax-exempt or nonprofit status of any Medicaid managed care organization with a contract under 42 U.S.C. Section 1396b(m) granted by state law.

5. Sections 208.431 to 208.437 shall expire on September 30, [2021] **2022**.

208.480. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 208.471 to the contrary, sections 208.453 to 208.480 shall expire on September 30, [2021] **2022**.

338.550. 1. The pharmacy tax required by sections 338.500 to 338.550 shall expire ninety days after any one or more of the following conditions are met:

(1) The aggregate dispensing fee as appropriated by the general assembly paid to pharmacists per prescription is less than the fiscal year 2003 dispensing fees reimbursement amount; or

(2) The formula used to calculate the reimbursement as appropriated by the general assembly for products dispensed by pharmacies is changed resulting in lower reimbursement to the pharmacist in the aggregate than provided in fiscal year 2003; or

(3) September 30, [2021] **2022**.

The director of the department of social services shall notify the revisor of statutes of the expiration date as provided in this subsection. The provisions of sections 338.500 to 338.550 shall not apply to pharmacies domiciled or headquartered outside this state which are engaged in prescription drug sales that are delivered directly to patients within this state via common carrier, mail or a carrier service.

2. Sections 338.500 to 338.550 shall expire on September 30, [2021] **2022**.”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 16, Section 620.2020, Line 245, by inserting after all of said line the following:

633.401. 1. For purposes of this section, the following terms mean:

(1) “Engaging in the business of providing health benefit services”, accepting payment for health benefit services;

(2) “Intermediate care facility for the intellectually disabled”, a private or department of mental health facility which admits persons who are intellectually disabled or developmentally disabled for residential habilitation and other services pursuant to chapter 630. Such term shall include habilitation centers and private or public intermediate care facilities for the intellectually disabled that have been certified to meet the conditions of participation under 42 CFR, Section 483, Subpart I;

(3) “Net operating revenues from providing services of intermediate care facilities for the intellectually disabled” shall include, without limitation, all moneys received on account of such services pursuant to rates

of reimbursement established and paid by the department of social services, but shall not include charitable contributions, grants, donations, bequests and income from nonservice related fund-raising activities and government deficit financing, contractual allowance, discounts or bad debt;

(4) “Services of intermediate care facilities for the intellectually disabled” has the same meaning as the term services of intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded, as used in Title 42 United States Code, Section 1396b(w)(7)(A)(iv), as amended, and as such qualifies as a class of health care services recognized in federal Public Law 102-234, the Medicaid Voluntary Contribution and Provider-Specific Tax Amendments of 1991.

2. Beginning July 1, 2008, each provider of services of intermediate care facilities for the intellectually disabled shall, in addition to all other fees and taxes now required or paid, pay assessments on their net operating revenues for the privilege of engaging in the business of providing services of the intermediate care facilities for the intellectually disabled or developmentally disabled in this state.

3. Each facility’s assessment shall be based on a formula set forth in rules and regulations promulgated by the department of mental health.

4. For purposes of determining rates of payment under the medical assistance program for providers of services of intermediate care facilities for the intellectually disabled, the assessment imposed pursuant to this section on net operating revenues shall be a reimbursable cost to be reflected as timely as practicable in rates of payment applicable within the assessment period, contingent, for payments by governmental agencies, on all federal approvals necessary by federal law and regulation for federal financial participation in payments made for beneficiaries eligible for medical assistance under Title XIX of the federal Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. Section 1396, et seq., as amended.

5. Assessments shall be submitted by or on behalf of each provider of services of intermediate care facilities for the intellectually disabled on a monthly basis to the director of the department of mental health or his or her designee and shall be made payable to the director of the department of revenue.

6. In the alternative, a provider may direct that the director of the department of social services offset, from the amount of any payment to be made by the state to the provider, the amount of the assessment payment owed for any month.

7. Assessment payments shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the “Intermediate Care Facility Intellectually Disabled Reimbursement Allowance Fund”, which is hereby created in the state treasury. All investment earnings of this fund shall be credited to the fund. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 33.080 to the contrary, any unexpended balance in the intermediate care facility intellectually disabled reimbursement allowance fund at the end of the biennium shall not revert to the general revenue fund but shall accumulate from year to year. The state treasurer shall maintain records that show the amount of money in the fund at any time and the amount of any investment earnings on that amount.

8. Each provider of services of intermediate care facilities for the intellectually disabled shall keep such records as may be necessary to determine the amount of the assessment for which it is liable under this section. On or before the forty-fifth day after the end of each month commencing July 1, 2008, each provider of services of intermediate care facilities for the intellectually disabled shall submit to the department of social services a report on a cash basis that reflects such information as is necessary to determine the amount of the assessment payable for that month.

9. Every provider of services of intermediate care facilities for the intellectually disabled shall submit

a certified annual report of net operating revenues from the furnishing of services of intermediate care facilities for the intellectually disabled. The reports shall be in such form as may be prescribed by rule by the director of the department of mental health. Final payments of the assessment for each year shall be due for all providers of services of intermediate care facilities for the intellectually disabled upon the due date for submission of the certified annual report.

10. The director of the department of mental health shall prescribe by rule the form and content of any document required to be filed pursuant to the provisions of this section.

11. Upon receipt of notification from the director of the department of mental health of a provider's delinquency in paying assessments required under this section, the director of the department of social services shall withhold, and shall remit to the director of the department of revenue, an assessment amount estimated by the director of the department of mental health from any payment to be made by the state to the provider.

12. In the event a provider objects to the estimate described in subsection 11 of this section, or any other decision of the department of mental health related to this section, the provider of services may request a hearing. If a hearing is requested, the director of the department of mental health shall provide the provider of services an opportunity to be heard and to present evidence bearing on the amount due for an assessment or other issue related to this section within thirty days after collection of an amount due or receipt of a request for a hearing, whichever is later. The director shall issue a final decision within forty-five days of the completion of the hearing. After reconsideration of the assessment determination and a final decision by the director of the department of mental health, an intermediate care facility for the intellectually disabled provider's appeal of the director's final decision shall be to the administrative hearing commission in accordance with sections 208.156 and 621.055.

13. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, appeals regarding this assessment shall be to the circuit court of Cole County or the circuit court in the county in which the facility is located. The circuit court shall hear the matter as the court of original jurisdiction.

14. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect or in any way limit the tax-exempt or nonprofit status of any intermediate care facility for the intellectually disabled granted by state law.

15. The director of the department of mental health shall promulgate rules and regulations to implement 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, 2008, shall be invalid and void.

16. The provisions of this section shall expire on September 30, [2021] **2022.**"; 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 Bill No. 365, Page 2, Section 92.117, Line 21, by inserting after all of said line and section the following:

“137.115. 1. All other laws to the contrary notwithstanding, the assessor or the assessor’s deputies in all counties of this state including the City of St. Louis shall annually make a list of all real and tangible personal property taxable in the assessor’s city, county, town or district. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3 of this section and section 137.078, the assessor shall annually assess all personal property at thirty-three and one-third percent of its true value in money as of January first of each calendar year. The assessor shall annually assess all real property, including any new construction and improvements to real property, and possessory interests in real property at the percent of its true value in money set in subsection 5 of this section. The true value in money of any possessory interest in real property in subclass (3), where such real property is on or lies within the ultimate airport boundary as shown by a federal airport layout plan, as defined by 14 CFR 151.5, of a commercial airport having a FAR Part 139 certification and owned by a political subdivision, shall be the otherwise applicable true value in money of any such possessory interest in real property, less the total dollar amount of costs paid by a party, other than the political subdivision, towards any new construction or improvements on such real property completed after January 1, 2008, and which are included in the above-mentioned possessory interest, regardless of the year in which such costs were incurred or whether such costs were considered in any prior year. The assessor shall annually assess all real property in the following manner: new assessed values shall be determined as of January first of each odd-numbered year and shall be entered in the assessor’s books; those same assessed values shall apply in the following even-numbered year, except for new construction and property improvements which shall be valued as though they had been completed as of January first of the preceding odd-numbered year. The assessor may call at the office, place of doing business, or residence of each person required by this chapter to list property, and require the person to make a correct statement of all taxable tangible personal property owned by the person or under his or her care, charge or management, taxable in the county. On or before January first of each even-numbered year, the assessor shall prepare and submit a two-year assessment maintenance plan to the county governing body and the state tax commission for their respective approval or modification. The county governing body shall approve and forward such plan or its alternative to the plan to the state tax commission by February first. If the county governing body fails to forward the plan or its alternative to the plan to the state tax commission by February first, the assessor’s plan shall be considered approved by the county governing body. If the state tax commission fails to approve a plan and if the state tax commission and the assessor and the governing body of the county involved are unable to resolve the differences, in order to receive state cost-share funds outlined in section 137.750, the county or the assessor shall petition the administrative hearing commission, by May first, to decide all matters in dispute regarding the assessment maintenance plan. Upon agreement of the parties, the matter may be stayed while the parties proceed with mediation or arbitration upon terms agreed to by the parties. The final decision of the administrative hearing commission shall be subject to judicial review in the circuit court of the county involved. In the event a valuation of subclass (1) real property within any county with a charter form of government, or within a city not within a county, is made by a computer, computer-assisted method or a computer program, the burden of proof, supported by clear, convincing and cogent evidence to sustain such valuation, shall be on the assessor at any hearing or appeal. In any such county, unless the assessor proves otherwise, there shall be a presumption that the assessment was made by a computer, computer-assisted method or a computer program. Such evidence shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following:

- (1) The findings of the assessor based on an appraisal of the property by generally accepted appraisal techniques; and
- (2) The purchase prices from sales of at least three comparable properties and the address or location

thereof. As used in this subdivision, the word “comparable” means that:

(a) Such sale was closed at a date relevant to the property valuation; and

(b) Such properties are not more than one mile from the site of the disputed property, except where no similar properties exist within one mile of the disputed property, the nearest comparable property shall be used. Such property shall be within five hundred square feet in size of the disputed property, and resemble the disputed property in age, floor plan, number of rooms, and other relevant characteristics.

2. Assessors in each county of this state and the City of St. Louis may send personal property assessment forms through the mail.

3. The following items of personal property shall each constitute separate subclasses of tangible personal property and shall be assessed and valued for the purposes of taxation at the following percentages of their true value in money:

(1) Grain and other agricultural crops in an unmanufactured condition, one-half of one percent;

(2) Livestock, twelve percent;

(3) Farm machinery, twelve percent;

(4) Motor vehicles which are eligible for registration as and are registered as historic motor vehicles pursuant to section 301.131 and aircraft which are at least twenty-five years old and which are used solely for noncommercial purposes and are operated less than [fifty] **two hundred** hours per year or aircraft that are home built from a kit, five percent;

(5) Poultry, twelve percent; and

(6) Tools and equipment used for pollution control and tools and equipment used in retooling for the purpose of introducing new product lines or used for making improvements to existing products by any company which is located in a state enterprise zone and which is identified by any standard industrial classification number cited in subdivision (7) of section 135.200, twenty-five percent.

4. The person listing the property shall enter a true and correct statement of the property, in a printed blank prepared for that purpose. The statement, after being filled out, shall be signed and either affirmed or sworn to as provided in section 137.155. The list shall then be delivered to the assessor.

5. (1) All subclasses of real property, as such subclasses are established in Section 4(b) of Article X of the Missouri Constitution and defined in section 137.016, shall be assessed at the following percentages of true value:

(a) For real property in subclass (1), nineteen percent;

(b) For real property in subclass (2), twelve percent; and

(c) For real property in subclass (3), thirty-two percent.

(2) A taxpayer may apply to the county assessor, or, if not located within a county, then the assessor of such city, for the reclassification of such taxpayer's real property if the use or purpose of such real property is changed after such property is assessed under the provisions of this chapter. If the assessor determines that such property shall be reclassified, he or she shall determine the assessment under this subsection based on the percentage of the tax year that such property was classified in each subclassification.

6. Manufactured homes, as defined in section 700.010, which are actually used as dwelling units shall be assessed at the same percentage of true value as residential real property for the purpose of taxation. The percentage of assessment of true value for such manufactured homes shall be the same as for residential real property. If the county collector cannot identify or find the manufactured home when attempting to attach the manufactured home for payment of taxes owed by the manufactured home owner, the county collector may request the county commission to have the manufactured home removed from the tax books, and such request shall be granted within thirty days after the request is made; however, the removal from the tax books does not remove the tax lien on the manufactured home if it is later identified or found. For purposes of this section, a manufactured home located in a manufactured home rental park, rental community or on real estate not owned by the manufactured home owner shall be considered personal property. For purposes of this section, a manufactured home located on real estate owned by the manufactured home owner may be considered real property.

7. Each manufactured home assessed shall be considered a parcel for the purpose of reimbursement pursuant to section 137.750, unless the manufactured home is real estate as defined in subsection 7 of section 442.015 and assessed as a realty improvement to the existing real estate parcel.

8. Any amount of tax due and owing based on the assessment of a manufactured home shall be included on the personal property tax statement of the manufactured home owner unless the manufactured home is real estate as defined in subsection 7 of section 442.015, in which case the amount of tax due and owing on the assessment of the manufactured home as a realty improvement to the existing real estate parcel shall be included on the real property tax statement of the real estate owner.

9. The assessor of each county and each city not within a county shall use the trade-in value published in the October issue of the National Automobile Dealers' Association Official Used Car Guide, or its successor publication, as the recommended guide of information for determining the true value of motor vehicles described in such publication. The assessor shall not use a value that is greater than the average trade-in value in determining the true value of the motor vehicle without performing a physical inspection of the motor vehicle. For vehicles two years old or newer from a vehicle's model year, the assessor may use a value other than average without performing a physical inspection of the motor vehicle. In the absence of a listing for a particular motor vehicle in such publication, the assessor shall use such information or publications which in the assessor's judgment will fairly estimate the true value in money of the motor vehicle.

10. Before the assessor may increase the assessed valuation of any parcel of subclass (1) real property by more than fifteen percent since the last assessment, excluding increases due to new construction or improvements, the assessor shall conduct a physical inspection of such property.

11. If a physical inspection is required, pursuant to subsection 10 of this section, the assessor shall notify the property owner of that fact in writing and shall provide the owner clear written notice of the owner's rights relating to the physical inspection. If a physical inspection is required, the property owner may request that an interior inspection be performed during the physical inspection. The owner shall have no less than thirty days to notify the assessor of a request for an interior physical inspection.

12. A physical inspection, as required by subsection 10 of this section, shall include, but not be limited to, an on-site personal observation and review of all exterior portions of the land and any buildings and improvements to which the inspector has or may reasonably and lawfully gain external access, and shall include an observation and review of the interior of any buildings or improvements on the property upon

the timely request of the owner pursuant to subsection 11 of this section. Mere observation of the property via a drive-by inspection or the like shall not be considered sufficient to constitute a physical inspection as required by this section.

13. A county or city collector may accept credit cards as proper form of payment of outstanding property tax or license due. No county or city collector may charge surcharge for payment by credit card which exceeds the fee or surcharge charged by the credit card bank, processor, or issuer for its service. A county or city collector may accept payment by electronic transfers of funds in payment of any tax or license and charge the person making such payment a fee equal to the fee charged the county by the bank, processor, or issuer of such electronic payment.

14. Any county or city not within a county in this state may, by an affirmative vote of the governing body of such county, opt out of the provisions of this section and sections 137.073, 138.060, and 138.100 as enacted by house bill no. 1150 of the ninety-first general assembly, second regular session and section 137.073 as modified by house committee substitute for senate substitute for senate committee substitute for senate bill no. 960, ninety-second general assembly, second regular session, for the next year of the general reassessment, prior to January first of any year. No county or city not within a county shall exercise this opt-out provision after implementing the provisions of this section and sections 137.073, 138.060, and 138.100 as enacted by house bill no. 1150 of the ninety-first general assembly, second regular session and section 137.073 as modified by house committee substitute for senate substitute for senate committee substitute for senate bill no. 960, ninety-second general assembly, second regular session, in a year of general reassessment. For the purposes of applying the provisions of this subsection, a political subdivision contained within two or more counties where at least one of such counties has opted out and at least one of such counties has not opted out shall calculate a single tax rate as in effect prior to the enactment of house bill no. 1150 of the ninety-first general assembly, second regular session. A governing body of a city not within a county or a county that has opted out under the provisions of this subsection may choose to implement the provisions of this section and sections 137.073, 138.060, and 138.100 as enacted by house bill no. 1150 of the ninety-first general assembly, second regular session, and section 137.073 as modified by house committee substitute for senate substitute for senate committee substitute for senate bill no. 960, ninety-second general assembly, second regular session, for the next year of general reassessment, by an affirmative vote of the governing body prior to December thirty-first of any year.

15. The governing body of any city of the third classification with more than twenty-six thousand three hundred but fewer than twenty-six thousand seven hundred inhabitants located in any county that has exercised its authority to opt out under subsection 14 of this section may levy separate and differing tax rates for real and personal property only if such city bills and collects its own property taxes or satisfies the entire cost of the billing and collection of such separate and differing tax rates. Such separate and differing rates shall not exceed such city's tax rate ceiling.

16. Any portion of real property that is available as reserve for strip, surface, or coal mining for minerals for purposes of excavation for future use or sale to others that has not been bonded and permitted under chapter 444 shall be assessed based upon how the real property is currently being used. Any information provided to a county assessor, state tax commission, state agency, or political subdivision responsible for the administration of tax policies shall, in the performance of its duties, make available all books, records, and information requested, except such books, records, and information as are by law declared confidential in nature, including individually identifiable information regarding a specific taxpayer or taxpayer's mine property. For purposes of this subsection, "mine property" shall mean all real property that is in use or

readily available as a reserve for strip, surface, or coal mining for minerals for purposes of excavation for current or future use or sale to others that has been bonded and permitted under chapter 444.”; 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 Bill No. 365, Page 16, Section 620.2020, Line 245, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“620.2250. 1. This section shall be known and may be cited as the “Targeted Industrial Manufacturing Enhancement Zones Act”.

2. As used in this section, the following terms shall mean:

(1) “County average wage”, the average wage in each county as determined by the department for the most recently completed full calendar year. However, if the computed county average wage is above the statewide average wage, the statewide average wage shall be deemed the county average wage for such county for the purpose of determining eligibility;

(2) “Department”, the Missouri department of economic development;

(3) “New job”, the number of full-time employees located at the project facility that exceeds the project facility base employment less any decrease in the number of full-time employees at related facilities below the related facility base employment. No job that was created prior to the date of the completion of an agreement pursuant to subsection 6 of this section and no job that is relocated from another location within this state shall be deemed a new job. An employee that spends less than fifty percent of the employee’s work time at the facility is still considered to be located at a facility if the employee receives his or her directions and control from that facility, is on the facility’s payroll, one hundred percent of the employee’s income from such employment is Missouri income, and the employee is paid at or above the county average wage;

(4) “Political subdivision”, a town, village, city, or county located in this state;

(5) “Related facility”, a facility operated by a company or a related company prior to the establishment of the TIME zone in question, and which is directly related to the operations of the facility within the new TIME zone;

(6) “TIME zone”, an area identified through an ordinance or resolution passed pursuant to subsection 4 of this section that is being developed or redeveloped for any purpose so long as any infrastructure or building built or improved is in the development area;

(7) “Zone board”, the governing body of a TIME zone.

3. The governing bodies of at least two contiguous or overlapping political subdivisions in this state may establish one or more TIME zones, which shall be political subdivisions of the state, for the purposes of completing infrastructure projects to promote the economic development of the region. Such zones may only include the area within the governing bodies’ jurisdiction, ownership, or control, and may include any such area. The governing bodies shall determine the boundaries for each TIME zone, and more than one TIME zone may exist within the governing bodies’ jurisdiction or under the governing bodies’ ownership or control, and may be expanded or contracted by resolution of the zone board.

4. (1) To establish a TIME zone, the governing bodies of at least two political subdivisions shall each propose an ordinance or resolution creating such zone. Such ordinance or resolution shall set forth the names of the political subdivisions which will form the TIME zone, the general nature of the proposed improvements, the estimated cost of such improvements, the boundaries of the proposed TIME zone, and the estimated number of new jobs to be created in the TIME zone. Prior to approving such ordinance or resolution, each governing body shall hold a public hearing to consider the creation of the TIME zone and the proposed improvements therein. The governing bodies shall hear and pass upon all objections to the TIME zone and the proposed improvements, if any, and may amend the proposed improvements, and the plans and specifications therefor.

(2) After the passage or adoption of the ordinance or resolution creating the TIME Zone, governance of the TIME zone shall be by the zone board, which shall consist of seven members selected from the political subdivisions creating the TIME zone. Members of a zone board shall receive no salary or other compensation for their services as members, but shall receive their necessary traveling and other expenses incurred while actually engaged in the discharge of their official duties. The zone board may expand or contract such TIME zone through an ordinance or resolution following a public hearing conducted to consider such expansion or contraction.

5. The boundaries of the proposed TIME zone shall be described by metes and bounds, streets, or other sufficiently specific description.

6. (1) Prior to retaining any state withholding tax pursuant to subsection 9 of this section, a zone board shall enter into an agreement with the department. Such agreement shall include, but shall not be limited to:

(a) The estimated number of new jobs to be created;

(b) The estimated average wage of new jobs to be created;

(c) The estimated net fiscal impact of the new jobs;

(d) The estimated costs of the proposed improvements;

(e) The estimated amount of withholding tax to be retained pursuant to subsection 9 of this section over the period of the agreement; and

(f) A copy of the ordinance establishing the board and a list of its members.

(2) The department shall not approve an agreement with a zone board unless the zone board commits to creating the following number of new jobs:

(a) For a TIME zone with a total population of less than five thousand inhabitants as determined by the most recent decennial census, a minimum of five new jobs with an average wage that equals or exceeds ninety percent of the county average wage;

(b) For a TIME zone with a total population of at least five thousand inhabitants but less than fifty thousand inhabitants as determined by the most recent decennial census, a minimum of ten new jobs with an average wage that equals or exceeds ninety percent of the county average wage;

(c) For a TIME zone with a total population of at least fifty thousand inhabitants but less than one hundred fifty thousand inhabitants as determined by the most recent decennial census, a minimum of fifteen new jobs with an average wage that equals or exceeds ninety percent of the county average

wage; and

(d) For a TIME zone with a total population of at least one hundred fifty thousand inhabitants as determined by the most recent decennial census, a minimum of twenty-five new jobs with an average wage that equals or exceeds ninety percent of the county average wage.

7. (1) The term of the agreement entered into pursuant to subsection 6 of this section shall not exceed ten years. A zone board may apply to the department for approval to renew any agreement. Such application shall be made on forms provided by the department. In determining whether to approve the renewal of an agreement, the department shall consider:

(a) The number of new jobs created and the average wage and net fiscal impact of such jobs;

(b) The outstanding improvements to be made within the TIME zone and the funding necessary to complete such improvements; and

(c) Any other factor the department requires.

(2) The department may approve the renewal of an agreement for a period not to exceed ten years. If a zone board has not met the new job requirements pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection 6 of this section by the end of the agreement, the department shall recapture from such zone board the amount of withholding tax retained by the zone board pursuant to this section and the department shall not approve the renewal of an agreement with such zone board.

(3) A zone board shall not retain any withholding tax pursuant to this section in excess of the costs of improvements completed by the zone board.

8. If a qualified company is retaining withholding tax pursuant to sections 620.2000 to 620.2020 for new jobs, as such terms are defined in section 620.2005, that also qualify for the retention of withholding tax pursuant to this section, the department shall not authorize an agreement pursuant to this section that results in more than fifty percent of the withholding tax for such new jobs being retained pursuant to this section and sections 620.2000 to 620.2020.

9. Upon the completion of an agreement pursuant to subsection 6 of this section, twenty-five percent of the state tax withholdings imposed by sections 143.191 to 143.265 on new jobs within a TIME zone after development or redevelopment has commenced shall not be remitted to the general revenue fund of the state of Missouri. Such moneys shall be deposited into the TIME zone fund established pursuant to subsection 10 of this section for the purpose of continuing to expand, develop, and redevelop TIME zones identified by the zone board, and may be used for managerial, engineering, legal, research, promotion, planning, and any other expenses.

10. There is hereby created in the state treasury the “TIME Zone Fund”, which shall consist of money collected under this section. The state treasurer shall be custodian of the fund and may approve disbursements from the fund in accordance with sections 30.170 and 30.180 to the zone boards of the TIME zones from which the funds were collected, less the pro-rata portion appropriated by the general assembly to be used solely for the administration of this section, which shall not exceed ten percent of the total amount collected within the TIME zones of a zone board. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 33.080 to the contrary, any moneys remaining in the fund at the end of the biennium shall not revert to the credit of the general revenue fund. The state treasurer shall invest moneys in the fund in the same manner as other funds are invested. Any interest and moneys earned

on such investments shall be credited to the fund.

11. The zone board shall approve projects consistent with the provisions of this section that begin construction and disburse any money collected under this section. The zone board shall submit an annual budget for the funds to the department explaining how and when such money will be spent.

12. A zone board shall submit an annual report by December thirty-first of each year to the department and the general assembly. Such report shall include, but shall not be limited to:

- (1) The locations of the established TIME zones governed by the zone board;**
- (2) The number of new jobs created within the TIME zones governed by the zone board;**
- (3) The average wage of the new jobs created within the TIME zones governed by the zone board;**
- (4) The improvements utilizing TIME zone funding;**
- (5) The amount of TIME zone funding utilized for each improvement and the total amount of TIME zone funds expended; and**
- (6) The amount of withholding tax retained pursuant to subsection 9 of this section from new jobs created within the TIME zones governed by the zone board.**

13. No political subdivision shall establish a TIME zone with boundaries that overlap the boundaries of an advanced industrial manufacturing zone established pursuant to section 68.075.

14. The total amount of withholding taxes retained by all TIME zones pursuant to the provisions of this section shall not exceed five million dollars per fiscal year.

15. The department may promulgate rules 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 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, 2021, shall be invalid and void.

16. The provisions of section 23.253 notwithstanding, no TIME zone may be established after August 28, 2024. Any TIME zone created prior to such date shall continue to exist and be coterminous with the retirement of any debts incurred for improvements made within the TIME zone. No debts may be incurred or reauthorized using TIME zone revenue after August 28, 2024.”; and

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 7

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 365, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of said section the following:

“67.782. 1. Any county of the third [class having a population of more than ten thousand and less than fifteen thousand] **classification without a township form of government and with more than twelve thousand but fewer than fourteen thousand inhabitants and with a city of the fourth classification**

with more than one thousand three hundred fifty but fewer than one thousand five hundred inhabitants as the county seat and any county of the [second class having a population of more than fifty-eight thousand and less than seventy thousand adjacent to such third class county, both counties making up the same judicial circuit,] **first classification with more than seventy thousand but fewer than eighty-three thousand inhabitants and with a city of the fourth classification with more than thirteen thousand five hundred but fewer than sixteen thousand inhabitants as the county seat** may [jointly] impose a sales tax [throughout each of their respective counties] for public recreational purposes including the financing, acquisition, construction, operation and maintenance of recreational projects and programs, but the sales taxes authorized by this section shall not become effective unless the governing body of [each] such county submits to the voters [of their respective counties] a proposal to authorize the [counties to impose the] sales tax.

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

Shall the County of _____ impose a sales tax of _____ percent [in conjunction with the county of _____] for the purpose of funding the financing, acquisition, construction, operation and maintenance of recreational projects and programs, including the acquisition of land for such purposes?

☐ YES

☐ NO

If a [separate] majority of the votes cast on the proposal by the qualified voters voting thereon [in each county] are in favor of the proposal, then the tax shall be in effect [in both counties. If a majority of the votes cast by the qualified voters voting thereon in either county are opposed to the proposal, then the governing body of neither county shall have power to impose the sales tax authorized by this section unless or until the governing body of the county that has not approved the tax shall again have submitted another proposal to authorize the governing body to impose the tax, and the proposal is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon in that county].

3. The sales tax may be imposed at a rate of one percent on the receipts from the sale at retail of all tangible personal property or taxable service at retail within the county adopting such tax, if such property and services are subject to taxation by the state of Missouri under the provisions of sections 144.010 to 144.525.

4. All sales taxes collected by the director of revenue under this section on behalf of any county, less one percent for the 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 with the state treasurer in a special trust fund, which is hereby created, to be known as the "County Recreation Sales Tax Trust Fund". The moneys in the county recreation 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 in the trust fund which was collected in each county imposing a sales tax under this section, and the records shall be open to the inspection of officers of each county and the general public. Not later than the tenth day of each month, the director of revenue shall distribute all moneys deposited in the trust fund during the preceding month by distributing to the county treasurer, or such other officer as may be designated by the county ordinance or order, of each county imposing the tax authorized by this section, the sum, as certified by the director of revenue, due the county.

5. The director of revenue may authorize the state treasurer to make refunds from the amounts in the trust fund and credited to any county for erroneous payments and overpayments made, and may redeem

dishonored checks and drafts deposited to the credit of such counties. Each county shall notify the director of revenue at least ninety days prior to the effective date of the expiration of the sales tax authorized by this section and the director of revenue may order retention in the 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 such tax and to redeem dishonored checks and drafts deposited to the credit of such accounts. After one year has elapsed after the date of expiration of the tax authorized by this section in such county, the director of revenue shall remit the balance in the account to the county and close the account of that county. The director of revenue shall notify each county of each instance of any amount refunded or any check redeemed from receipts due the county.

6. The tax authorized by this section may be imposed, in accordance with this section, by a county in addition to or in lieu of the tax authorized by sections 67.750 to 67.780.

7. Any county imposing a sales tax pursuant to the provisions of this section may contract with the authority of any other county or with any city or political subdivision for the financing, acquisition, operation, construction, maintenance, or utilization of any recreation facility or project or program funded in whole or in part from revenues derived from the tax levied pursuant to the provisions of this section.

8. The sales tax imposed pursuant to the provisions of this section shall expire twenty-five years from the effective date thereof unless an extension of the tax is submitted to and approved by the voters in each county in the manner provided in this section. Each extension of the sales tax shall be for a period of ten years.

9. The governing body of each of the counties imposing a sales tax under the provisions of this section may cooperate with the governing body of any county or other political subdivision of this state in carrying out the provisions of this section, and may establish and conduct jointly a system of public recreation. The respective governing bodies administering programs jointly may provide by agreement among themselves for all matters connected with the programs and determine what items of cost and expense shall be paid by each.

10. The provisions of this section shall not in any way repeal, affect or limit the powers granted to any county to establish, maintain and conduct parks and other recreational grounds for public recreation.

11. Except as modified in this section, all provisions of sections 32.085 and 32.087 shall apply to the tax imposed under this section.”; and

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO
HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 8

Amend House Amendment No. 8 to House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 365, Page 1, Line 35, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“Further amend said bill, Page 17, Section B, Line 6, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“Section C. Under section 23.253 of the Missouri Sunset Act:

(1) The provisions of the new program authorized under Section 288.132 shall automatically sunset 1 year after the effective date of this section, unless reauthorized by an act of the general assembly;

(2) If such program is reauthorized, the program authorized under this section, shall automatically sunset 1 year 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 the program authorized under this section is sunset.”; and”; 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 Bill No. 365, Page 10, Section 143.171, Line 43, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“288.132. 1. There is hereby created in the state treasury the “Unemployment Automation Fund”, which shall consist of money collected under subsection 1 of section [288.131] **288.133**, and such other state funds appropriated by the general assembly. The state treasurer shall be custodian of the fund and may approve disbursements from the fund in accordance with sections 30.170 and 30.180. Upon appropriation, money in the fund shall be used solely for the purpose of providing automated systems, and the payment of associated costs, to improve the administration of the state’s unemployment insurance program. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 33.080 to the contrary, all moneys remaining in the fund at the end of the biennium shall not revert to the credit of the general revenue fund. The state treasurer shall invest moneys in the fund in the same manner as other funds are invested. Any interest and money earned on such investments shall be credited to the fund.

2. The unemployment automation fund shall not be used in whole or in part for any purpose or in any manner that would permit its substitution for, or a corresponding reduction in, federal funds that would be available in its absence to finance expenditures for the administration of this chapter, or cause the appropriate agency of the United States government to withhold any part of an administrative grant which would otherwise be made.

288.133. 1. Each employer liable for contributions under this chapter, except for any employer with a contribution rate equal to zero, shall pay an annual unemployment automation adjustment in an amount equal to fifteen-thousandths of one percent of such employer’s total taxable wages for the twelve-month period ending the preceding June thirtieth.

2. Notwithstanding subsection 1 of this section to the contrary, the division may reduce the automation adjustment percentage to ensure that the total amount of adjustment due from all employers under this section shall not exceed five million dollars annually.

3. Each employer required to pay an automation adjustment shall be notified of the amount due under this section by March thirty-first of each year, and such amount shall be considered delinquent thirty days thereafter. Delinquent unemployment automation adjustment amounts may be collected in the manner provided under sections 288.160 and 288.170. All moneys collected under this section shall be deposited in the unemployment automation fund established in section 288.132.

4. For the first quarter of each calendar year, the total amount of contributions otherwise due from an employer required to pay contributions under this chapter shall be reduced by the dollar amount of unemployment automation adjustment due from such employer under subsection 1 of this section; provided, however, that the amount of contributions due from such employer for the first quarter of the calendar year in question shall not be reduced below zero.”; and

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 9

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 365, Page 2, Section 92.117, Line 21, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“135.1610. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:

(1) “Eligible expenses”, expenses incurred in the construction or development of establishing an urban farm in a food desert;

(2) “Food desert”, a census tract that has a poverty rate of at least twenty percent or a median family income of less than eighty percent of the statewide average and where at least five hundred people or thirty-three percent of the population is located at least one-quarter mile away from a full-service grocery store in an urban area;

(3) “Tax credit”, a credit against the tax otherwise due under chapter 143, excluding withholding tax imposed under sections 143.191 to 143.265;

(4) “Taxpayer”, any individual, partnership, or corporation as described under section 143.441 or 143.471 that is subject to the tax imposed under chapter 143, excluding withholding tax imposed under sections 143.191 to 143.265, or any charitable organization that is exempt from federal income tax and whose Missouri unrelated business taxable income, if any, would be subject to the state income tax imposed under chapter 143;

(5) “Urban area”, an urban place as designated by the United States Census Bureau;

(6) “Urban farm”, an agricultural plot or facility in an urban area that produces agricultural products, as that term is defined in section 262.900. “Urban farm” shall include, but not be limited to, community-run gardens.

2. For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, a taxpayer shall be allowed to claim a tax credit against the taxpayer’s state tax liability in an amount equal to fifty percent of the taxpayer’s eligible expenses for establishing an urban farm in a food desert.

3. The amount of the tax credit claimed shall not exceed the amount of the taxpayer’s state tax liability in the tax year for which the credit is claimed, and the taxpayer shall not be allowed to claim a tax credit under this section in excess of one thousand dollars for each urban farm. However, any tax credit that cannot be claimed in the tax year the contribution is made may be carried over to the next three succeeding tax years until the full credit is claimed.

4. The total amount of tax credits that may be authorized under this section shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars in any calendar year.

5. Tax credits issued under the provisions of this section shall not be sold, assigned, or otherwise transferred.

6. The department of revenue and the department of agriculture may promulgate rules 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 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, 2021, shall be invalid and void.

7. Under section 23.253 of the Missouri sunset act:

(1) The program authorized under this section shall automatically sunset on December thirty-first six years after the effective date of this section unless reauthorized by an act of the general assembly;

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

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

(4) Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prevent a taxpayer from claiming a tax credit properly issued before the program is sunset in a tax year after the program is sunset.”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 10, Section 143.171, Line 43, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“261.021. 1. As used in this section, the term “socially disadvantaged community” means an area containing a group of individuals whose members have been subjected to racial or ethnic prejudice because of the identity of such individuals as members of a group without regard to the individual qualities of such individuals.

2. There is hereby created within the department of agriculture the “Socially Disadvantaged Communities Outreach Program” to connect historically unserved and underserved urban communities with access to healthy fresh food and knowledge and skills related to food production.

3. The outreach program shall:

(1) Provide financial assistance for people growing food in socially disadvantaged communities through programs such as those authorized in section 135.1610;

(2) Encourage activities that support and promote urban agriculture in socially disadvantaged communities;

(3) Provide educational and skills training related to food production in socially disadvantaged communities; and

(4) Address food deserts in urban socially disadvantaged communities.

4. The department shall designate an employee to administer and monitor the socially disadvantaged communities outreach program and to serve as a liaison to affected communities. The duties of such employee shall include, but not be limited to:

(1) Providing leadership at the state level to encourage participation in programs to meet the goals under subsections 2 and 3 of this section;

(2) Conducting workshops and other sessions that provide educational and skills training related

to food production to residents of socially disadvantaged communities; and

(3) Seeking grants, private donations, or other funding sources to support the socially disadvantaged communities outreach program.

5. On or before December thirty-first of each year, the department shall submit a report to the general assembly detailing the number of residents who received training under this section, the number of tax credits issued under section 135.1610, and any recommendations for legislative action to improve the program.”; and

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 10

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 365, Page 10, Section 143.171, Line 43, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“144.011. 1. For purposes of sections 144.010 to 144.525 and 144.600 to 144.748, and the taxes imposed thereby, the definition of “retail sale” or “sale at retail” shall not be construed to include any of the following:

(1) The transfer by one corporation of substantially all of its tangible personal property to another corporation pursuant to a merger or consolidation effected under the laws of the state of Missouri or any other jurisdiction;

(2) The transfer of tangible personal property incident to the liquidation or cessation of a taxpayer’s trade or business, conducted in proprietorship, partnership or corporate form, except to the extent any transfer is made in the ordinary course of the taxpayer’s trade or business;

(3) The transfer of tangible personal property to a corporation solely in exchange for its stock or securities;

(4) The transfer of tangible personal property to a corporation by a shareholder as a contribution to the capital of the transferee corporation;

(5) The transfer of tangible personal property to a partnership solely in exchange for a partnership interest therein;

(6) The transfer of tangible personal property by a partner as a contribution to the capital of the transferee partnership;

(7) The transfer of tangible personal property by a corporation to one or more of its shareholders as a dividend, return of capital, distribution in the partial or complete liquidation of the corporation or distribution in redemption of the shareholder’s interest therein;

(8) The transfer of tangible personal property by a partnership to one or more of its partners as a current distribution, return of capital or distribution in the partial or complete liquidation of the partnership or of the partner’s interest therein;

(9) The transfer of reusable containers used in connection with the sale of tangible personal property contained therein for which a deposit is required and refunded on return;

(10) The purchase by persons operating eating or food service establishments, of items of a nonreusable

nature which are furnished to the customers of such establishments with or in conjunction with the retail sales of their food or beverage. Such items shall include, but not be limited to, wrapping or packaging materials and nonreusable paper, wood, plastic and aluminum articles such as containers, trays, napkins, dishes, silverware, cups, bags, boxes, straws, sticks and toothpicks;

(11) The purchase by persons operating hotels, motels or other transient accommodation establishments, of items of a nonreusable nature which are furnished to the guests in the guests' rooms of such establishments and such items are included in the charge made for such accommodations. Such items shall include, but not be limited to, soap, shampoo, tissue and other toiletries and food or confectionery items offered to the guests without charge;

(12) The transfer of a manufactured home other than:

(a) A transfer which involves the delivery of the document known as the "Manufacturer's Statement of Origin" to a person other than a manufactured home dealer, as defined in section 700.010, for purposes of allowing such person to obtain a title to the manufactured home from the department of revenue of this state or the appropriate agency or officer of any other state;

(b) A transfer which involves the delivery of a "Reposessed Title" to a resident of this state if the tax imposed by sections 144.010 to 144.525 was not paid on the transfer of the manufactured home described in paragraph (a) of this subdivision;

(c) The first transfer which occurs after December 31, 1985, if the tax imposed by sections 144.010 to 144.525 was not paid on any transfer of the same manufactured home which occurred before December 31, 1985; [or]

(13) Charges for initiation fees or dues to:

(a) Fraternal beneficiaries societies, or domestic fraternal societies, orders or associations operating under the lodge system a substantial part of the activities of which are devoted to religious, charitable, scientific, literary, educational or fraternal purposes;

(b) Posts or organizations of past or present members of the Armed Forces of the United States or an auxiliary unit or society of, or a trust or foundation for, any such post or organization substantially all of the members of which are past or present members of the Armed Forces of the United States or who are cadets, spouses, widows, or widowers of past or present members of the Armed Forces of the United States, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private shareholder or individual; or

(c) Nonprofit organizations exempt from taxation under Section 501(c)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended[.];

(14) The purchase by a grocery store of food that is intended for resale but that cannot be resold because of theft or because the food has become spoiled and would not be safe for consumption; or

(15) The purchase by a retailer of products that are intended for resale but that cannot be resold because of theft or because the product is damaged and cannot be resold.

2. The assumption of liabilities of the transferor by the transferee incident to any of the transactions enumerated in the above subdivisions (1) to (8) of subsection 1 of this section shall not disqualify the transfer from the exclusion described in this section, where such liability assumption is related to the property transferred and where the assumption does not have as its principal purpose the avoidance of

Missouri sales or use tax.

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 usable 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. For the purposes of this subdivision, subdivision (5) of this subsection, and section 144.054, as well as the definition in subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of section 144.010, the term “product” includes telecommunications services and the term “manufacturing” shall include the production, or production and transmission, of telecommunications services. The preceding sentence does not make a substantive change in the law and is intended to clarify that the term “manufacturing” has included and continues to include the production and transmission of “telecommunications services”, as enacted in this subdivision and subdivision (5) of this subsection, as well as the definition in subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of section 144.010. The preceding two sentences reaffirm legislative intent consistent with the interpretation of this subdivision and subdivision (5) of this subsection in *Southwestern Bell Tel. Co. v. Director of Revenue*, 78 S.W.3d 763 (Mo. banc 2002) and *Southwestern Bell Tel. Co. v. Director of Revenue*, 182 S.W.3d 226 (Mo. banc 2005), and accordingly abrogates the Missouri supreme court’s interpretation of those exemptions in *IBM Corporation v. Director of Revenue*, 491 S.W.3d 535 (Mo. banc 2016) to the extent inconsistent with this section and *Southwestern Bell Tel. Co. v. Director of Revenue*, 78 S.W.3d 763 (Mo. banc 2002) and *Southwestern Bell Tel. Co. v. Director of Revenue*, 182 S.W.3d 226 (Mo. banc 2005). The construction and application of this subdivision as expressed by the Missouri supreme court in *DST Systems, Inc. v. Director of Revenue*, 43 S.W.3d 799 (Mo. banc 2001); *Southwestern Bell Tel. Co. v. Director of Revenue*, 78 S.W.3d 763 (Mo. banc 2002); and *Southwestern Bell Tel. Co. v. Director of Revenue*, 182 S.W.3d 226 (Mo. banc 2005), is hereby affirmed. 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. The construction and application of this subdivision as expressed by the Missouri supreme court in *DST Systems, Inc. v. Director of Revenue*, 43 S.W.3d 799 (Mo. banc 2001); *Southwestern Bell Tel. Co. v. Director of Revenue*, 78 S.W.3d 763 (Mo. banc 2002); and *Southwestern Bell Tel. Co. v. Director of Revenue*, 182 S.W.3d 226 (Mo. banc 2005), is hereby affirmed;

(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, provided, however, that a municipality or other political subdivision may enter into revenue-sharing agreements with private persons, firms, or corporations providing goods or services, including management services, in or for the place of amusement, entertainment or recreation, games or athletic events, and provided further that nothing in this subdivision shall exempt from tax any amounts retained by any private person, firm, or corporation under such revenue-sharing agreement;

(18) All sales of insulin, and all sales, rentals, repairs, and parts of durable medical equipment, prosthetic devices, and 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 including parts, and hospital beds and accessories and ambulatory aids including parts, and all sales or rental of manual and powered wheelchairs including parts, and 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 including parts, and 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, 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) All 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;

(43) Any new or used aircraft sold or delivered in this state to a person who is not a resident of this state or a corporation that is not incorporated in this state, and such aircraft is not to be based in this state and shall not remain in this state more than ten business days subsequent to the last to occur of:

(a) The transfer of title to the aircraft to a person who is not a resident of this state or a corporation that is not incorporated in this state; or

(b) The date of the return to service of the aircraft in accordance with 14 CFR 91.407 for any maintenance, preventive maintenance, rebuilding, alterations, repairs, or installations that are completed contemporaneously with the transfer of title to the aircraft to a person who is not a resident of this state or

a corporation that is not incorporated in this state;

(44) Motor vehicles registered in excess of fifty-four thousand pounds, and the trailers pulled by such motor vehicles, that are actually used in the normal course of business to haul property on the public highways of the state, and that are capable of hauling loads commensurate with the motor vehicle's registered weight; and the materials, replacement parts, and equipment purchased for use directly upon, and for the repair and maintenance or manufacture of such vehicles. For purposes of this subdivision, "motor vehicle" and "public highway" shall have the meaning as ascribed in section 390.020;

(45) All internet access or the use of internet access regardless of whether the tax is imposed on a provider of internet access or a buyer of internet access. For purposes of this subdivision, the following terms shall mean:

(a) "Direct costs", costs incurred by a governmental authority solely because of an internet service provider's use of the public right-of-way. The term shall not include costs that the governmental authority would have incurred if the internet service provider did not make such use of the public right-of-way. Direct costs shall be determined in a manner consistent with generally accepted accounting principles;

(b) "Internet", computer and telecommunications facilities, including equipment and operating software, that comprises the interconnected worldwide network that employ the transmission control protocol or internet protocol, or any predecessor or successor protocols to that protocol, to communicate information of all kinds by wire or radio;

(c) "Internet access", a service that enables users to connect to the internet to access content, information, or other services without regard to whether the service is referred to as telecommunications, communications, transmission, or similar services, and without regard to whether a provider of the service is subject to regulation by the Federal Communications Commission as a common carrier under 47 U.S.C. Section 201, et seq. For purposes of this subdivision, internet access also includes: the purchase, use, or sale of communications services, including telecommunications services as defined in section 144.010, to the extent the communications services are purchased, used, or sold to provide the service described in this subdivision or to otherwise enable users to access content, information, or other services offered over the internet; services that are incidental to the provision of a service described in this subdivision, when furnished to users as part of such service, including a home page, electronic mail, and instant messaging, including voice-capable and video-capable electronic mail and instant messaging, video clips, and personal electronic storage capacity; a home page electronic mail and instant messaging, including voice-capable and video-capable electronic mail and instant messaging, video clips, and personal electronic storage capacity that are provided independently or that are not packed with internet access. As used in this subdivision, internet access does not include voice, audio, and video programming or other products and services, except services described in this paragraph or this subdivision, that use internet protocol or any successor protocol and for which there is a charge, regardless of whether the charge is separately stated or aggregated with the charge for services described in this paragraph or this subdivision;

(d) "Tax", any charge imposed by the state or a political subdivision of the state for the purpose of generating revenues for governmental purposes and that is not a fee imposed for a specific privilege, service, or benefit conferred, except as described as otherwise under this subdivision, or any obligation imposed on a seller to collect and to remit to the state or a political subdivision of the state any gross retail tax, sales tax, or use tax imposed on a buyer by such a governmental entity. The term tax shall not include any franchise fee or similar fee imposed or authorized under section 67.1830 or 67.2689; Section 622 or 653 of the

Communications Act of 1934, 47 U.S.C. Section 542 and 47 U.S.C. Section 573; or any other fee related to obligations of telecommunications carriers under the Communications Act of 1934, 47 U.S.C. Section 151, et seq., except to the extent that:

a. The fee is not imposed for the purpose of recovering direct costs incurred by the franchising or other governmental authority from providing the specific privilege, service, or benefit conferred to the payer of the fee; or

b. The fee is imposed for the use of a public right-of-way based on a percentage of the service revenue, and the fee exceeds the incremental direct costs incurred by the governmental authority associated with the provision of that right-of-way to the provider of internet access service.

Nothing in this subdivision shall be interpreted as an exemption from taxes due on goods or services that were subject to tax on January 1, 2016;

(46) All sales relating to the rental of a room that take place at a wedding venue. For purposes of this subdivision, the term “wedding venue” shall mean the site at which a wedding ceremony or reception that is held within six months of the date of marriage is conducted. An affidavit shall swear or affirm by the spouses entering into the marriage that the rental of the room is for the purposes set forth in this subdivision for a wedding venue and said venue shall maintain this affidavit for a period of three years.

(47) Charges or fees for volleyball leagues; and

(48) Rentals of campgrounds.

3. Any ruling, agreement, or contract, whether written or oral, express or implied, between a person and this state’s executive branch, or any other state agency or department, stating, agreeing, or ruling that such person is not required to collect sales and use tax in this state despite the presence of a warehouse, distribution center, or fulfillment center in this state that is owned or operated by the person or an affiliated person shall be null and void unless it is specifically approved by a majority vote of each of the houses of the general assembly. For purposes of this subsection, an “affiliated person” means any person that is a member of the same controlled group of corporations as defined in Section 1563(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, as the vendor or any other entity that, notwithstanding its form of organization, bears the same ownership relationship to the vendor as a corporation that is a member of the same controlled group of corporations as defined in Section 1563(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended.”; and

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 11

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 365, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“67.1011. 1. The governing body of any city of the third classification with more than four thousand but fewer than four thousand five hundred inhabitants and located in any county of the third classification with a township form of government and with more than sixteen thousand but fewer than eighteen thousand inhabitants may impose a tax as provided in this section.

2. The governing body of any city described under subsection 1 of this section may impose a tax on the charges for all sleeping rooms paid by the transient guests of hotels or motels situated in the

city, which shall be no more than six percent per occupied room per night. The tax shall not become effective unless the governing body of the city submits to the voters of the city at an election a question to authorize the governing body of the city to impose the tax. The tax shall be in addition to the charge for the sleeping room and shall be in addition to any and all other taxes. The tax shall be stated separately from all other charges and taxes.

3. The question for the tax shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall _____ (city name) impose a tax on the charges for all sleeping rooms paid by the transient guests of hotels and motels situated in _____ (city name) at a rate of _____ percent? ☐ YES ☐ NO

If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the question, the tax shall become effective on the first day of the second calendar quarter following the calendar quarter in which the election was held. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to the question, the tax shall not become effective unless and until the question is resubmitted under this section to the qualified voters and such question is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon.

4. As used in this section, “transient guests” means a person or persons who occupy a room or rooms in a hotel or motel for thirty-one days or less during any calendar quarter.

67.1013. 1. The governing body of any city of the fourth classification with more than ten thousand but fewer than eleven thousand four hundred inhabitants and located in any county of the first classification with more than ninety-two thousand but fewer than one hundred one thousand inhabitants may impose a tax as provided in this section.

2. The governing body of any city described under subsection 1 of this section may impose a tax on the charges for all sleeping rooms paid by the transient guests of hotels or motels situated in the city, which shall be no more than six percent per occupied room per night. The tax shall not become effective unless the governing body of the city submits a question to the voters of the city at an election to authorize the governing body of the city to impose the tax and the voters approve the question. The tax shall be in addition to the charge for the sleeping room and shall be in addition to any and all other taxes. The tax shall be stated separately from all other charges and taxes.

3. The question for the tax shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall _____ (city name) impose a tax on the charges for all sleeping rooms paid by the transient guests of hotels and motels situated in _____ (city name) at a rate of _____ percent?

☐ YES

☐ NO

If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the question, the tax shall become effective on the first day of the second calendar quarter following the calendar quarter in which the election was held. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to the question, the tax shall not become effective unless and until the question is resubmitted under this section to the qualified voters and such question is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon.

4. As used in this section, “transient guests” means a person or persons who occupy a room or

rooms in a hotel or motel for thirty-one days or less during any calendar quarter.

67.1360. 1. The governing body of the following cities and counties may impose a tax as provided in this section:

- (1) A city with a population of more than seven thousand and less than seven thousand five hundred;
- (2) A county with a population of over nine thousand six hundred and less than twelve thousand which has a total assessed valuation of at least sixty-three million dollars, if the county submits the issue to the voters of such county prior to January 1, 2003;
- (3) A third class city which is the county seat of a county of the third classification without a township form of government with a population of at least twenty-five thousand but not more than thirty thousand inhabitants;
- (4) Any fourth class city having, according to the last federal decennial census, a population of more than one thousand eight hundred fifty inhabitants but less than one thousand nine hundred fifty inhabitants in a county of the first classification with a charter form of government and having a population of greater than six hundred thousand but less than nine hundred thousand inhabitants;
- (5) Any city having a population of more than three thousand but less than eight thousand inhabitants in a county of the fourth classification having a population of greater than forty-eight thousand inhabitants;
- (6) Any city having a population of less than two hundred fifty inhabitants in a county of the fourth classification having a population of greater than forty-eight thousand inhabitants;
- (7) Any fourth class city having a population of more than two thousand five hundred but less than three thousand inhabitants in a county of the third classification having a population of more than twenty-five thousand but less than twenty-seven thousand inhabitants;
- (8) Any third class city with a population of more than three thousand two hundred but less than three thousand three hundred located in a county of the third classification having a population of more than thirty-five thousand but less than thirty-six thousand;
- (9) Any county of the second classification without a township form of government and a population of less than thirty thousand;
- (10) Any city of the fourth class in a county of the second classification without a township form of government and a population of less than thirty thousand;
- (11) Any county of the third classification with a township form of government and a population of at least twenty-eight thousand but not more than thirty thousand;
- (12) Any city of the fourth class with a population of more than one thousand eight hundred but less than two thousand in a county of the third classification with a township form of government and a population of at least twenty-eight thousand but not more than thirty thousand;
- (13) Any city of the third class with a population of more than seven thousand two hundred but less than seven thousand five hundred within a county of the third classification with a population of more than twenty-one thousand but less than twenty-three thousand;
- (14) Any fourth class city having a population of more than two thousand eight hundred but less than three thousand one hundred inhabitants in a county of the third classification with a township form of

government having a population of more than eight thousand four hundred but less than nine thousand inhabitants;

(15) Any fourth class city with a population of more than four hundred seventy but less than five hundred twenty inhabitants located in a county of the third classification with a population of more than fifteen thousand nine hundred but less than sixteen thousand inhabitants;

(16) Any third class city with a population of more than three thousand eight hundred but less than four thousand inhabitants located in a county of the third classification with a population of more than fifteen thousand nine hundred but less than sixteen thousand inhabitants;

(17) Any fourth class city with a population of more than four thousand three hundred but less than four thousand five hundred inhabitants located in a county of the third classification without a township form of government with a population greater than sixteen thousand but less than sixteen thousand two hundred inhabitants;

(18) Any fourth class city with a population of more than two thousand four hundred but less than two thousand six hundred inhabitants located in a county of the first classification without a charter form of government with a population of more than fifty-five thousand but less than sixty thousand inhabitants;

(19) Any fourth class city with a population of more than two thousand five hundred but less than two thousand six hundred inhabitants located in a county of the third classification with a population of more than nineteen thousand one hundred but less than nineteen thousand two hundred inhabitants;

(20) Any county of the third classification without a township form of government with a population greater than sixteen thousand but less than sixteen thousand two hundred inhabitants;

(21) Any county of the second classification with a population of more than forty-four thousand but less than fifty thousand inhabitants;

(22) Any third class city with a population of more than nine thousand five hundred but less than nine thousand seven hundred inhabitants located in a county of the first classification without a charter form of government and with a population of more than one hundred ninety-eight thousand but less than one hundred ninety-eight thousand two hundred inhabitants;

(23) Any city of the fourth classification with more than five thousand two hundred but less than five thousand three hundred inhabitants located in a county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than twenty-four thousand five hundred but less than twenty-four thousand six hundred inhabitants;

(24) Any third class city with a population of more than nineteen thousand nine hundred but less than twenty thousand in a county of the first classification without a charter form of government and with a population of more than one hundred ninety-eight thousand but less than one hundred ninety-eight thousand two hundred inhabitants;

(25) Any city of the fourth classification with more than two thousand six hundred but less than two thousand seven hundred inhabitants located in any county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than fifteen thousand three hundred but less than fifteen thousand four hundred inhabitants;

(26) Any county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than

fourteen thousand nine hundred but less than fifteen thousand inhabitants;

(27) Any city of the fourth classification with more than five thousand four hundred but fewer than five thousand five hundred inhabitants and located in more than one county;

(28) Any city of the fourth classification with more than six thousand three hundred but fewer than six thousand five hundred inhabitants and located in more than one county through the creation of a tourism district which may include, in addition to the geographic area of such city, the area encompassed by the portion of the school district, located within a county of the first classification with more than ninety-three thousand eight hundred but fewer than ninety-three thousand nine hundred inhabitants, having an average daily attendance for school year 2005-06 between one thousand eight hundred and one thousand nine hundred;

(29) Any city of the fourth classification with more than seven thousand seven hundred but less than seven thousand eight hundred inhabitants located in a county of the first classification with more than ninety-three thousand eight hundred but less than ninety-three thousand nine hundred inhabitants;

(30) Any city of the fourth classification with more than two thousand nine hundred but less than three thousand inhabitants located in a county of the first classification with more than seventy-three thousand seven hundred but less than seventy-three thousand eight hundred inhabitants;

(31) Any city of the third classification with more than nine thousand three hundred but less than nine thousand four hundred inhabitants;

(32) Any city of the fourth classification with more than three thousand eight hundred but fewer than three thousand nine hundred inhabitants and located in any county of the first classification with more than thirty-nine thousand seven hundred but fewer than thirty-nine thousand eight hundred inhabitants;

(33) Any city of the fourth classification with more than one thousand eight hundred but fewer than one thousand nine hundred inhabitants and located in 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;

(34) Any county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than twelve thousand one hundred but fewer than twelve thousand two hundred inhabitants;

(35) Any city of the fourth classification with more than three thousand eight hundred but fewer than four thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county; provided, however, that motels owned by not-for-profit organizations are exempt;

(36) Any city of the fourth classification with more than five thousand but fewer than five thousand five hundred inhabitants and located in any county with a charter form of government and with more than two hundred thousand but fewer than three hundred fifty thousand inhabitants; [or]

(37) Any city with more than four thousand but fewer than five thousand five hundred inhabitants and located in any county of the fourth classification with more than thirty thousand but fewer than forty-two thousand inhabitants;

(38) Any city of the third classification with more than nine thousand but fewer than ten thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county; or

(39) Any city of the third classification with more than two thousand one hundred but fewer than

two thousand four hundred inhabitants and partially located in any county of the third classification with a township form of government and with more than twelve thousand but fewer than fourteen thousand inhabitants.

2. The governing body of any city or county listed in subsection 1 of this section may impose a tax on the charges for all sleeping rooms paid by the transient guests of hotels, motels, bed and breakfast inns, and campgrounds and any docking facility that rents slips to recreational boats that are used by transients for sleeping, which shall be at least two percent but not more than five percent per occupied room per night, except that such tax shall not become effective unless the governing body of the city or county submits to the voters of the city or county at a state general, primary, or special election, a proposal to authorize the governing body of the city or county to impose a tax pursuant to the provisions of this section and section 67.1362. The tax authorized by this section and section 67.1362 shall be in addition to any charge paid to the owner or operator and shall be in addition to any and all taxes imposed by law and the proceeds of such tax shall be used by the city or county solely for funding the promotion of tourism. Such tax shall be stated separately from all other charges and taxes.”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 2, Section 92.117, Line 21, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“94.834. 1. The governing body of any city of the third classification with more than twelve thousand four hundred but less than twelve thousand five hundred inhabitants, the governing body of any city of the fourth classification with more than two thousand three hundred but less than two thousand four hundred inhabitants and located in any county of the fourth classification with more than thirty-two thousand nine hundred but less than thirty-three thousand inhabitants, [and] the governing body of any city of the fourth classification with more than one thousand six hundred but less than one thousand seven hundred inhabitants and located in any county of the fourth classification with more than twenty-three thousand seven hundred but less than twenty-three thousand eight hundred inhabitants, **and the governing body of any city of the fourth classification with more than eight thousand but fewer than nine thousand inhabitants and located partially in any county of the first classification with more than two hundred thousand but fewer than two hundred sixty thousand inhabitants and partially in any county of the first classification with more than eighty-three thousand but fewer than ninety-two thousand inhabitants and with a city of the fourth classification with more than four thousand five hundred but fewer than five thousand inhabitants as the county seat** may impose a tax on the charges for all sleeping rooms paid by the transient guests of hotels or motels situated in the city or a portion thereof, which shall be not more than five percent per occupied room per night, except that such tax shall not become effective unless the governing body of the city submits to the voters of the city at a state general or primary election a proposal to authorize the governing body of the city to impose a tax pursuant to this section. The tax authorized in this section shall be in addition to the charge for the sleeping room and all other taxes imposed by law, and the proceeds of such tax shall be used by the city solely for the promotion of tourism. Such tax shall be stated separately from all other charges and taxes.

2. The ballot of submission for the tax authorized in this section shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall (insert the name of the city) impose a tax on the charges for all sleeping rooms paid by the transient guests of hotels and motels situated in (name of city) at a rate of (insert rate of percent) percent for the sole purpose of promoting tourism?

☐ YES☐ NO

If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the question, then the tax shall become effective on the first day of the second calendar quarter following the calendar quarter in which the election was held. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to the question, then the tax authorized by this section shall not become effective unless and until the question is resubmitted pursuant to this section to the qualified voters of the city and such question is approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the city voting on the question.

3. As used in this section, “transient guests” means a person or persons who occupy a room or rooms in a hotel or motel for thirty-one days or less during any calendar quarter.

94.838. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:

(1) “Food”, all articles commonly used for food or drink, including alcoholic beverages, the provisions of chapter 311 notwithstanding;

(2) “Food establishment”, any café, cafeteria, lunchroom, or restaurant which sells food at retail;

(3) “Municipality”, any [village or fourth class city with more than two hundred but less than three hundred inhabitants and located in any county of the third classification with a township form of government and with more than twelve thousand five hundred but less than twelve thousand six hundred inhabitants] **city of the fourth class with more than one hundred sixty but fewer than one hundred eighty inhabitants and located in any county of the third classification with a township form of government and with more than twelve thousand but fewer than fourteen thousand inhabitants and with a city of the fourth classification with more than four thousand five hundred but fewer than five thousand inhabitants as the county seat;**

(4) “Transient guest”, a person or persons who occupy a room or rooms in a hotel or motel for thirty-one days or less during any calendar quarter.

2. The governing body of any municipality may impose, by order or ordinance:

(1) A tax, not to exceed six percent per room per night, on the charges for all sleeping rooms paid by the transient guests of hotels or motels situated in the municipality or a portion thereof; and

(2) A tax, not to exceed [two] **six** percent, on the gross receipts derived from the retail sales of food by every person operating a food establishment in the municipality.

The taxes shall be imposed solely for [the purpose of funding the construction, maintenance, and operation of capital improvements] **general revenue purposes**. The order or ordinance shall not become effective unless the governing body of the municipality submits to the voters of the municipality at a state general or primary election a proposal to authorize the governing body of the municipality to impose taxes under this section. The taxes authorized in this section shall be in addition to the charge for the sleeping room, the retail sales of food at a food establishment, and all other taxes imposed by law, and shall be stated separately from all other charges and taxes.

3. The ballot of submission for the taxes authorized in this section shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall _____ (insert the name of the municipality) impose a tax on the charges for all retail sales

of food at a food establishment situated in _____ (name of municipality) at a rate of _____ (insert rate of percent) percent, and for all sleeping rooms paid by the transient guests of hotels and motels situated in _____ (name of municipality) at a rate of _____ (insert rate of percent) percent, solely for the purpose of [funding the construction, maintenance, and operation of capital improvements] **increasing general revenue funds?**

☐ YES

☐ NO

If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the question, then the taxes shall become effective on the first day of the second calendar quarter after the director of revenue receives notice of the adoption of the taxes. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to the question, then the taxes shall not become effective unless and until the question is resubmitted under this section to the qualified voters and such question is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the question.

4. Any tax on the retail sales of food imposed under this section shall be administered, collected, enforced, and operated as required in section 32.087, and any transient guest tax imposed under this section shall be administered, collected, enforced, and operated by the municipality imposing the tax. All revenue generated by the tax shall be deposited in a special trust fund and shall be used solely for the designated purposes. If the tax is repealed, all funds remaining in the special trust fund shall continue to be used solely for the designated purposes. Any funds in the special trust fund which are not needed for current expenditures may be invested in the same manner as other funds are invested. Any interest and moneys earned on such investments shall be credited to the fund.

5. Once the initial bonds, if any, have been satisfied, then the governing body of any municipality that has adopted the taxes authorized in this section may submit the question of repeal of the taxes to the voters on any date available for elections for the municipality. The ballot of submission shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall _____ (insert the name of the municipality) repeal the taxes imposed at the rates of _____ (insert rate of percent) and _____ (insert rate of percent) percent for the purpose of [funding the construction, maintenance, and operation of capital improvements] **increasing general revenue funds?**

☐ YES

☐ NO

If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal are in favor of repeal, that 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 this section shall remain effective until the question is resubmitted under this section to the qualified voters, and the repeal is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the question.

6. Once the initial bonds, if any, have been satisfied, then, whenever the governing body of any municipality that has adopted the taxes authorized in this section receives a petition, signed by ten percent of the registered voters of the municipality voting in the last gubernatorial election, calling for an election to repeal the taxes imposed under this section, the governing body shall submit to the voters of the municipality a proposal to repeal the taxes. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the repeal, that 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 shall remain effective until the question is resubmitted under this section to the qualified voters and the repeal is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the question.

94.842. 1. The governing body of any home rule city with more than one hundred fifty-five thousand but fewer than two hundred thousand inhabitants may impose a tax on the charges for all sleeping rooms paid by the transient guests of hotels or motels situated in the city, which shall not be more than two and one-half percent per occupied room per night. Such tax shall only become effective if the governing body of the city submits a proposal to the voters of the city at a general election that authorizes the governing body of the city to impose a tax under the provisions of this section and the voters approve such proposal. The tax authorized under this section shall be in addition to the charge for a sleeping room and shall be in addition to any and all taxes imposed by law. The revenue of such tax shall be used solely for capital improvements that can be demonstrated to increase the number of overnight visitors. Such tax shall be stated separately from all other charges and taxes.

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

Shall the city of _____ levy a tax of ____ percent on each sleeping room occupied and rented by transient guests of hotels and motels located in the city, whose revenue shall be dedicated to capital improvements to increase tourism?

☐ YES

☐ NO

If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the proposal, the tax shall become effective on the first day of the calendar quarter following the calendar quarter in which the election is held. If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal by the qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to the proposal, the governing body for the city shall have no power to impose the tax authorized by this section unless and until the governing body of the city again submits the proposal to the qualified voters of the city and such proposal is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon.

3. After the approval of a proposal but before the effective date of a tax authorized under this section, the city shall adopt one of the following provisions for the collection and administration of the tax:

(1) The city may adopt rules and regulations for the internal collection of such tax by the city officers usually responsible for collection and administration of city taxes; or

(2) The city may enter into an agreement with the director of revenue for the purpose of collecting the tax authorized under this section. If a city enters into an agreement with the director of revenue for the collection of the tax authorized in this section, the director shall perform all functions incident to the administration, collection, enforcement, and operation of such tax, and the director of revenue shall collect the additional tax authorized under this section. The tax authorized under this section shall be collected and reported upon such forms and under such administrative rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the director of revenue, and the director of revenue may retain up to one percent for cost of collection.

4. The city shall post on the official city website information about the tax including, but not limited to, the rate imposed and the capital improvements for which the revenue has been or will be used.

5. As used in this section, “transient guests” means a person or persons who occupy a room or rooms in a hotel, motel, or tourist court for less than thirty-one consecutive days.

94.1014. 1. (1) The governing body of any city of the fourth classification with more than three thousand seven hundred but fewer than four thousand inhabitants and located in any county of the first classification with more than one hundred fifty thousand but fewer than two hundred thousand inhabitants may impose a tax on the charges for all sleeping rooms paid by the transient guests of hotels or motels situated in the city or a portion thereof. The tax shall not be more than five percent per occupied room per night.

(2) The tax shall not become effective unless the governing body of the city, on a general election day not earlier than the 2022 general election, submits to the voters of the city a proposal to authorize the city to impose a tax under this section and the voters approve the tax.

(3) The tax shall be in addition to the charge for the sleeping room and all other taxes imposed by law. The tax shall be stated separately from all other charges and taxes.

(4) The proceeds of the tax shall be used by the city for the promotion of tourism; growth of the region; economic development purposes; and public safety purposes including, but not limited to, equipment expenditures, employee salaries and benefits, and facilities for police, firefighters, or emergency medical providers.

2. The ballot language for authorization of the tax shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall _____ (name of the city) impose a tax on the charges for all sleeping rooms paid by the transient guests of hotels and motels situated in _____ (name of the city) at a rate of _____ percent for the promotion of tourism, growth of the region, economic development, and public safety?

☐ **YES**

☐ **NO**

If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal by qualified voters approve the proposal, the tax shall become effective on the first day of the second calendar quarter following the election. If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal by qualified voters oppose the proposal, the tax shall not become effective unless and until the proposal is again submitted to the voters of the city and is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon.

3. The governing body of any city authorized to levy a sales tax pursuant to this section shall include information on the city’s website on the tax rate and the purposes for which the tax is levied.

4. As used in this section, “transient guest” means any person who occupies a room or rooms in a hotel or motel for thirty-one days or less during any calendar quarter.”; and

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 12

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 365, Page 10, Section 143.171, Line 43, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“620.1039. 1. As used in this section, the [term] following terms shall mean:

(1) “Additional qualified research expenses”, the difference between qualified research expenses,

as certified by the director of economic development, incurred in a tax year subtracted by the average of the taxpayer's qualified research expenses incurred in the three immediately preceding tax years;

(2) "Minority business enterprise", a business that is:

(a) A sole proprietorship owned and controlled by a minority;

(b) A partnership or joint venture owned and controlled by minorities in which at least fifty-one percent of the ownership interest is held by minorities and the management and daily business operations of which are controlled by one or more of the minorities who own it; or

(c) A corporation or other entity whose management and daily business operations are controlled by one or more minorities who own it and that is at least fifty-one percent owned by one or more minorities or, if stock is issued, at least fifty-one percent of the stock is owned by one or more minorities;

(3) "Missouri qualified research and development equipment", tangible personal property that has not previously been used in this state for any purpose and is acquired by the purchaser for the purpose of research and development activities devoted to experimental or laboratory research and development for new products, new uses of existing products, or improving or testing existing products;

(4) "Qualified research expenses", for expenses within this state, the same meaning as prescribed in 26 U.S.C. 41;

(5) "Small business", a corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship or other business entity, including its affiliates, that:

(a) Is independently owned and operated; and

(b) Employs fifty or fewer full-time employees;

(6) "Taxpayer" [means], an individual, a partnership, or any charitable organization which is exempt from federal income tax and whose Missouri unrelated business taxable income, if any, would be subject to the state income tax imposed under chapter 143, or a corporation as described in section 143.441 or 143.471, or section 148.370[, and the term "qualified research expenses" has the same meaning as prescribed in 26 U.S.C. 41];

(7) "Women's business enterprise", a business that is:

(a) A sole proprietorship owned and controlled by a woman;

(b) A partnership or joint venture owned and controlled by women in which at least fifty-one percent of the ownership interest is held by women and the management and daily business operations of which are controlled by one or more of the women who own it; or

(c) A corporation or other entity whose management and daily business operations are controlled by one or more women who own it and that is at least fifty-one percent owned by women or, if stock is issued, at least fifty-one percent of the stock is owned by one or more women.

2. (1) For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2001, and ending before January 1, 2005, the director of the department of economic development may authorize a taxpayer to receive a tax credit against the tax otherwise due pursuant to chapter 143, or chapter 148, other than the taxes withheld pursuant to

sections 143.191 to 143.265, in an amount up to six and one-half percent of the excess of the taxpayer's qualified research expenses, as certified by the director of the department of economic development, within this state during the taxable year over the average of the taxpayer's qualified research expenses within this state over the immediately preceding three taxable years; except that, no tax credit shall be allowed on that portion of the taxpayer's qualified research expenses incurred within this state during the taxable year in which the credit is being claimed, to the extent such expenses exceed two hundred percent of the taxpayer's average qualified research expenses incurred during the immediately preceding three taxable years.

(2) For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, the director of economic development may authorize a taxpayer to receive a tax credit against the tax otherwise due under chapters 143 and 148, other than the taxes withheld under sections 143.191 to 143.265 in an amount equal to the greater of:

(a) Fifteen percent of the taxpayer's additional qualified research expenses; or

(b) If such qualified research expenses relate to research conducted in conjunction with a public or private college or university located in this state, twenty percent of the taxpayer's additional qualified research expenses.

However, in no case shall a tax credit be allowed for any portion of qualified research expenses that exceed two hundred percent of the taxpayer's average qualified research expenses incurred during the three immediately preceding tax years.

3. The director of economic development shall prescribe the manner in which the tax credit may be applied for. The tax credit authorized by this section may be claimed by the taxpayer to offset the tax liability imposed by chapter 143 or chapter 148 that becomes due in the tax year during which such qualified research expenses were incurred. **For tax years ending before January 1, 2005,** where the amount of the credit exceeds the tax liability, the difference between the credit and the tax liability may only be carried forward for the next five succeeding taxable years or until the full credit has been claimed, whichever first occurs. **For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, where the amount of the credit exceeds the tax liability, the difference between the credit and the tax liability may only be carried forward for the next twelve succeeding tax years or until the full credit has been claimed, whichever occurs first.** The application for tax credits authorized by the director pursuant to subsection 2 of this section shall be made no later than the end of the taxpayer's tax period immediately following the tax period for which the credits are being claimed.

4. **(1)** Certificates of tax credit issued pursuant to this section may be transferred, sold or assigned by filing a notarized endorsement thereof with the department which names the transferee and the amount of tax credit transferred. The director of economic development may allow a taxpayer to transfer, sell or assign up to forty percent of the amount of the certificates of tax credit issued to and not claimed by such taxpayer pursuant to this section during any tax year commencing on or after January 1, 1996, and ending not later than December 31, 1999. Such taxpayer shall file, by December 31, 2001, an application with the department which names the transferee, the amount of tax credit desired to be transferred, and a certification that the funds received by the applicant as a result of the transfer, sale or assignment of the tax credit shall be expended within three years at the state university for the sole purpose of conducting research activities agreed upon by the department, the taxpayer and the state university. Failure to expend such funds in the manner prescribed pursuant to this section shall cause the applicant to be subject to the provisions of section 620.017.

(2) Tax credits provided under this program may be transferred, sold, or assigned by filing a notarized endorsement thereof with the department that names the transferee, the amount of tax credit transferred, and the value received for the credit, as well as any other information reasonably requested by the department. For a taxpayer with flow-through tax treatment to its members, partners, or shareholders, the tax credit shall be allowed to members, partners, or shareholders in proportion to their share of ownership on the last day of the taxpayer's tax period.

5. [No rule or portion of a rule promulgated under the authority of this section shall become effective unless it has been promulgated pursuant to the provisions of chapter 536. All rulemaking authority delegated prior to June 27, 1997, is of no force and effect and repealed; however, nothing in this section shall be interpreted to repeal or affect the validity of any rule filed or adopted prior to June 27, 1997, if such rule complied with the provisions of chapter 536. The provisions of this section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536, including the ability to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule or portion of a rule, are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the purported grant of rulemaking authority and any rule so proposed and contained in the order of rulemaking shall be invalid and void.] **Purchases of Missouri qualified research and development equipment are hereby specifically exempted from all state and local sales and use tax including, but not limited to, sales and use tax authorized or imposed under section 32.085 and chapter 144.**

6. The department may adopt such rules, statements of policy, procedures, forms, and guidelines as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of sections 620.1039. 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, 2021, shall be invalid and void.

7. (1) For tax years ending before January 1, 2005, the aggregate of all tax credits authorized pursuant to this section shall not exceed nine million seven hundred thousand dollars in any year.

(2) (a) For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, the aggregate of all tax credits authorized under this section shall not exceed ten million dollars in any year.

(b) Five million dollars of such ten million dollars shall be reserved for minority business enterprises, women's business enterprises, and small businesses. Any reserved amount not issued or awarded to a minority business enterprise, women's business enterprise, or small business by November first of the tax year may be issued to any taxpayer otherwise eligible for a tax credit under this section.

(c) No single taxpayer shall be issued or awarded more than three hundred thousand dollars in tax credits under this section in any year.

(d) In the event that total eligible claims for credits received in a calendar year exceed the annual cap, each eligible claimant shall be issued credits based upon a pro-rata basis, given that all new businesses, defined as a business less than five years old, are issued full tax credits first.

[7. For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2005, no tax credits shall be approved, awarded,

or issued to any person or entity claiming any tax credit under this section.]

8. Under section 23.253 of the Missouri sunset act:

(1) The provisions of the program authorized under this section shall automatically sunset December thirty-first, six years after the effective date of this section;

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

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

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

Emergency Clause Defeated.

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 SS for SCS for SB 57.

With House Amendment No. 1.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 57, Page 3, Section 590.1922, Line 66, by inserting after said section and line the following:

“590.502. 1. For purposes of this section, the following shall mean:

(1) “Administering authority”, any individual or body authorized by a law enforcement agency to hear and make final decisions regarding appeals of disciplinary actions issued by such agency;

(2) “Color of law”, any act by a law enforcement officer, whether on duty or off duty, that is performed in furtherance of his or her sworn duty to enforce laws and to protect and serve the public;

(3) “Economic loss”, any economic loss including, but not limited to, loss of overtime accrual, overtime income, sick time accrual, sick time, secondary employment income, holiday pay, and vacation pay;

(4) “Good cause”, sufficient evidence or facts that would support a party’s request for extensions of time or any other requests seeking accommodations outside the scope of the rules set out herein;

(5) “Law enforcement officer”, any commissioned peace officer with the power to arrest for a violation of the criminal code who is employed by any unit of the state or any county, charter county, city, charter city, municipality, district, college, university, or any other political subdivision or is employed by the board of police commissioners as defined in chapter 84. “Law enforcement officer” shall not include any officer who is the highest ranking officer in the law enforcement agency.

2. Whenever a law enforcement officer is under administrative investigation or is subjected to administrative questioning that the officer reasonably believes could lead to disciplinary action,

demotion, dismissal, transfer, or placement on a status that could lead to economic loss, the investigation or questioning shall be conducted under the following conditions:

(1) The law enforcement officer who is the subject of the investigation shall be informed, in writing, of the existence and nature of the alleged violation and the individuals who will be conducting the investigation. Notice shall be provided to the officer along with a copy of the complaint at least twenty-four hours prior to any interrogation or interview of the officer;

(2) Any person, including members of the same agency or department as the officer under investigation, filing a complaint against a law enforcement officer shall have the complaint supported by a written statement outlining the complaint that includes the personal identifying information of the person filing the complaint. All personal identifying information shall be held confidential by the investigating agency;

(3) When a law enforcement officer is questioned or interviewed regarding matters pertaining to his or her law enforcement duties or actions taken within the scope of his or her employment, such questioning shall be conducted for a reasonable length of time and only while the officer is on duty unless reasonable circumstances exist that necessitate questioning the officer while he or she is off duty;

(4) Any interviews or questioning shall be conducted at a secure location at the agency that is conducting the investigation or at the place where the officer reports to work, unless the officer consents to another location;

(5) Law enforcement officers shall be questioned by up to two investigators and shall be informed of the name, rank, and command of the investigator or investigators conducting the investigation; except that, separate investigators shall be assigned to investigate alleged department policy violations and alleged criminal violations;

(6) Interview sessions shall be for a reasonable period of time. There shall be times provided for the officer to allow for such personal necessities and rest periods as are reasonably necessary;

(7) Prior to an interview session, the investigator or investigators conducting the investigation shall advise the law enforcement officer of the rule set out in *Garrity v. New Jersey*, 385 U.S. 493 (1967), specifically that the law enforcement officer is being ordered to answer questions under threat of disciplinary action and that the officer's answers to the questions will not be used against the officer in criminal proceedings;

(8) Law enforcement officers shall not be threatened, harassed, or promised rewards to induce them into answering any question; except that, law enforcement officers may be compelled by their employer to give protected *Garrity* statements to an investigator under the direct control of the employer, but such compelled statements shall not be used or derivatively used against the officer in any aspect of a criminal case brought against the officer;

(9) Law enforcement officers under investigation are entitled to have an attorney or any duly authorized representative present during any questioning that the law enforcement officer reasonably believes may result in disciplinary action. The attorney or representative shall be permitted to confer with the officer but shall not unduly disrupt or interfere with the interview. The questioning shall be suspended for a period of up to twenty-four hours if the officer requests representation;

(10) Prior to the law enforcement officer being interviewed, the officer and his or her attorney or representative shall have the opportunity to review the complaint;

(11) The law enforcement agency conducting the investigation shall have ninety days from receipt of a citizen complaint to complete such investigation. The agency shall determine the disposition of the complaint and render a disciplinary decision, if any, within ninety days. The agency may, for good cause, petition the administering authority overseeing the administration of discipline for an extension of time to complete the investigation. If the administering authority finds the agency has shown good cause for the granting of an extension of time to complete the investigation, the administering authority shall grant an extension of up to sixty days. The agency is limited to two extensions per investigation; except that, if there is an ongoing criminal investigation there shall be no limitation on the amount of sixty-day extensions. For good cause shown, the internal investigation may be tolled until the conclusion of a concurrent criminal investigation arising out of the same alleged conduct. Absent consent from the officer being investigated, the administering authority overseeing the administration of discipline shall set the matter for hearing and shall provide notice of the hearing to the law enforcement officer under investigation. The officer shall have the right to attend the hearing and to present evidence and arguments against extension;

(12) Within five days of the conclusion of the administrative investigation, the investigator shall inform the officer, in writing, of the investigative findings and any recommendation for further action, including discipline;

(13) A complete record of the administrative investigation shall be kept by the law enforcement agency conducting such investigation. Upon completion of the investigation, a copy of the entire record, including, but not limited to, audio, video, and transcribed statements, shall be provided to the officer or the officer's representative within five business days of the officer's written request. The agency may request a protective order to redact all personal identifying witness information; and

(14) All records compiled as a result of any investigation subject to the provisions of this section shall be held confidential and shall not be subject to disclosure under chapter 610, except by lawful subpoena or court order, by release approved by the officer, or as provided in section 590.070.

3. Law enforcement officers who are suspended without pay, demoted, terminated, transferred, or placed on a status resulting in economic loss shall be entitled to a full due process hearing. However, nothing in this section shall prohibit a law enforcement agency and the authorized bargaining representative for a law enforcement officer employed by that agency from reaching written agreements providing disciplinary procedures more favorable than those provided for this section. The components of the hearing shall include, at a minimum:

(1) The right to be represented by an attorney or other individual of their choice during the hearing;

(2) Seven days' notice of the hearing date and time;

(3) An opportunity to access and review documents, at least seven days in advance of the hearing, that are in the employer's possession and that were used as a basis for the disciplinary action;

(4) The right to refuse to testify at the hearing if the officer is concurrently facing criminal charges in connection with the same incident. A law enforcement officer's decision not to testify shall not result in additional internal charges or discipline;

(5) A complete record of the hearing shall be kept by the agency for purposes of appeal. The record shall be provided to the officer or his or her attorney upon written request;

(6) The entire record of the hearing shall remain confidential and shall not be subject to disclosure under chapter 610, except by lawful subpoena or court order.

4. Any decision, order, or action taken following the hearing shall be in writing and shall be accompanied by findings of fact. The findings shall consist of a concise statement upon each issue in the case. A copy of the decision or order accompanying findings and conclusions along with the written action and right of appeal, if any, shall be delivered or mailed promptly to the law enforcement officer or to the officer's attorney or representative of record.

5. Law enforcement officers shall have the opportunity to provide a written response to any adverse materials placed in their personnel file, and such written response shall be permanently attached to the adverse material.

6. Law enforcement officers shall have the right to compensation for any economic loss incurred during an investigation if the officer is found to have committed no misconduct.

7. Employers shall defend and indemnify law enforcement officers from and against civil claims made against them in their official and individual capacities if the alleged conduct arose in the course and scope of their obligations and duties as law enforcement officers. This includes any actions taken off duty if such actions were taken under color of law. In the event the law enforcement officer is convicted of, or pleads guilty to, criminal charges arising out of the same conduct, the employer shall no longer be obligated to defend and indemnify the officer in connection with related civil claims.

8. Law enforcement officers shall not be disciplined, demoted, dismissed, transferred, or placed on a status resulting in economic loss as a result of the assertion of their constitutional rights in any judicial proceeding, unless the officer admits to wrong-doing, in which case the provisions of this section shall not apply.

9. Any aggrieved law enforcement officer or authorized representative may seek judicial enforcement of the requirements of this section. Suits to enforce this section shall be brought in the circuit court for the county in which the law enforcement agency or governmental body has its principal place of business.

10. Upon a finding by a preponderance of the evidence that a law enforcement agency, governmental body, or member of same has violated any provision of this section, a court shall void any action taken in violation of this section. The court may also award the law enforcement officer the costs of bringing the suit including, but not limited to, attorneys' fees. A lawsuit for enforcement shall be brought within one year from which the violation is ascertainable.

11. Nothing in this section apply to any investigation or other action action by the director regarding a license issued by the director under this chapter.

12. A law enforcement agency that has substantially similar or greater procedures shall be deemed in compliance with this section.”; 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 Gannon, on behalf of the conference committee appointed to act with a like committee from the House on **HCS** for **SB 303**, moved that the following conference committee report be taken up, which motion prevailed.

**CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORT ON
HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
SENATE BILL NO. 303**

The Conference Committee appointed on House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 303, with House Amendment Nos. 1 and 2, begs leave to report that we, after free and fair discussion of the differences, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to the respective bodies as follows:

1. That the House recede from its position on House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 303, as amended;
2. That the Senate recede from its position on Senate Bill No. 303;
3. That the attached Conference Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 303 be Third Read and Finally Passed.

FOR THE SENATE:

/s/ Elaine Gannon
/s/ Paul Wieland
/s/ Mike Bernskotter
/s/ Doug Beck
/s/ Steve Roberts

FOR THE HOUSE:

/s/ Mike Henderson
/s/ Rudy Veit
/s/ Kurtis Gregory
/s/ Mark Ellebracht
/s/ Robert Sauls

Senator Gannon moved that the above conference committee report be adopted, which motion prevailed by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Arthur	Bean	Beck	Bernskoetter	Brattin	Burlison	Cierpiot
Crawford	Eigel	Eslinger	Gannon	Hegeman	Hoskins	Hough
Koenig	Luetkemeyer	May	Mosley	O’Laughlin	Onder	Razer
Rehder	Riddle	Rizzo	Roberts	Rowden	Schatz	Schupp
White	Wieland	Williams—31				

NAYS—Senator Moon—1

Absent—Senator Washington—1

Absent with leave—Senator Brown—1

Vacancies—None

On motion of Senator Gannon, **CCS** for **HCS** for **SB 303**, entitled:

**CONFERENCE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
SENATE BILL NO. 303**

An Act to repeal sections 287.170, 287.180, 287.220, 287.280, 287.480, and 287.715, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof six new sections relating to workers’ compensation.

Was read the 3rd time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Arthur	Bean	Beck	Bernskoetter	Brattin	Burlison	Cierpiot
Crawford	Eigel	Eslinger	Gannon	Hegeman	Hoskins	Hough
Koenig	Luetkemeyer	May	Mosley	O’Laughlin	Onder	Razer
Rehder	Riddle	Rizzo	Roberts	Rowden	Schatz	Schupp
Washington	White	Wieland	Williams—32			

NAYS—Senator Moon—1

Absent—Senators—None

Absent with leave—Senator Brown—1

Vacancies—None

The President declared the bill passed.

On motion of Senator Gannon, title to the bill was agreed to.

Senator Gannon moved that the vote by which the bill passed be reconsidered.

Senator Rowden moved that motion lay on the table, which motion prevailed.

Senator Eslinger, on behalf of the conference committee appointed to act with a like committee from the House on **HCS** for **SB 72**, moved that the following conference committee report be taken up, which motion prevailed.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORT ON
HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
SENATE BILL NO. 72

The Conference Committee appointed on House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 72, with House Amendment No. 1 to House Amendment No. 1, House Amendment No. 1 as amended, House Amendment No. 2, House Amendment Nos. 1 and 2 to House Amendment No. 3, House Amendment No. 3 as amended, House Amendment Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7, House Amendment No. 1 to House Amendment No. 8, House Amendment No. 8 as amended, House Amendment Nos. 1, 2, and 3 to House Amendment No. 9, House Amendment No. 9 as amended, House Amendment No. 10, House Amendment Nos. 1 and 2 to House Amendment No. 11, House Amendment No. 11 as amended, House Amendment Nos. 1 and 2 to House Amendment No. 12, House Amendment No. 12 as amended, House Amendment No. 1 to House Amendment No. 14, House Amendment No. 14 as amended, and House Amendment No. 17, begs leave to report that we, after free and fair discussion of the differences, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to the respective bodies as follows:

1. That the House recede from its position on House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 72, as amended;
2. That the Senate recede from its position on Senate Bill No. 72;
3. That the attached Conference Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill

No. 72 be Third Read and Finally Passed.

FOR THE SENATE:

/s/ Karla Eslinger
/s/ Sandy Crawford
/s/ Mike Bernskoetter
/s/ Greg Razer
/s/ Angela Mosley

FOR THE HOUSE:

/s/ Travis Smith (155)
/s/ Louis Riggs
/s/ Andrew McDaniel
/s/ Kimberly-Ann Collins
/s/ Rasheen Aldridge

Senator Eslinger moved that the above conference committee report be adopted, which motion prevailed by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Arthur	Bean	Bernskoetter	Brattin	Burlison	Cierpiot	Crawford
Eigel	Eslinger	Gannon	Hegeman	Hoskins	Hough	Koenig
Luetkemeyer	May	Moon	Mosley	O’Laughlin	Razer	Rehder
Riddle	Rizzo	Roberts	Rowden	Schatz	Schupp	Washington
White	Wieland	Williams—31				

NAYS—Senators—None

Absent—Senators

Beck Onder—2

Absent with leave—Senator Brown—1

Vacancies—None

On motion of Senator Eslinger, **CCS** for **HCS** for **SB 72**, entitled:

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
SENATE BILL NO. 72

An Act to amend chapters 9 and 10, RSMo, by adding thereto eleven new sections relating to state designations.

Was read the 3rd time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Arthur	Bean	Bernskoetter	Brattin	Burlison	Cierpiot	Crawford
Eigel	Eslinger	Gannon	Hegeman	Hoskins	Hough	Koenig
Luetkemeyer	May	Moon	Mosley	O’Laughlin	Razer	Rehder
Riddle	Rizzo	Roberts	Rowden	Schatz	Schupp	Washington
White	Wieland	Williams—31				

NAYS—Senators—None

Absent—Senators

Beck Onder—2

Absent with leave—Senator Brown—1

Vacancies—None

The President declared the bill passed.

On motion of Senator Eslinger, title to the bill was agreed to.

Senator Eslinger moved that the vote by which the bill passed be reconsidered.

Senator Rowden moved that motion lay on the table, which motion prevailed.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Senator Hough, Chairman of the Committee on Governmental Accountability and Fiscal Oversight, submitted the following reports:

Mr. President: Your Committee on Governmental Accountability and Fiscal Oversight, to which were referred **SS** for **SCS** for **HB 948**, **SS** for **SCS** for **HS** for **HB 432**, and **SS** for **HCS** for **HB 66**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the bills do pass.

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING

Senator White moved that **SS** for **SCS** for **HS** for **HB 432** be called from the Informal Calendar and again taken up for 3rd reading and final passage, which motion prevailed.

SS for **SCS** for **HS** for **HB 432** was read the 3rd time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Arthur	Bean	Beck	Bernskoetter	Cierpiot	Crawford	Eslinger
Gannon	Hegeman	Hough	Luetkemeyer	May	Mosley	Razer
Riddle	Rizzo	Roberts	Rowden	Schatz	Schupp	Washington
White	Wieland	Williams—24				

NAYS—Senators

Brattin	Burlison	Eigel	Hoskins	Koenig	Moon	O’Laughlin
Rehder—8						

Absent—Senator Onder—1

Absent with leave—Senator Brown—1

Vacancies—None

The President declared the bill passed.

The emergency clause was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Arthur	Bean	Beck	Bernskoetter	Cierpiot	Crawford	Eslinger
Gannon	Hegeman	Hough	Koenig	Luetkemeyer	May	Mosley
O’Laughlin	Razer	Riddle	Rizzo	Roberts	Rowden	Schatz
Schupp	Washington	White	Wieland	Williams—26		

NAYS—Senators

Brattin	Burlison	Eigel	Hoskins	Moon	Onder	Rehder—7
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Absent—Senators—None

Absent with leave—Senator Brown—1

Vacancies—None

On motion of Senator White, title to the bill was agreed to.

Senator White moved that the vote by which the bill passed be reconsidered.

Senator Rowden moved that motion lay on the table, which motion prevailed.

Senator Koenig moved that **SS** for **HCS** for **HB 66** be called from the Informal Calendar and again taken up for 3rd reading and final passage, which motion prevailed.

SS for **HCS** for **HB 66** was read the 3rd time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Arthur	Bean	Beck	Bernskoetter	Brattin	Burlison	Cierpiot
Crawford	Eigel	Eslinger	Gannon	Hegeman	Hoskins	Hough
Koenig	May	Moon	Mosley	O'Laughlin	Razer	Riddle
Rizzo	Roberts	Rowden	Schatz	Schupp	Washington	White
Wieland	Williams—30					

NAYS—Senator Rehder—1

Absent—Senators

Luetkemeyer	Onder—2
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Absent with leave—Senator Brown—1

Vacancies—None

The President declared the bill passed.

On motion of Senator Koenig, title to the bill was agreed to.

Senator Koenig moved that the vote by which the bill passed be reconsidered.

Senator Rowden moved that motion lay on the table, which motion prevailed.

PRIVILEGED MOTIONS

Senator Wieland moved that the Senate refuse to concur in **SB 365**, with **HCS**, 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 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 adopted the Conference Committee Report on **SS No. 2** for **SCS** for **HB 273**, as amended, and has taken up and passed **CCS** for **SS No. 2** for **SCS** for **HB 273**.

PRIVILEGED MOTIONS

Senator Riddle, on behalf of the conference committee appointed to act with a like committee from the House on **SS No. 2** for **SCS** for **HB 273** moved that the following conference committee report be taken up, which motion prevailed.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORT ON SENATE SUBSTITUTE NO. 2 FOR SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 273

The Conference Committee appointed on Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 273, with Senate Amendment No. 1, begs leave to report that we, after free and fair discussion of the differences, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to the respective bodies as follows:

1. That the Senate recede from its position on Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 273, as amended;
2. That the House recede from its position on House Bill No. 273;
3. That the attached Conference Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute No. 2 for Senate Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 273, be Third Read and Finally Passed.

FOR THE HOUSE:

/s/ Thomas Hannegan
/s/ Phil Christofanelli
/s/ Jeff Knight
/s/ Richard Brown
/s/ Patty Lewis

FOR THE SENATE:

/s/ Jeanie Riddle
/s/ Rick Brattin
/s/ Karla Eslinger
/s/ Lauren Arthur
/s/ Greg Razer

Senator Riddle moved that the above conference committee report be adopted, which motion prevailed by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Arthur	Bean	Beck	Bernskoetter	Brattin	Burlison	Cierpiot
Crawford	Eigel	Eslinger	Gannon	Hegeman	Hoskins	Hough
Koenig	Luetkemeyer	Mosley	O'Laughlin	Onder	Razer	Rehder
Riddle	Rizzo	Roberts	Rowden	Schatz	Schupp	Washington
White	Wieland	Williams—31				

NAYS—Senator Moon—1

Absent—Senator May—1

Absent with leave—Senator Brown—1

Vacancies—None

On motion of Senator Riddle, **CCS** for **SS No. 2** for **SCS** for **HB 273**, entitled:

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
SENATE SUBSTITUTE NO. 2 FOR
SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
HOUSE BILL NO. 273

An Act to repeal sections 324.009, 324.012, 324.200, 324.206, 327.011, 327.091, 327.101, 327.131, 327.191, 327.241, 327.612, 337.068, 338.010, 339.100, 339.150, 436.218, 436.224, 436.227, 436.230, 436.236, 436.242, 436.245, 436.248, 436.254, 436.257, 436.260, 436.263, and 436.266, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof thirty-one new sections relating to professional registration, with penalty provisions.

Was read the 3rd time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Arthur	Bean	Beck	Bernskoetter	Brattin	Burlison	Cierpiot
Crawford	Eigel	Eslinger	Gannon	Hegeman	Hoskins	Hough
Koenig	Luetkemeyer	Mosley	O'Laughlin	Onder	Razer	Rehder
Riddle	Rizzo	Roberts	Rowden	Schatz	Schupp	Washington
White	Wieland	Williams—31				

NAYS—Senator Moon—1

Absent—Senator May—1

Absent with leave—Senator Brown—1

Vacancies—None

The President declared the bill passed.

On motion of Senator Riddle, title to the bill was agreed to.

Senator Riddle moved that the vote by which the bill passed be reconsidered.

Senator Rowden moved that motion lay on the table, which motion prevailed.

Senator Koenig moved that the Senate refuse to concur in **SS** for **SB 22**, 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.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Senator Rowden, 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 **SS** for **SB 258**, begs leave to report that it has examined the same and finds that the bill has been duly enrolled and that the printed copies furnished the Senators are correct.

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING

Senator Rehder moved that **HS** for **HB 297**, with **SS** and **SA 1** (pending), be called from the Informal Calendar and again taken up for 3rd reading and final passage, which motion prevailed.

At the request of Senator Rehder, **SS** for **HS** for **HB 297** was withdrawn, rendering **SA 1** moot.

Senator Rehder offered **SS No. 2** for **HS** for **HB 297**, entitled:

SENATE SUBSTITUTE NO. 2 FOR
HOUSE SUBSTITUTE FOR
HOUSE BILL NO. 297

An Act to repeal sections 166.400, 166.410, 166.415, 166.420, 166.425, 166.435, 166.440, 166.456, 166.502, 172.020, 173.035, 173.1003, 174.450, 174.453, and 209.610, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof twenty new sections relating to institutions of higher education.

Senator Rehder moved that **SS No. 2** for **HS** for **HB 297** be adopted.

Senator Eslinger offered **SA 1**:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend Senate Substitute No. 2 for House Substitute for House Bill No. 297, Page 13, Section 166.502, Line 35, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“170.029. 1. The state board of education shall develop a statewide plan for career and technical education (CTE) that ensures sustainability, viability, and relevance by matching workforce needs with appropriate educational resources.

2. The state board of education, in consultation with the career and technical education advisory council as established in section 178.550, shall establish minimum requirements for a [career and technical education (CTE)] **CTE** certificate that a student can earn in addition to [his or her] **the student’s** high school graduation diploma. Students entering high school in school year 2017-18 and thereafter shall be eligible to earn a CTE certificate.

[2.] **3.** The [state board of education] **statewide plan** shall establish CTE requirements intended to provide students with the necessary technical employability skills to be prepared for an entry-level career in a technical field or additional training in a technical field. The provisions of this section shall not be considered a means for tracking students in order to impel students to particular vocational, career, or college paths. The state board of education shall work with local school districts to ensure that tracking does not occur. For purposes of this section, “tracking” means separating pupils by academic ability into groups for all subjects or certain classes and curriculum.

[3.] **4.** Each local school district shall determine the curriculum, programs of study, and course offerings based on the needs and interests of the students in the district **and meeting the requirements of the statewide plan**. As required by Missouri’s state plan for career education and the Missouri school improvement program, the state board of education shall work in cooperation with individual school districts to stipulate the minimum number of CTE offerings. Each local school district shall strive to offer programs of study that are economically feasible for students in the district. In establishing CTE offerings, the district may rely on standards, technical coursework, and skills assessments developed for industry-recognized certificates or credentials.

5. To enable school districts to offer CTE programs of study that are current with business and industry standards, the department of elementary and secondary education shall convene work groups from each program area to develop and recommend rigorous and relevant performance standards or course competencies for each program of study. The work groups shall include, but not be limited to, educators providing instruction in each CTE program area, advisors from each CTE program area from the department of elementary and secondary education, the department of higher education and workforce development, business and industry, and institutions of higher education. The department of elementary and secondary education shall develop written model curriculum frameworks relating to CTE program areas that may be used by school districts. The requirements of section 160.514 shall not apply to this section.

[4.] 6. No later than January 1, 2017, the department of elementary and secondary education shall develop a process for recognition of a school district's career and technical education program that offers a career and technical education certificate.

[5.] 7. The department of elementary and secondary education shall 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, 2016, shall be invalid and void.”; and

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

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

Senator Roberts offered **SA 2:**

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 2

Amend Senate Substitute No. 2 for House Substitute for House Bill No. 297, Page 24, Section 174.283, Line 4, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“174.285. Harris-Stowe State University is hereby designated and shall hereafter be operated as an institution with a statewide mission in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) for underrepresented and underresourced students.”; and

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

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

Senator Brattin offered **SA 3:**

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 3

Amend Senate Substitute No. 2 for House Substitute for House Bill No. 297, Page 3, Section 161.625, Line 52, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“162.441. 1. If any school district desires to be attached to a community college district organized under sections 178.770 to 178.890 or to one or more adjacent seven-director school districts for school purposes,

upon the receipt of a petition setting forth such fact, signed either by voters of the district equal in number to ten percent of those voting in the last school election at which school board members were elected or by a majority of the voters of the district, whichever is the lesser, the school board of the district desiring to be so attached shall submit the question to the voters **at a state general election**.

2. As an alternative to the procedure in subsection 1 of this section, a seven-director district may, by a majority vote of its board of education, propose a plan to the voters of the district **at a state general election** to attach the district to one or more adjacent seven-director districts and call an election upon the question of such plan.

3. As an alternative to the procedures in subsection 1 or 2 of this section, a community college district organized under sections 178.770 to 178.890 may, by a majority vote of its board of trustees, propose a plan to the voters of the school district **at a state general election** to attach the school district to the community college district, levy the tax rate applicable to the community college district at the time of the vote of the board of trustees, and call an election upon the question of such plan. **The community college proposing the annexation shall appear at a public meeting of the school district to which the annexation is being proposed to present the annexation proposal. The school board shall invite the community college to make this presentation at a regularly scheduled meeting no more than one hundred twenty days prior and no less than thirty days prior to the election to present the annexation proposal.** The tax rate applicable to the community college district shall not be levied as to the school district until the proposal by the board of trustees of the community college district has been approved by a majority vote of the voters of the school district at the election called for that purpose. The community college district shall be responsible for the costs associated with the election.

4. A plat of the proposed changes to all affected districts shall be published and posted with the notice of election.

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

Shall the _____ school district **become a part of and** be annexed to the _____ [school districts] **community college district** effective the _____ day of _____, _____? **If this proposition is approved, the overall tax levy in the school district will increase by the community college tax levy of \$_____ per \$100 of assessed valuation and all residents of the school district will be eligible for reduced community college tuition at the in-district rate.**

6. If a majority of the votes cast in the district proposing annexation favor annexation, the secretary shall certify the fact, with a copy of the record, to the board of the district and to the boards of the districts to which annexation is proposed; whereupon the boards of the seven-director districts to which annexation is proposed shall meet to consider the advisability of receiving the district or a portion thereof, and if a majority of all the members of each board favor annexation, the boundary lines of the seven-director school districts from the effective date shall be changed to include the district, and the board shall immediately notify the secretary of the district which has been annexed of its action.

7. Upon the effective date of the annexation, all indebtedness, property and money on hand belonging thereto shall immediately pass to the seven-director school district. If the district is annexed to more than one district, the provisions of sections 162.031 and 162.041 shall apply.

8. (1) The school board of any school district which has been attached to a community college district or to another seven-director school district pursuant to this section may submit to the voters at a state general election the question of whether to void any annexation completed pursuant to this section and to return the boundaries of such school district to those in existence prior to the annexation. The question shall be submitted in substantially the following form:

Shall the _____ school district void the annexation to the _____ community college district and return the boundaries of such school district to those in existence prior to the annexation?

(2) If a majority of the votes cast in the district proposing to void the annexation favor voiding the annexation, the secretary shall certify the fact, with a copy of the record, to the board of the district and to the boards of the districts to which the voiding the annexation is proposed. Upon the effective date of a proposal under this subsection, applicable property and money belonging to the school district shall immediately revert back to the school district.

(3) The provisions of this subsection shall only apply to districts attached pursuant to subsection 3 of this section.

(4) The provisions of this subsection shall expire on August 28, 2023.”; and

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

Senator Brattin moved that the above amendment be adopted.

Senator Crawford assumed the Chair.

Senator Brattin offered **SA 1 to SA 3:**

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO
SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 3

Amend Senate Amendment No. 3 to Senate Substitute No. 2 for House Substitute for House Bill No. 297, Page 3, Lines 79-92, by striking all of said lines from the amendment; and

Further amend said amendment, page 4, lines 93-106 by striking all of the underlined words on said lines.

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

Senator Hough offered **SA 2 to SA 3:**

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO
SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 3

Amend Senate Amendment No. 3 to Senate Substitute No. 2 for House Substitute for House Bill No. 297, Page 1, Line 13, by striking “state general” and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “**November**”; and further amend said amendment and page, line 17, by striking “state general” and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “**November**”; and further amend said amendment and page, line 25, by striking “state general” and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “**November**”.

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

Senator Brattin moved that **SA 3**, as amended, be adopted, which motion prevailed.

Senator Schupp offered **SA 4**, which was read:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 4

Amend Senate Substitute No. 2 for House Substitute for House Bill No. 297, Pages 23-24, Section 173.1352, by striking all of said section from the bill; and

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

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

Senator Rehder moved that **SS No. 2** for **HS** for **HB 297**, as amended, be adopted, which motion prevailed.

On motion of Senator Rehder, **SS No. 2** for **HS** for **HB 297**, as amended, was read the 3rd time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Arthur	Bean	Bernskoetter	Brattin	Burlison	Cierpiot	Crawford
Eigel	Eslinger	Gannon	Hegeman	Hoskins	Koenig	May
Moon	O’Laughlin	Razer	Rehder	Riddle	Rowden	Schatz
White	Wieland—23					

NAYS—Senators

Beck	Luetkemeyer	Mosley	Onder	Rizzo	Roberts	Schupp
Washington	Williams—9					

Absent—Senator Hough—1

Absent with leave—Senator Brown—1

Vacancies—None

The President declared the bill passed.

On motion of Senator Rehder, title to the bill was agreed to.

Senator Rehder moved that the vote by which the bill passed be reconsidered.

Senator Rowden moved that motion lay on the table, 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 **SCR 7**.

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 **SS** for **SCS** for **SBs 153** and **97**, entitled:

An Act to repeal sections 32.310, 67.2677, 67.2689, 143.011, 143.031, 143.131, 144.011, 144.014, 144.020, 144.049, 144.054, 144.140, 144.526, 144.605, 144.710, 144.757, 144.759, 144.1000, 144.1003,

144.1006, 144.1009, 144.1012, 144.1015, 287.245, and 320.300, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof twenty-six new sections relating to taxation, with penalty provisions and a delayed effective date for certain sections.

With House Amendment No. 1 to House Amendment No. 1 and House Amendment No. 1, as amended.

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO
HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend House Amendment No. 1 to House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill Nos. 153 and 97, Page 43, Lines 18-21, by deleting all of said lines and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

“Further amend said bill, Page 9-11, Sections 143.011 and 143.031, by deleting all of said sections and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

“143.011. 1. A tax is hereby imposed for every taxable year on the Missouri taxable income of every resident. The tax shall be determined by applying the tax table or the rate provided in section 143.021, which is based upon the following rates:

If the Missouri taxable income is:	The tax is:
Not over \$1,000.00	1 1/2% of the Missouri taxable income
Over \$1,000 but not over \$2,000	\$15 plus 2% of excess over \$1,000
Over \$2,000 but not over \$3,000	\$35 plus 2 1/2% of excess over \$2,000
Over \$3,000 but not over \$4,000	\$60 plus 3% of excess over \$3,000
Over \$4,000 but not over \$5,000	\$90 plus 3 1/2% of excess over \$4,000
Over \$5,000 but not over \$6,000	\$125 plus 4% of excess over \$5,000
Over \$6,000 but not over \$7,000	\$165 plus 4 1/2% of excess over \$6,000
Over \$7,000 but not over \$8,000	\$210 plus 5% of excess over \$7,000
Over \$8,000 but not over \$9,000	\$260 plus 5 1/2% of excess over \$8,000
Over \$9,000	\$315 plus 6% of excess over \$9,000

2. (1) Beginning with the 2017 calendar year, the top rate of tax under subsection 1 of this section may be reduced over a period of years. Each reduction in the top rate of tax shall be by one-tenth of a percent and no more than one reduction shall occur in a calendar year. No more than [five] **seven** reductions shall be made under this subsection. Reductions in the rate of tax shall take effect on January first of a calendar year and such reduced rates shall continue in effect until the next reduction occurs.

(2) A reduction in the rate of tax shall only occur if the amount of net general revenue collected in the previous fiscal year exceeds the highest amount of net general revenue collected in any of the three fiscal years prior to such fiscal year by at least one hundred fifty million dollars.

(3) Any modification of tax rates under this subsection shall only apply to tax years that begin on or after a modification takes effect.

(4) The director of the department of revenue shall, by rule, adjust the tax tables under subsection 1 of this section to effectuate the provisions of this subsection. The bracket for income subject to the top rate of tax shall be eliminated once the top rate of tax has been reduced to five and one-half percent, and the top

remaining rate of tax shall apply to all income in excess of the income in the second highest remaining income bracket.

(5) Provided that there shall be no reduction under this subsection in the 2024 calendar year. However, such reductions shall continue after the 2024 calendar year for subsequent calendar years.

3. (1) In addition to the rate reductions under subsection 2 of this section, beginning with the 2019 calendar year, the top rate of tax under subsection 1 of this section shall be reduced by four-tenths of one percent. Such reduction in the rate of tax shall take effect on January first of the 2019 calendar year.

(2) The modification of tax rates under this subsection shall only apply to tax years that begin on or after the date the modification takes effect.

(3) The director of the department of revenue shall, by rule, adjust the tax tables under subsection 1 of this section to effectuate the provisions of this subsection.

4. (1) In addition to the rate reductions under subsections 2 and 3 of this section, beginning with the 2024 calendar year, the top rate of tax under subsection 1 of this section shall be reduced by one-tenth of one percent.

(2) The modification of tax rates under this subsection shall apply only to tax years that begin on or after the date the modification takes effect.

(3) The director of the department of revenue shall, by rule, adjust the tax tables under subsection 1 of this section to effectuate the provisions of this subsection.

5. Beginning with the 2017 calendar year, the brackets of Missouri taxable income identified in subsection 1 of this section shall be adjusted annually by the percent increase in inflation. The director shall publish such brackets annually beginning on or after October 1, 2016. Modifications to the brackets shall take effect on January first of each calendar year and shall apply to tax years beginning on or after the effective date of the new brackets.

[5.] 6. As used in this section, the following terms mean:

(1) "CPI", the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers for the United States as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, or its successor index;

(2) "CPI for the preceding calendar year", the average of the CPI as of the close of the twelve month period ending on August thirty-first of such calendar year;

(3) "Net general revenue collected", all revenue deposited into the general revenue fund, less refunds and revenues originally deposited into the general revenue fund but designated by law for a specific distribution or transfer to another state fund;

(4) "Percent increase in inflation", the percentage, if any, by which the CPI for the preceding calendar year exceeds the CPI for the year beginning September 1, 2014, and ending August 31, 2015.

143.121. 1. The Missouri adjusted gross income of a resident individual shall be the"; and

Further amend said amendment Page 46, Lines 33-34, by deleting said lines and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Further amend said bill, Page 11, Section 143.131, Lines 1-12, by deleting all of said section and line

from the bill and inserting in lieu thereof the following:”;

Further amend said amendment Page 47, Line 20, by deleting all of said line and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

“accrued in the prior year.

143.177. 1. This section shall be known and may be cited as the “Missouri Working Family Tax Credit Act”.

2. For purposes of this section, the following terms shall mean:

(1) “Department”, the department of revenue;

(2) “Eligible taxpayer”, a resident individual with a filing status of single, head of household, widowed, or married filing combined who is subject to the tax imposed under chapter 143, excluding withholding tax imposed under sections 143.191 to 143.265, and who is allowed a federal earned income tax credit under 26 U.S.C. Section 32, as amended;

(3) “Tax credit”, a credit against the tax otherwise due under chapter 143, excluding withholding tax imposed under sections 143.191 to 143.265.

3. (1) Beginning with the 2023 calendar year, an eligible taxpayer shall be allowed a tax credit in an amount equal to a percentage of the amount such taxpayer would receive under the federal earned income tax credit as such credit existed under 26 U.S.C. Section 32 as of January 1, 2021, as provided pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection. The tax credit allowed by this section shall be claimed by such taxpayer at the time such taxpayer files a return and shall be applied against the income tax liability imposed by chapter 143 after reduction for all other credits allowed thereon. If the amount of the credit exceeds the tax liability, the difference shall not be refunded to the taxpayer and shall not be carried forward to any subsequent tax year.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subdivision (3) of this subsection, the percentage of the federal earned income tax credit to be allowed as a tax credit pursuant to subdivision (1) of this subsection shall be ten percent, which may be increased to twenty percent subject to the provisions of subdivision (3) of this subsection. The maximum percentage that may be claimed as a tax credit pursuant to this section shall be twenty percent of the federal earned income tax credit that may be claimed by such taxpayer. Any increase in the percentage that may be claimed as a tax credit shall take effect on January first of a calendar year and such percentage shall continue in effect until the next percentage increase occurs. An increase shall only apply to tax years that begin on or after the increase takes effect.

(3) The initial percentage to be claimed as a tax credit and any increase in the percentage that may be claimed pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection shall only occur if the amount of net general revenue collected in the previous fiscal year exceeds the highest amount of net general revenue collected in any of the three fiscal years prior to such fiscal year by at least one hundred fifty million dollars.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 32.057 to the contrary, the department shall determine whether any taxpayer filing a report or return with the department who did not apply for the credit authorized under this section may qualify for the credit and, if so, determines a taxpayer may qualify for the credit, shall notify such taxpayer of his or her potential eligibility. In making a

determination of eligibility under this section, the department shall use any appropriate and available data including, but not limited to, data available from the Internal Revenue Service, the U.S. Department of Treasury, and state income tax returns from previous tax years.

5. The department shall prepare an annual report containing statistical information regarding the tax credits issued under this section for the previous tax year, including the total amount of revenue expended, the number of credits claimed, and the average value of the credits issued to taxpayers whose earned income falls within various income ranges determined by the department.

6. The director of the department may promulgate rules and regulations to administer 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 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 the effective date of this section shall be invalid and void.

7. Tax credits authorized under this section shall not be subject to the requirements of sections 135.800 to 135.830.”; and”; and

Further amend said amendment, Page 58, Lines 6-30, by deleting all of said lines and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

“Section 1. 1. No later than the first week of November 2021 any county or municipality of this state that has enacted a use tax shall provide notice in the newspaper with the greatest circulation in such county or municipality and on any county or municipality website, provided such website exists, that certain purchases from out-of-state vendors will become subject to an expansion of the use tax as provided by state law. The notice shall be printed in the newspaper at least once per week, for two consecutive weeks. The notice shall include the rates of the use tax in the county or municipality and shall include general information on repealing a local use tax under section 144.761.

2. Nothing under subsection 1 of this section shall be construed to require that duplicate notices be published or to prevent any counties or municipalities from coordinating and collaborating in their notice efforts in order to maximize cost savings to taxpayers.”; and”; and

Further amend said amendment, Page 58, Lines 32-40, by deleting all of said line and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

“Further amend said bill, Page 43, Sections B and C, by deleting all of said sections and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

“Section B. The enactment of sections 143.177, 144.608, 144.637, 144.638, and 144.752 of Section A of this act; the repeal and reenactment of sections 143.011, 144.011, 144.014, 144.020, 144.049, 144.054, 144.140, 144.526, and 144.605 of Section A of this act; and the repeal of sections 144.710, 144.1000, 144.1003, 144.1006, 144.1009, 144.1012, and 144.1015 of Section A of this act shall become effective January 1, 2023.

Section C. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1.140 to the contrary, the provisions of sections 143.011, 143.177, 144.011, 144.014, 144.020, 144.049, 144.054, 144.140, 144.526, 144.605, 144.608,

144.637, 144.638, 144.752, and 1 of Section A of this act shall be nonseverable, and if any such provision is for any reason held to be invalid, such decision shall invalidate all of the remaining such provisions.

Section D. Because immediate action is necessary to protect the interests of taxpayers during the COVID-19 pandemic, sections 143.121 and 143.171 of section A of this act are deemed necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, welfare, peace, and safety, and are hereby declared to be an emergency act within the meaning of the constitution, and sections 143.121 and 143.171 of section A of this act shall be in full force and effect upon its passage and approval.”; and”; and

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for Senate Bill Nos. 153 and 97, Page 3, Section 32.310, Line 49, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“67.1401. 1. Sections 67.1401 to 67.1571 shall be known and may be cited as the “Community Improvement District Act”.

2. For the purposes of sections 67.1401 to 67.1571, the following words and terms mean:

(1) “Approval” or “approve”, for purposes of elections pursuant to sections 67.1401 to 67.1571, a simple majority of those qualified voters voting in the election;

(2) “Assessed value”, the assessed value of real property as reflected on the tax records of the county clerk of the county in which the property is located, or the collector of revenue if the property is located in a city not within a county, as of the last completed assessment;

(3) “Blighted area”, [an area which:

(a) By reason of the predominance of defective or inadequate street layout, insanitary or unsafe conditions, deterioration of site improvements, improper subdivision or obsolete platting, or the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes, or any combination of such factors, retards the provision of housing accommodations or constitutes an economic or social liability or a menace to the public health, safety, morals or welfare in its present condition and use; or

(b) Has been declared blighted or found to be a blighted area pursuant to Missouri law including, but not limited to, chapter 353, sections 99.800 to 99.865, or sections 99.300 to 99.715] **the same meaning as defined pursuant to section 99.805;**

(4) “Board”, if the district is a political subdivision, the board of directors of the district, or if the district is a not-for-profit corporation, the board of directors of such corporation;

(5) “Director of revenue”, the director of the department of revenue of the state of Missouri;

(6) “District”, a community improvement district, established pursuant to sections 67.1401 to 67.1571;

(7) “Election authority”, the election authority having jurisdiction over the area in which the boundaries of the district are located pursuant to chapter 115;

(8) “Municipal clerk”, the clerk of the municipality;

(9) “Municipality”, any city, village, incorporated town, or county of this state, or in any unincorporated

area that is located in any county with a charter form of government and with more than one million inhabitants;

(10) “Obligations”, bonds, loans, debentures, notes, special certificates, or other evidences of indebtedness issued by a district to carry out any of its powers, duties or purposes or to refund outstanding obligations;

(11) “Owner”, for real property, the individual or individuals or entity or entities who own a fee interest in real property that is located within the district or their legally authorized representative; for business organizations and other entities, the owner shall be deemed to be the individual which is legally authorized to represent the entity in regard to the district;

(12) “Per capita”, one head count applied to each individual, entity or group of individuals or entities having fee ownership of real property within the district whether such individual, entity or group owns one or more parcels of real property in the district as joint tenants, tenants in common, tenants by the entirety, tenants in partnership, except that with respect to a condominium created under sections 448.1-101 to 448.4-120, “per capita” means one head count applied to the applicable unit owners’ association and not to each unit owner;

(13) “Petition”, a petition to establish a district as it may be amended in accordance with the requirements of section 67.1421;

(14) “Qualified voters”,

(a) For purposes of elections for approval of real property taxes:

a. Registered voters; or

b. If no registered voters reside in the district, the owners of one or more parcels of real property which is to be subject to such real property taxes and is located within the district per the tax records for real property of the county clerk, or the collector of revenue if the district is located in a city not within a county, as of the thirtieth day prior to the date of the applicable election;

(b) For purposes of elections for approval of business license taxes or sales taxes:

a. Registered voters; or

b. If no registered voters reside in the district, the owners of one or more parcels of real property located within the district per the tax records for real property of the county clerk as of the thirtieth day before the date of the applicable election; and

(c) For purposes of the election of directors of the board, registered voters and owners of real property which is not exempt from assessment or levy of taxes by the district and which is located within the district per the tax records for real property of the county clerk, or the collector of revenue if the district is located in a city not within a county, of the thirtieth day prior to the date of the applicable election; and

(15) “Registered voters”, persons who reside within the district and who are qualified and registered to vote pursuant to chapter 115, pursuant to the records of the election authority as of the thirtieth day prior to the date of the applicable election.

67.1421. 1. Upon receipt of a proper petition filed with its municipal clerk, the governing body of the municipality in which the proposed district is located shall hold a public hearing in accordance with section

67.1431 and may adopt an ordinance to establish the proposed district.

2. A petition is proper if, based on the tax records of the county clerk, or the collector of revenue if the district is located in a city not within a county, as of the time of filing the petition with the municipal clerk, it meets the following requirements:

(1) It has been signed by property owners collectively owning more than fifty percent by assessed value of the real property within the boundaries of the proposed district;

(2) It has been signed by more than fifty percent per capita of all owners of real property within the boundaries of the proposed district; and

(3) It contains the following information:

(a) The legal description of the proposed district, including a map illustrating the district boundaries;

(b) The name of the proposed district;

(c) A notice that the signatures of the signers may not be withdrawn later than seven days after the petition is filed with the municipal clerk;

(d) A five-year plan stating a description of the purposes of the proposed district, the services it will provide, [the improvements] **each improvement** it will make [and] **from the list of allowable improvements under section 67.1461**, an estimate of the costs of these services and improvements to be incurred, **the anticipated sources of funds to pay the costs, and the anticipated term of the sources of funds to pay the costs**;

(e) A statement as to whether the district will be a political subdivision or a not-for-profit corporation and if it is to be a not-for-profit corporation, the name of the not-for-profit corporation;

(f) If the district is to be a political subdivision, a statement as to whether the district will be governed by a board elected by the district or whether the board will be appointed by the municipality, and, if the board is to be elected by the district, the names and terms of the initial board may be stated;

(g) If the district is to be a political subdivision, the number of directors to serve on the board;

(h) The total assessed value of all real property within the proposed district;

(i) A statement as to whether the petitioners are seeking a determination that the proposed district, or any legally described portion thereof, is a blighted area;

(j) The proposed length of time for the existence of the district, **which in the case of districts established after August 28, 2021, shall not exceed twenty-seven years from the adoption of the ordinance establishing the district unless the municipality extends the length of time under section 67.1481**;

(k) The maximum rates of real property taxes, and, business license taxes in the county seat of a county of the first classification without a charter form of government containing a population of at least two hundred thousand, that may be submitted to the qualified voters for approval;

(l) The maximum rates of special assessments and respective methods of assessment that may be proposed by petition;

(m) The limitations, if any, on the borrowing capacity of the district;

- (4) The signature block for each real property owner signing the petition shall be in substantially the following form and contain the following information:

Map and parcel number and assessed value of each tract of real property within the proposed district owned:

By executing this petition, the undersigned represents and warrants that he or she is authorized to execute this petition on behalf of the property owner named immediately above

COUNTY OF)

Before me personally appeared _____, to me personally known to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing instrument.

WITNESS my hand and official seal this day of (month), (year).

Notary Public

My Commission Expires: _____; and

(5) Alternatively, the governing body of any home rule city with more than four hundred thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county may file a petition to initiate the process to establish a

district in the portion of the city located in any county of the first classification with more than two hundred thousand but fewer than two hundred sixty thousand inhabitants containing the information required in subdivision (3) of this subsection; provided that the only funding methods for the services and improvements will be a real property tax.

3. Upon receipt of a petition the municipal clerk shall, within a reasonable time not to exceed ninety days after receipt of the petition, review and determine whether the petition substantially complies with the requirements of subsection 2 of this section. In the event the municipal clerk receives a petition which does not meet the requirements of subsection 2 of this section, the municipal clerk shall, within a reasonable time, return the petition to the submitting party by hand delivery, first class mail, postage prepaid or other efficient means of return and shall specify which requirements have not been met.

4. After the close of the public hearing required pursuant to subsection 1 of this section, the governing body of the municipality may adopt an ordinance approving the petition and establishing a district as set forth in the petition and may determine, if requested in the petition, whether the district, or any legally described portion thereof, constitutes a blighted area. If the petition was filed by the governing body of a municipality pursuant to subdivision (5) of subsection 2 of this section, after the close of the public hearing required pursuant to subsection 1 of this section, the petition may be approved by the governing body and an election shall be called pursuant to section 67.1422.

5. Amendments to a petition may be made which do not change the proposed boundaries of the proposed district if an amended petition meeting the requirements of subsection 2 of this section is filed with the municipal clerk at the following times and the following requirements have been met:

(1) At any time prior to the close of the public hearing required pursuant to subsection 1 of this section; provided that, notice of the contents of the amended petition is given at the public hearing;

(2) At any time after the public hearing and prior to the adoption of an ordinance establishing the proposed district; provided that, notice of the amendments to the petition is given by publishing the notice in a newspaper of general circulation within the municipality and by sending the notice via registered certified United States mail with a return receipt attached to the address of record of each owner of record of real property within the boundaries of the proposed district per the tax records of the county clerk, or the collector of revenue if the district is located in a city not within a county. Such notice shall be published and mailed not less than ten days prior to the adoption of the ordinance establishing the district;

(3) At any time after the adoption of any ordinance establishing the district a public hearing on the amended petition is held and notice of the public hearing is given in the manner provided in section 67.1431 and the governing body of the municipality in which the district is located adopts an ordinance approving the amended petition after the public hearing is held.

6. Upon the creation of a district, the municipal clerk shall report in writing the creation of such district to the Missouri department of economic development **and the state auditor**.

67.1451. 1. If a district is a political subdivision, the election and qualifications of members to the district's board of directors shall be in accordance with this section. If a district is a not-for-profit corporation, the election and qualification of members to its board of directors shall be in accordance with chapter 355.

2. (1) The district shall be governed by a board consisting of at least five but not more than thirty directors.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, each director shall, during his or her entire term[, be]:

[(1)] **(a) Be** at least eighteen years of age; [and

(2)] **(b) Be** either:

[(a)] **a.** An owner, as defined in section 67.1401, of real property or of a business operating within the district; or

[(b)] **b.** A registered voter residing within the district; and

[(3)] **(c) Satisfy** any other qualifications set forth in the petition establishing the district.

(3) In the case of districts established after August 28, 2021, if there are no registered voters in the district on the date the petition is filed, at least one director shall, during his or her entire term, be a person who:

(a) Resides within the municipality that established the district;

(b) Is qualified and registered to vote under chapter 115 according to the records of the election authority as of the thirtieth day prior to the date of the applicable election;

(c) Has no financial interest in any real property or business operating within the district; and

(d) Is not a relative within the second degree of consanguinity or affinity to an owner of real property or a business operating in the district.

(4) If there are fewer than five owners of real property located within a district, the board may be comprised of up to five legally authorized representatives of any of the owners of real property located within the district.

3. If the district is a political subdivision, the board shall be elected or appointed, as provided in the petition. **However, in the case of districts established after August 28, 2021, if the board is to be elected, the petition shall require at least one member of the board be appointed by the governing body of the municipality in the same manner as provided in this section for board appointments. The appointed board member shall serve a four-year term.**

4. If the board is to be elected, the procedure for election shall be as follows:

(1) The municipal clerk shall specify a date on which the election shall occur which date shall be a Tuesday and shall not be earlier than the tenth Tuesday, and shall not be later than the fifteenth Tuesday, after the effective date of the ordinance adopted to establish the district;

(2) The election shall be conducted in the same manner as provided for in section 67.1551, provided that the published notice of the election shall contain the information required by section 67.1551 for published notices, except that it shall state that the purpose of the election is for the election of directors, in lieu of the information related to taxes;

(3) Candidates shall pay the sum of five dollars as a filing fee and shall file not later than the second Tuesday after the effective date of the ordinance establishing the district with the municipal clerk a statement under oath that he or she possesses all of the qualifications set out in this section for a director. Thereafter, such candidate shall have his or her name placed on the ballot as a candidate for director;

(4) The director or directors to be elected shall be elected at large. The person receiving the most votes shall be elected to the position having the longest term; the person receiving the second highest votes shall be elected to the position having the next longest term and so forth. For any district formed prior to August 28, 2003, of the initial directors, one-half shall serve for a two-year term, one-half shall serve for a four-year term and if an odd number of directors are elected, the director receiving the least number of votes shall serve for a two-year term, until such director's successor is elected. For any district formed on or after August 28, 2003, for the initial directors, one-half shall serve for a two-year term, and one-half shall serve for the term specified by the district pursuant to subdivision (5) of this subsection, and if an odd number of directors are elected, the director receiving the least number of votes shall serve for a two-year term, until such director's successor is elected;

(5) Successor directors shall be elected in the same manner as the initial directors. The date of the election of successor directors shall be specified by the municipal clerk which date shall be a Tuesday and shall not be later than the date of the expiration of the stated term of the expiring director. Each successor director shall serve a term for the length specified prior to the election by the district, which term shall be at least three years and not more than four years, and shall continue until such director's successor is elected.

In the event of a vacancy on the board of directors, the remaining directors shall elect an interim director to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

5. If the petition provides that the board is to be appointed by the municipality, such appointments shall be made by the chief elected officer of the municipality with the consent of the governing body of the municipality. For any district formed prior to August 28, 2003, of the initial appointed directors, one-half of the directors shall be appointed to serve for a two-year term and the remaining one-half shall be appointed to serve for a four-year term until such director's successor is appointed; provided that, if there is an odd number of directors, the last person appointed shall serve a two-year term. For any district formed on or after August 28, 2003, of the initial appointed directors, one-half shall be appointed to serve for a two-year term, and one-half shall be appointed to serve for the term specified by the district for successor directors pursuant to this subsection, and if an odd number of directors are appointed, the last person appointed shall serve for a two-year term; provided that each director shall serve until such director's successor is appointed. Successor directors shall be appointed in the same manner as the initial directors and shall serve for a term of years specified by the district prior to the appointment, which term shall be at least three years and not more than four years.

6. If the petition states the names of the initial directors, those directors shall serve for the terms specified in the petition and successor directors shall be determined either by the above-listed election process or appointment process as provided in the petition.

7. Any director may be removed for cause by a two-thirds affirmative vote of the directors of the board. Written notice of the proposed removal shall be given to all directors prior to action thereon.

8. The board is authorized to act on behalf of the district, subject to approval of qualified voters as required in this section; except that, all official acts of the board shall be by written resolution approved by the board.

67.1461. 1. Each district shall have all the powers, except to the extent any such power has been limited by the petition approved by the governing body of the municipality to establish the district, necessary to carry out and effectuate the purposes and provisions of sections 67.1401 to 67.1571 including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) To adopt, amend, and repeal bylaws, not inconsistent with sections 67.1401 to 67.1571, necessary or convenient to carry out the provisions of sections 67.1401 to 67.1571;

(2) To sue and be sued;

(3) To make and enter into contracts and other instruments, with public and private entities, necessary or convenient to exercise its powers and carry out its duties pursuant to sections 67.1401 to 67.1571;

(4) To accept grants, guarantees and donations of property, labor, services, or other things of value from any public or private source;

(5) To employ or contract for such managerial, engineering, legal, technical, clerical, accounting, or other assistance as it deems advisable;

(6) To acquire by purchase, lease, gift, grant, bequest, devise, or otherwise, any real property within its boundaries, personal property, or any interest in such property;

(7) To sell, lease, exchange, transfer, assign, mortgage, pledge, hypothecate, or otherwise encumber or dispose of any real or personal property or any interest in such property;

(8) To levy and collect special assessments and taxes as provided in sections 67.1401 to 67.1571. However, no such assessments or taxes shall be levied on any property exempt from taxation pursuant to subdivision (5) of section 137.100. Those exempt pursuant to subdivision (5) of section 137.100 may voluntarily participate in the provisions of sections 67.1401 to 67.1571;

(9) If the district is a political subdivision, to levy real property taxes and business license taxes in the county seat of a county of the first classification containing a population of at least two hundred thousand, as provided in sections 67.1401 to 67.1571. However, no such assessments or taxes shall be levied on any property exempt from taxation pursuant to subdivisions (2) and (5) of section 137.100. Those exempt pursuant to subdivisions (2) and (5) of section 137.100 may voluntarily participate in the provisions of sections 67.1401 to 67.1571;

(10) If the district is a political subdivision, to levy sales taxes pursuant to sections 67.1401 to 67.1571;

(11) To fix, charge, and collect fees, rents, and other charges for use of any of the following:

(a) The district's real property, except for public rights-of-way for utilities;

(b) The district's personal property, except in a city not within a county; or

(c) Any of the district's interests in such real or personal property, except for public rights-of-way for utilities;

(12) To borrow money from any public or private source and issue obligations and provide security for the repayment of the same as provided in sections 67.1401 to 67.1571;

(13) To loan money as provided in sections 67.1401 to 67.1571;

(14) To make expenditures, create reserve funds, and use its revenues as necessary to carry out its powers or duties and the provisions and purposes of sections 67.1401 to 67.1571;

(15) To enter into one or more agreements with the municipality for the purpose of abating any public nuisance within the boundaries of the district including, but not limited to, the stabilization, repair or maintenance or demolition and removal of buildings or structures, provided that the municipality has

declared the existence of a public nuisance;

(16) Within its boundaries, to provide assistance to or to construct, reconstruct, install, repair, maintain, and equip any of the following public improvements:

(a) Pedestrian or shopping malls and plazas;

(b) Parks, lawns, trees, and any other landscape;

(c) Convention centers, arenas, aquariums, aviaries, and meeting facilities;

(d) Sidewalks, streets, alleys, bridges, ramps, tunnels, overpasses and underpasses, traffic signs and signals, utilities, drainage, water, storm and sewer systems, and other site improvements;

(e) Parking lots, garages, or other facilities;

(f) Lakes, dams, and waterways;

(g) Streetscape, lighting, benches or other seating furniture, trash receptacles, marquees, awnings, canopies, walls, and barriers;

(h) Telephone and information booths, bus stop and other shelters, rest rooms, and kiosks;

(i) Paintings, murals, display cases, sculptures, and fountains;

(j) Music, news, and child-care facilities; and

(k) Any other useful, necessary, or desired **public** improvement **specified in the petition or any amendment**;

(17) To dedicate to the municipality, with the municipality's consent, streets, sidewalks, parks, and other real property and improvements located within its boundaries for public use;

(18) Within its boundaries and with the municipality's consent, to prohibit or restrict vehicular and pedestrian traffic and vendors on streets, alleys, malls, bridges, ramps, sidewalks, and tunnels and to provide the means for access by emergency vehicles to or in such areas;

(19) Within its boundaries, to operate or to contract for the provision of music, news, child-care, or parking facilities, and buses, minibuses, or other modes of transportation;

(20) Within its boundaries, to lease space for sidewalk café tables and chairs;

(21) Within its boundaries, to provide or contract for the provision of security personnel, equipment, or facilities for the protection of property and persons;

(22) Within its boundaries, to provide or contract for cleaning, maintenance, and other services to public and private property;

(23) To produce and promote any tourism, recreational or cultural activity or special event in the district by, but not limited to, advertising, decoration of any public place in the district, promotion of such activity and special events, and furnishing music in any public place;

(24) To support business activity and economic development in the district including, but not limited to, the promotion of business activity, development and retention, and the recruitment of developers and businesses;

(25) To provide or support training programs for employees of businesses within the district;

(26) To provide refuse collection and disposal services within the district;

(27) To contract for or conduct economic, planning, marketing or other studies;

(28) To repair, restore, or maintain any abandoned cemetery on public or private land within the district;
and

(29) To partner with a telecommunications company or broadband service provider in order to construct or improve telecommunications facilities which shall be wholly owned and operated by the telecommunications company or broadband service provider, as the terms “telecommunications company” and “telecommunications facilities” are defined in section 386.020 and subject to the provisions of section 392.410, that are in an unserved or underserved area, as defined in section 620.2450. Before any facilities are improved or constructed as a result of this section, the area shall be certified as unserved or underserved by the director of broadband development within the department of economic development;

(30) To carry out any other powers set forth in sections 67.1401 to 67.1571.

2. Each district which is located in a blighted area or which includes a blighted area shall have the following additional powers:

(1) Within its blighted area, to contract with any private property owner to demolish and remove, renovate, reconstruct, or rehabilitate any building or structure owned by such private property owner; and

(2) To expend its revenues or loan its revenues pursuant to a contract entered into pursuant to this subsection, provided that the governing body of the municipality has determined that the action to be taken pursuant to such contract is reasonably anticipated to remediate the blighting conditions and will serve a public purpose.

3. Each district shall annually reimburse the municipality for the reasonable and actual expenses incurred by the municipality to establish such district and review annual budgets and reports of such district required to be submitted to the municipality; provided that, such annual reimbursement shall not exceed one and one-half percent of the revenues collected by the district in such year.

4. Nothing in sections 67.1401 to 67.1571 shall be construed to delegate to any district any sovereign right of municipalities to promote order, safety, health, morals, and general welfare of the public, except those such police powers, if any, expressly delegated pursuant to sections 67.1401 to 67.1571.

5. The governing body of the municipality establishing the district shall not decrease the level of publicly funded services in the district existing prior to the creation of the district or transfer the financial burden of providing the services to the district unless the services at the same time are decreased throughout the municipality, nor shall the governing body discriminate in the provision of the publicly funded services between areas included in such district and areas not so included.

6. All construction contracts entered into after August 28, 2021, in excess of five thousand dollars between the district and any private person, firm, or corporation shall be competitively bid and shall be awarded to the lowest and best bidder. Notice of the letting of the contracts shall be given in the manner provided by section 8.250.

67.1471. 1. The fiscal year for the district shall be the same as the fiscal year of the municipality.

2. No earlier than one hundred eighty days and no later than ninety days prior to the first day of each fiscal year, the board shall submit to the governing body of the city a proposed annual budget, setting forth expected expenditures, revenues, and rates of assessments and taxes, if any, for such fiscal year. The governing body may review and comment to the board on this proposed budget, but if such comments are given, the governing body of the municipality shall provide such written comments to the board no later than sixty days prior to the first day of the relevant fiscal year; such comments shall not constitute requirements but shall only be recommendations.

3. The board shall hold an annual meeting and adopt an annual budget no later than thirty days prior to the first day of each fiscal year.

4. Within one hundred twenty days after the end of each fiscal year, the district shall submit a report to the municipal clerk and the Missouri department of economic development [stating]. **The report shall state the services provided, revenues collected, and expenditures made by the district during such fiscal year[.]; state the dates the district adopted its annual budget, submitted its proposed annual budget to the municipality, and submitted its annual report to the municipal clerk; and include** copies of written resolutions approved by the board during the fiscal year. The municipal clerk shall retain this report as part of the official records of the municipality and shall also cause this report to be spread upon the records of the governing body.

5. The state auditor may audit a district in the same manner as the auditor may audit any agency of the state.

67.1481. 1. Each ordinance establishing a district shall set forth the term for the existence of such district which term may be defined as a minimum, maximum, or definite number of years, **but in the case of districts established after August 28, 2021, the term shall not exceed twenty-seven years except as provided under subsection 6 of this section.**

2. Upon receipt by the municipal clerk of a proper petition and after notice and a public hearing, any district may be terminated by ordinance adopted by the governing body of the municipality prior to the expiration of its term if the district has no outstanding obligations. A copy of such ordinance shall be given to the department of economic development.

3. A petition for the termination of a district is proper if:

(1) It names the district to be terminated;

(2) It has been signed by owners of real property collectively owning more than fifty percent by assessed value of real property within the boundaries of the district;

(3) It has been signed by more than fifty percent per capita of owners of real property within the boundaries of the district;

(4) It contains a plan for dissolution and distribution of the assets of the district; and

(5) The signature block signed by each petitioner is in the form set forth in subdivision (4) of subsection 2 of section 67.1421.

4. The public hearing required by this section shall be held and notice of such public hearing shall be given in the manner set forth in section 67.1431. The notice shall contain the following information:

(1) The date, time and place of the public hearing;

(2) A statement that a petition requesting the termination of the district has been filed with the municipal clerk;

(3) A statement that a copy of the petition is available at the office of the municipal clerk during regular business hours; and

(4) A statement that all interested parties will be given an opportunity to be heard.

5. Upon expiration or termination of a district, the assets of such district shall **either** be [distributed] **sold or transferred** in accordance with the plan for dissolution as approved by ordinance. Every effort should be made by the municipality for the assets of the district to be distributed in such a manner so as to benefit the real property which was formerly a part of the district.

6. Prior to the expiration of the term of a district, a municipality may adopt an ordinance to extend the term of the existence of a district after holding a public hearing on the proposed extension. The extended term may be defined as a minimum, maximum, or definite number of years, but the extended term shall not exceed twenty-seven years. Notice of the hearing shall be given in the same manner as required under section 67.1431, except the notice shall include the time, date, and place of the public hearing; the name of the district; a map showing the boundaries of the existing district; and a statement that all interested persons shall be given an opportunity to be heard at the public hearing.

67.1545. 1. Any district formed as a political subdivision may impose by resolution a district sales and use tax on all retail sales made in such district which are subject to taxation pursuant to sections 144.010 to 144.525, except sales of motor vehicles, trailers, boats or outboard motors and sales to or by public utilities and providers of communications, cable, or video services. Any sales and use tax imposed pursuant to this section may be imposed in increments of one-eighth of one percent, up to a maximum of one percent. Such district sales and use tax may be imposed for any district purpose designated by the district in its ballot of submission to its qualified voters; except that, no resolution adopted pursuant to this section shall become effective unless the board of directors of the district submits to the qualified voters of the district, by mail-in ballot, a proposal to authorize a sales and use tax pursuant to this section. If a majority of the votes cast by the qualified voters on the proposed sales tax are in favor of the sales tax, then the resolution is adopted. If a majority of the votes cast by the qualified voters are opposed to the sales tax, then the resolution is void.

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

Shall the _____ (insert name of district) Community Improvement District impose a community improvement districtwide sales and use tax at the maximum rate of _____ (insert amount) for a period of _____ (insert number) years from the date on which such tax is first imposed for the purpose of providing revenue for _____ (insert general description of the purpose)?

☐ 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".

3. Within ten days after the qualified voters have approved the imposition of the sales and use tax, the district shall, in accordance with section 32.087, notify the director of the department of revenue. The sales and use tax authorized by this section shall become effective on the first day of the second calendar quarter after the director of the department of revenue receives notice of the adoption of such tax.

4. The director of the department of revenue shall collect any tax adopted pursuant to this section pursuant to section 32.087.

5. In each district in which a sales and use tax is imposed pursuant to this section, every retailer shall add such additional tax imposed by the district to such retailer's sale price, and when so added such tax shall constitute a part of the purchase price, 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.

6. In order to allow retailers to collect and report the sales and use tax authorized by this section as well as all other sales and use taxes required by law in the simplest and most efficient manner possible, a district may establish appropriate brackets to be used in the district imposing a tax pursuant to this section in lieu of the brackets provided in section 144.285.

7. The penalties provided in sections 144.010 to 144.525 shall apply to violations of this section.

8. All revenue received by the district from a sales and use tax imposed pursuant to this section which is designated for a specific purpose shall be deposited into a special trust fund and expended solely for such purpose. Upon the expiration of any sales and use tax adopted pursuant to this section, all funds remaining in the special trust fund shall continue to be used solely for the specific purpose designated in the resolution adopted by the qualified voters. Any funds in such special trust fund which are not needed for current expenditures may be invested by the board of directors pursuant to applicable laws relating to the investment of other district funds.

9. A district may repeal by resolution any sales and use tax imposed pursuant to this section before the expiration date of such sales and use tax unless the repeal of such sales and use tax will impair the district's ability to repay any liabilities the district has incurred, moneys the district has borrowed or obligation the district has issued to finance any improvements or services rendered for the district.

10. Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 115, an election for a district sales and use tax under this section shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of this section.

11. In each district in which a sales tax is imposed under this section, every retailer shall prominently display the rate of the sales tax imposed or increased at the cash register area.”; and

Further amend said bill, Pages 8-9, Section 135.445, Lines 1-44, by deleting all of said section and said lines and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

“99.020. The following terms, wherever used or referred to in sections 99.010 to 99.230, shall have the following respective meanings unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context:

(1) “Area of operation”, in the case of a housing authority of a city, shall include such city; in the case of a housing authority of a county, shall include all of the county except that portion which lies within the territorial boundaries of any city as herein defined;

(2) “Authority” or “housing authority” shall mean any of the municipal corporations created by section 99.040;

(3) “Blighted” [shall mean any area where dwellings predominate which, by reason of dilapidation, overcrowding, lack of ventilation, light or sanitary facilities or any combination of these factors are detrimental to safety, health and morals], **the same meaning as defined pursuant to section 99.805;**

(4) “Bonds” shall mean any bonds, notes, interim certificates, debentures, or other obligations issued

by the authority pursuant to this chapter;

(5) “City” shall mean any city, town or village in the state;

(6) “The city” shall mean the particular city for which a particular housing authority is created;

(7) “Clerk” shall mean the clerk of the city or the clerk of the county commission, as the case may be, or the officer charged with the duties customarily imposed on such clerk;

(8) “County” shall mean any county in the state;

(9) “The county” shall mean the particular county for which a particular housing authority is created;

(10) “Federal government” shall include the United States of America, the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development or any other agency or instrumentality, corporate or otherwise, of the United States of America;

(11) “Governing body” shall mean, in the case of a city, the city council, common council, board of aldermen or other legislative body of the city, and in the case of a county, the county commission or other legislative body of the county;

(12) “Housing project” shall mean any work or undertaking, whether in a blighted or other area:

(a) To demolish, clear or remove buildings. Such work or undertaking may include the adaptation of such area to public purposes, including parks or other recreation or community purposes; or

(b) To provide decent, safe and sanitary urban or rural dwellings, apartments or other living accommodations for persons of very low and lower income. Such work or undertaking may include buildings, land, equipment, facilities and other real or personal property for necessary, convenient or desirable appurtenances, streets, sewers, water service, site preparation, gardening, administrative, community, health, welfare or other purposes. Such work or undertaking may also include housing, for persons of moderate income, offices, stores, solar energy access, parks, and recreational and educational facilities, provided that such activities be undertaken only in conjunction with the provision of housing for persons of very low and lower income, and provided further that any profit of the authority shall be distributed as provided in subsection 3 of section 99.080; or

(c) To accomplish a combination of the foregoing. The term “housing project” also may be applied to the planning of the buildings and improvements, the acquisition of property; the demolition of existing structures, the construction, reconstruction, alteration and repair of the improvements and all other work in connection therewith;

(d) In the planning and carrying out of any housing project owned and operated by a housing authority, a housing authority shall establish procedures for allocating any training and employment opportunities which may arise from such activity to qualified persons of very low and lower income who have been unemployed for one year or more and reside within the area of operation of the housing authority;

(13) “Mayor” shall mean the elected mayor of the city or the elected officer thereof charged with duties customarily imposed on the mayor or executive head of the city;

(14) “Obligee of the authority” or “obligee” shall include any bondholder, trustee or trustees for any bondholders, or lessor demising to the authority property used in connection with a housing project, or any assignee or assignees of such lessor’s interest or any part thereof, and the federal government when it is a

party to any contract with the authority;

(15) “Persons of very low income” means those persons or families whose annual income does not exceed fifty percent of the median income for the area. “Persons of lower income” means those persons or families whose annual income is greater than fifty but does not exceed eighty percent of the median income for the area. “Persons of moderate income” means those persons or families whose annual income is greater than eighty but does not exceed one hundred and fifty percent of the median income for the area. For purposes of this subdivision, median income for the area shall be determined in accordance with section 1437a, Title 42, United States Code, including any amendments thereto. Any and all references to “persons of low income” in this chapter shall mean persons of very low, lower or moderate income as defined herein;

(16) “Profit” shall mean the difference between gross revenues and necessary and ordinary business expenses, including debt service, if any;

(17) “Real property” shall include all lands, including improvements and fixtures thereon, and property of any nature appurtenant thereto, or used in connection therewith, and every estate, interest and right, legal or equitable, therein, including terms for years and liens by way of judgment, mortgage or otherwise and the indebtedness secured by such liens.

99.320. As used in this law, the following terms mean:

(1) “Area of operation”, in the case of a municipality, the area within the municipality except that the area of operation of a municipality under this law shall not include any area which lies within the territorial boundaries of another municipality unless a resolution has been adopted by the governing body of the other municipality declaring a need therefor; and in the case of a county, the area within the county, except that the area of operation in such case shall not include any area which lies within the territorial boundaries of a municipality unless a resolution has been adopted by the governing body of the municipality declaring a need therefor; and in the case of a regional authority, the area within the communities for which the regional authority is created, except that a regional authority shall not undertake a land clearance project within the territorial boundaries of any municipality unless a resolution has been adopted by the governing body of the municipality declaring that there is a need for the regional authority to undertake the land clearance project within such municipality; no authority shall operate in any area of operation in which another authority already established is undertaking or carrying out a land clearance project without the consent, by resolution, of the other authority;

(2) “Authority” or “land clearance for redevelopment authority”, a public body corporate and politic created by or pursuant to section 99.330 or any other public body exercising the powers, rights and duties of such an authority;

(3) “Blighted area”, [an area which, by reason of the predominance of defective or inadequate street layout, insanitary or unsafe conditions, deterioration of site improvements, improper subdivision or obsolete platting, or the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes, or any combination of such factors, retards the provision of housing accommodations or constitutes an economic or social liability or a menace to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare in its present condition and use] **the same meaning as defined pursuant to section 99.805;**

(4) “Bond”, any bonds, including refunding bonds, notes, interim certificates, debentures, or other obligations issued by an authority pursuant to this law;

(5) “Clerk”, the clerk or other official of the municipality or county who is the custodian of the official

records of the municipality or county;

(6) “Community”, any county or municipality except that such term shall not include any municipality containing less than seventy-five thousand inhabitants until the governing body thereof shall have submitted the proposition of accepting the provisions of this law to the qualified voters therein at an election called and held as provided by law for the incurring of indebtedness by such municipality, and a majority of the voters voting at the election shall have voted in favor of such proposition;

(7) “Federal government”, the United States of America or any agency or instrumentality, corporate or otherwise, of the United States of America;

(8) “Governing body”, the city council, common council, board of aldermen or other legislative body charged with governing the municipality or the county commission or other legislative body charged with governing the county;

(9) “Insanitary area”, an area in which there is a predominance of buildings and improvements which, by reason of dilapidation, deterioration, age or obsolescence, inadequate provision for ventilation, light, air sanitation or open spaces, high density of population and overcrowding of buildings, overcrowding of land, or the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes, or any combination of such factors, is conducive to ill health, transmission of disease, infant mortality, juvenile delinquency and crime or constitutes an economic or social liability and is detrimental to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare;

(10) “Land clearance project”, any work or undertaking:

(a) To acquire blighted, or insanitary areas or portions thereof, including lands, structures, or improvements the acquisition of which is necessary or incidental to the proper clearance, development or redevelopment of the blighted or insanitary areas or to the prevention of the spread or recurrence of substandard or insanitary conditions or conditions of blight;

(b) To clear any such areas by demolition or removal of existing buildings, structures, streets, utilities or other improvements thereon and to install, construct or reconstruct streets, utilities, and site improvements essential to the preparation of sites for uses in accordance with a redevelopment plan;

(c) To sell, lease or otherwise make available land in such areas for residential, recreational, commercial, industrial or other use or for public use or to retain such land for public use, in accordance with a redevelopment plan;

(d) To develop, construct, reconstruct, rehabilitate, repair or improve residences, houses, buildings, structures and other facilities;

(e) The term “land clearance project” may also include the preparation of a redevelopment plan, the planning, survey and other work incident to a land clearance project and the preparation of all plans and arrangements for carrying out a land clearance project and wherever the words “land clearance project” are used in this law, they shall also mean and include the words “urban renewal project” as defined in this section;

(11) “Mayor”, the elected mayor of the city or the elected officer having the duties customarily imposed upon the mayor of the city or the executive head of a county;

(12) “Municipality”, any incorporated city, town or village in the state;

(13) “Obligee”, any bondholders, agents or trustees for any bondholders, lessor demising to the authority property used in connection with land clearance project, or any assignee or assignees of the lessor’s interest or any part thereof, and the federal government when it is a party to any contract with the authority;

(14) “Person”, any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company, association, joint stock association, or body politic; and shall include any trustee, receiver, assignee, or other similar representative thereof;

(15) “Public body”, the state or any municipality, county, township, board, commission, authority, district, or any other subdivision of the state;

(16) “Real property”, all lands, including improvements and fixtures thereon, and property of any nature appurtenant thereto, or used in connection therewith, and every estate, interest and right, legal or equitable, therein, including terms for years and liens by way of judgment, mortgage or otherwise and the indebtedness secured by such liens;

(17) “Redeveloper”, any person, partnership, or public or private corporation or agency which enters or proposes to enter into a redevelopment or rehabilitation or renewal contract;

(18) “Redevelopment contract”, a contract entered into between an authority and redeveloper for the redevelopment, rehabilitation or renewal of an area in conformity with a redevelopment plan or an urban renewal plan;

(19) “Redevelopment”, the process of undertaking and carrying out a redevelopment plan or urban renewal plan;

(20) “Redevelopment plan”, a plan other than a preliminary or tentative plan for the acquisition, clearance, reconstruction, rehabilitation, renewal or future use of a land clearance project area, and shall be sufficiently complete to comply with subdivision (4) of section 99.430 and shall be in compliance with a “workable program” for the city as a whole and wherever used in sections 99.300 to 99.660 the words “redevelopment plan” shall also mean and include “urban renewal plan” as defined in this section;

(21) “Urban renewal plan”, a plan as it exists from time to time, for an urban renewal project, which plan shall conform to the general plan for the municipality as a whole; and shall be sufficiently complete to indicate such land acquisition, demolition and removal of structures, redevelopment, improvements, and rehabilitation as may be proposed to be carried out in the area of the urban renewal project, zoning and planning changes, if any, land uses, maximum densities, building requirements, and the relationship of the plan to definite local objectives respecting appropriate land uses, improved traffic, public transportation, public utilities, recreational and community facilities, and other public improvements; an urban renewal plan shall be prepared and approved pursuant to the same procedure as provided with respect to a redevelopment plan;

(22) “Urban renewal project”, any surveys, plans, undertakings and activities for the elimination and for the prevention of the spread or development of insanitary, blighted, deteriorated or deteriorating areas and may involve any work or undertaking for such purpose constituting a land clearance project or any rehabilitation or conservation work, or any combination of such undertaking or work in accordance with an urban renewal project; for this purpose, “rehabilitation or conservation work” may include:

(a) Carrying out plans for a program of voluntary or compulsory repair and rehabilitation of buildings or other improvements;

(b) Acquisition of real property and demolition, removal or rehabilitation of buildings and improvements thereon where necessary to eliminate unhealthful, insanitary or unsafe conditions, lessen density, eliminate uneconomic, obsolete or other uses detrimental to the public welfare, or to otherwise remove or prevent the spread of blight or deterioration, or to provide land for needed public facilities;

(c) To develop, construct, reconstruct, rehabilitate, repair or improve residences, houses, buildings, structures and other facilities;

(d) Installation, construction, or reconstruction of streets, utilities, parks, playgrounds, and other improvements necessary for carrying out the objectives of the urban renewal project; and

(e) The disposition, for uses in accordance with the objectives of the urban renewal project, of any property or part thereof acquired in the area of the project; but such disposition shall be in the manner prescribed in this law for the disposition of property in a land clearance project area;

(23) “Workable program”, an official plan of action, as it exists from time to time, for effectively dealing with the problem in insanitary, blighted, deteriorated or deteriorating areas within the community and for the establishment and preservation of a well-planned community with well-organized residential neighborhoods of decent homes and suitable living environment for adequate family life, for utilizing appropriate private and public resources to eliminate and prevent the development or spread of insanitary, blighted, deteriorated or deteriorating areas, to encourage needed urban rehabilitation, to provide for the redevelopment of blighted, insanitary, deteriorated and deteriorating areas, or to undertake such of the aforesaid activities or other feasible community activities as may be suitably employed to achieve the objectives of such a program.

99.805. As used in sections 99.800 to 99.865, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the following terms shall mean:

(1) “Blighted area”, an area which, by reason of the predominance of [defective or inadequate street layout,] insanitary or unsafe conditions, deterioration of site improvements, [improper subdivision or obsolete platting,] or the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes, or any combination of such factors, retards the provision of housing accommodations or constitutes an economic or social liability or a menace to the public health, safety, [morals,] or welfare in its present condition and use;

(2) “Collecting officer”, the officer of the municipality responsible for receiving and processing payments in lieu of taxes or economic activity taxes from taxpayers or the department of revenue;

(3) “Conservation area”, any improved area within the boundaries of a redevelopment area located within the territorial limits of a municipality in which fifty percent or more of the structures in the area have an age of thirty-five years or more. Such an area is not yet a blighted area but is detrimental to the public health, safety, [morals,] or welfare and may become a blighted area because of any one or more of the following factors: dilapidation; obsolescence; deterioration; illegal use of individual structures; presence of structures below minimum code standards; abandonment; excessive vacancies; overcrowding of structures and community facilities; lack of ventilation, light or sanitary facilities; inadequate utilities; excessive land coverage; deleterious land use or layout; depreciation of physical maintenance; and lack of community planning. A conservation area shall meet at least three of the factors provided in this subdivision for projects approved on or after December 23, 1997. **For all redevelopment plans and projects approved on or after January 1, 2022, in retail areas, a conservation area shall meet the dilapidation factor as**

one of the three factors required under this subdivision;

(4) “Economic activity taxes”, the total additional revenue from taxes which are imposed by a municipality and other taxing districts, and which are generated by economic activities within a redevelopment area over the amount of such taxes generated by economic activities within such redevelopment area in the calendar year prior to the adoption of the ordinance designating such a redevelopment area, 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, licenses, fees or special assessments. For redevelopment projects or redevelopment plans approved after December 23, 1997, if a retail establishment relocates within one year from one facility to another facility within the same county and the governing body of the municipality finds that the relocation is a direct beneficiary of tax increment financing, then for purposes of this definition, the economic activity taxes generated by the retail establishment shall equal the total additional revenues from economic activity taxes which are imposed by a municipality or other taxing district over the amount of economic activity taxes generated by the retail establishment in the calendar year prior to its relocation to the redevelopment area;

(5) “Economic development area”, any area or portion of an area located within the territorial limits of a municipality, which does not meet the requirements of subdivisions (1) and (3) of this section, and in which the governing body of the municipality finds that redevelopment will not be solely used for development of commercial businesses which unfairly compete in the local economy and is in the public interest because it will:

- (a) Discourage commerce, industry or manufacturing from moving their operations to another state; or
- (b) Result in increased employment in the municipality; or
- (c) Result in preservation or enhancement of the tax base of the municipality;

(6) “Gambling establishment”, an excursion gambling boat as defined in section 313.800 and any related business facility including any real property improvements which are directly and solely related to such business facility, whose sole purpose is to provide goods or services to an excursion gambling boat and whose majority ownership interest is held by a person licensed to conduct gambling games on an excursion gambling boat or licensed to operate an excursion gambling boat as provided in sections 313.800 to 313.850. This subdivision shall be applicable only to a redevelopment area designated by ordinance adopted after December 23, 1997;

(7) “Greenfield area”, any vacant, unimproved, or agricultural property that is located wholly outside the incorporated limits of a city, town, or village, or that is substantially surrounded by contiguous properties with agricultural zoning classifications or uses unless said property was annexed into the incorporated limits of a city, town, or village ten years prior to the adoption of the ordinance approving the redevelopment plan for such greenfield area;

(8) “Municipality”, a city, village, or incorporated town or any county of this state. For redevelopment areas or projects approved on or after December 23, 1997, municipality applies only to cities, villages, incorporated towns or counties established for at least one year prior to such date;

(9) “Obligations”, bonds, loans, debentures, notes, special certificates, or other evidences of indebtedness issued by a municipality to carry out a redevelopment project or to refund outstanding obligations;

(10) “Ordinance”, an ordinance enacted by the governing body of a city, town, or village or a county or an order of the governing body of a county whose governing body is not authorized to enact ordinances;

(11) “Payment in lieu of taxes”, those estimated revenues from real property in the area selected for a redevelopment project, which revenues according to the redevelopment project or plan are to be used for a private use, which taxing districts would have received had a municipality not adopted tax increment allocation financing, and which would result from levies made after the time of the adoption of tax increment allocation financing during the time the current equalized value of real property in the area selected for the redevelopment project exceeds the total initial equalized value of real property in such area until the designation is terminated pursuant to subsection 2 of section 99.850;

(12) “Port infrastructure project”, docks and associated equipment, cargo and passenger terminals, storage warehouses, or any other similar infrastructure directly related to port facilities located in a port district created pursuant to the provisions of chapter 68 and located within one-half of one mile of a navigable waterway;

[(12)] (13) “Redevelopment area”, an area designated by a municipality, in respect to which the municipality has made a finding that there exist conditions which cause the area to be classified as a blighted area, a conservation area, an economic development area, an enterprise zone pursuant to sections 135.200 to 135.256, or a combination thereof, which area includes only those parcels of real property directly and substantially benefitted by the proposed redevelopment project;

[(13)] (14) “Redevelopment plan”, the comprehensive program of a municipality for redevelopment intended by the payment of redevelopment costs to reduce or eliminate those conditions, the existence of which qualified the redevelopment area as a blighted area, conservation area, economic development area, or combination thereof, and to thereby enhance the tax bases of the taxing districts which extend into the redevelopment area. Each redevelopment plan shall conform to the requirements of section 99.810;

[(14)] (15) “Redevelopment project”, any development project within a redevelopment area in furtherance of the objectives of the redevelopment plan; any such redevelopment project shall include a legal description of the area selected for the redevelopment project;

[(15)] (16) “Redevelopment project costs” include the sum total of all reasonable or necessary costs incurred or estimated to be incurred, and any such costs incidental to a redevelopment plan or redevelopment project, as applicable. Such costs include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) Costs of studies, surveys, plans, and specifications;

(b) Professional service costs, including, but not limited to, architectural, engineering, legal, marketing, financial, planning or special services. Except the reasonable costs incurred by the commission established in section 99.820 for the administration of sections 99.800 to 99.865, such costs shall be allowed only as an initial expense which, to be recoverable, shall be included in the costs of a redevelopment plan or project;

(c) Property assembly costs, including, but not limited to:

a. Acquisition of land and other property, real or personal, or rights or interests therein;

b. Demolition of buildings; and

c. The clearing and grading of land;

(d) Costs of rehabilitation, reconstruction, or repair or remodeling of existing buildings and fixtures;

(e) Initial costs for an economic development area;

(f) Costs of construction of public works or improvements;

(g) Financing costs, including, but not limited to, all necessary and incidental expenses related to the issuance of obligations, and which may include payment of interest on any obligations issued pursuant to sections 99.800 to 99.865 accruing during the estimated period of construction of any redevelopment project for which such obligations are issued and for not more than eighteen months thereafter, and including reasonable reserves related thereto;

(h) All or a portion of a taxing district's capital costs resulting from the redevelopment project necessarily incurred or to be incurred in furtherance of the objectives of the redevelopment plan and project, to the extent the municipality by written agreement accepts and approves such costs;

(i) Relocation costs to the extent that a municipality determines that relocation costs shall be paid or are required to be paid by federal or state law;

(j) Payments in lieu of taxes;

(17) "Retail area", a proposed redevelopment building area for which more than fifty percent of the usable building square footage in the area is projected to be used by retail businesses, which shall be businesses that primarily sell or offer to sell goods to a buyer primarily for the buyer's personal, family, or household use and not primarily for business, commercial, or agricultural use;

(18) "Retail infrastructure projects", highways, roads, streets, bridges, sewers, traffic control systems and devices, water distribution and supply systems, curbing, sidewalks, storm water and drainage systems, or any other similar public improvements, but in no case shall retail infrastructure projects include private structures;

[(16)] (19) "Special allocation fund", the fund of a municipality or its commission which contains at least two separate segregated accounts for each redevelopment plan, maintained by the treasurer of the municipality or the treasurer of the commission into which payments in lieu of taxes are deposited in one account, and economic activity taxes and other revenues are deposited in the other account;

[(17)] (20) "Taxing districts", any political subdivision of this state having the power to levy taxes;

[(18)] (21) "Taxing districts' capital costs", those costs of taxing districts for capital improvements that are found by the municipal governing bodies to be necessary and to directly result from the redevelopment project; and

[(19)] (22) "Vacant land", any parcel or combination of parcels of real property not used for industrial, commercial, or residential buildings.

99.810. 1. Each redevelopment plan shall set forth in writing a general description of the program to be undertaken to accomplish the objectives and shall include, but need not be limited to, the estimated redevelopment project costs, the anticipated sources of funds to pay the costs, evidence of the commitments to finance the project costs, the anticipated type and term of the sources of funds to pay costs, the anticipated type and terms of the obligations to be issued, the most recent equalized assessed valuation of the property within the redevelopment area which is to be subjected to payments in lieu of taxes and economic activity taxes pursuant to section 99.845, an estimate as to the equalized assessed valuation after redevelopment, and the general land uses to apply in the redevelopment area. No redevelopment plan shall be adopted by

a municipality without findings that:

(1) The redevelopment area on the whole is a blighted area, a conservation area, or an economic development area, and has not been subject to growth and development through investment by private enterprise and would not reasonably be anticipated to be developed without the adoption of tax increment financing. Such a finding shall include, but not be limited to, **a study prepared by a land use planner, urban planner, licensed architect, licensed commercial real estate appraiser, or licensed attorney, which includes** a detailed description of the factors that qualify the redevelopment area or project pursuant to this subdivision and an affidavit, signed by the developer or developers and submitted with the redevelopment plan, attesting that the provisions of this subdivision have been met;

(2) The redevelopment plan conforms to the comprehensive plan for the development of the municipality as a whole;

(3) The estimated dates, which shall not be more than twenty-three years from the adoption of the ordinance approving a redevelopment project within a redevelopment area, of completion of any redevelopment project and retirement of obligations incurred to finance redevelopment project costs have been stated, provided that no ordinance approving a redevelopment project shall be adopted later than ten years from the adoption of the ordinance approving the redevelopment plan under which such project is authorized and provided that no property for a redevelopment project shall be acquired by eminent domain later than five years from the adoption of the ordinance approving such redevelopment project;

(4) A plan has been developed for relocation assistance for businesses and residences;

(5) A cost-benefit analysis showing the economic impact of the plan on each taxing district which is at least partially within the boundaries of the redevelopment area. The analysis shall show the impact on the economy if the project is not built, and is built pursuant to the redevelopment plan under consideration. The cost-benefit analysis shall include a fiscal impact study on every affected political subdivision, and sufficient information from the developer for the commission established in section 99.820 to evaluate whether the project as proposed is financially feasible;

(6) A finding that the plan does not include the initial development or redevelopment of any gambling establishment, provided however, that this subdivision shall be applicable only to a redevelopment plan adopted for a redevelopment area designated by ordinance after December 23, 1997.

2. Tax increment allocation financing shall not be adopted under sections 99.800 to 99.865 in a retail area unless such financing is exclusively utilized to fund retail infrastructure projects or unless such area is a blighted area or conservation area. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to any tax increment allocation financing project or plan approved before August 28, 2021, nor to any amendment to tax increment allocation financing projects and plans where such projects or plans were originally approved before August 28, 2021, provided that such an amendment does not add buildings of new construction in excess of twenty-five percent of the scope of the original redevelopment agreement.

3. By the last day of February each year, each commission shall report to the director of economic development the name, address, phone number and primary line of business of any business which relocates to the district. The director of the department of economic development shall compile and report the same to the governor, the speaker of the house and the president pro tempore of the senate on the last day of April each year.

99.820. 1. A municipality may:

(1) By ordinance introduced in the governing body of the municipality within fourteen to ninety days from the completion of the hearing required in section 99.825, approve redevelopment plans and redevelopment projects, and designate redevelopment project areas pursuant to the notice and hearing requirements of sections 99.800 to 99.865. No redevelopment project shall be approved unless a redevelopment plan has been approved and a redevelopment area has been designated prior to or concurrently with the approval of such redevelopment project and the area selected for the redevelopment project shall include only those parcels of real property and improvements thereon directly and substantially benefitted by the proposed redevelopment project improvements;

(2) Make and enter into all contracts necessary or incidental to the implementation and furtherance of its redevelopment plan or project;

(3) Pursuant to a redevelopment plan, subject to any constitutional limitations, acquire by purchase, donation, lease or, as part of a redevelopment project, eminent domain, own, convey, lease, mortgage, or dispose of land and other property, real or personal, or rights or interests therein, and grant or acquire licenses, easements and options with respect thereto, all in the manner and at such price the municipality or the commission determines is reasonably necessary to achieve the objectives of the redevelopment plan. No conveyance, lease, mortgage, disposition of land or other property, acquired by the municipality, or agreement relating to the development of the property shall be made except upon the adoption of an ordinance by the governing body of the municipality. Each municipality or its commission shall establish written procedures relating to bids and proposals for implementation of the redevelopment projects.

Furthermore, no conveyance, lease, mortgage, or other disposition of land or agreement relating to the development of property shall be made without making public disclosure of the terms of the disposition and all bids and proposals made in response to the municipality's request. Such procedures for obtaining such bids and proposals shall provide reasonable opportunity for any person to submit alternative proposals or bids;

(4) Within a redevelopment area, clear any area by demolition or removal of existing buildings and structures;

(5) Within a redevelopment area, renovate, rehabilitate, or construct any structure or building;

(6) Install, repair, construct, reconstruct, or relocate streets, utilities, and site improvements essential to the preparation of the redevelopment area for use in accordance with a redevelopment plan;

(7) Within a redevelopment area, fix, charge, and collect fees, rents, and other charges for the use of any building or property owned or leased by it or any part thereof, or facility therein;

(8) Accept grants, guarantees, and donations of property, labor, or other things of value from a public or private source for use within a redevelopment area;

(9) Acquire and construct public facilities within a redevelopment area;

(10) Incur redevelopment costs and issue obligations;

(11) Make payment in lieu of taxes, or a portion thereof, to taxing districts;

(12) Disburse surplus funds from the special allocation fund to taxing districts as follows:

(a) Such surplus payments in lieu of taxes shall be distributed to taxing districts within the

redevelopment area which impose ad valorem taxes on a basis that is proportional to the current collections of revenue which each taxing district receives from real property in the redevelopment area;

(b) Surplus economic activity taxes shall be distributed to taxing districts in the redevelopment area which impose economic activity taxes, on a basis that is proportional to the amount of such economic activity taxes the taxing district would have received from the redevelopment area had tax increment financing not been adopted;

(c) Surplus revenues, other than payments in lieu of taxes and economic activity taxes, deposited in the special allocation fund, shall be distributed on a basis that is proportional to the total receipt of such other revenues in such account in the year prior to disbursement;

(13) If any member of the governing body of the municipality, a member of a commission established pursuant to subsection 2 or 3 of this section, or an employee or consultant of the municipality, involved in the planning and preparation of a redevelopment plan, or redevelopment project for a redevelopment area or proposed redevelopment area, owns or controls an interest, direct or indirect, in any property included in any redevelopment area, or proposed redevelopment area, which property is designated to be acquired or improved pursuant to a redevelopment project, he or she shall disclose the same in writing to the clerk of the municipality, and shall also so disclose the dates, terms, and conditions of any disposition of any such interest, which disclosures shall be acknowledged by the governing body of the municipality and entered upon the minutes books of the governing body of the municipality. If an individual holds such an interest, then that individual shall refrain from any further official involvement in regard to such redevelopment plan, redevelopment project or redevelopment area, from voting on any matter pertaining to such redevelopment plan, redevelopment project or redevelopment area, or communicating with other members concerning any matter pertaining to that redevelopment plan, redevelopment project or redevelopment area. Furthermore, no such member or employee shall acquire any interest, direct or indirect, in any property in a redevelopment area or proposed redevelopment area after either (a) such individual obtains knowledge of such plan or project, or (b) first public notice of such plan, project or area pursuant to section 99.830, whichever first occurs;

(14) Charge as a redevelopment cost the reasonable costs incurred by its clerk or other official in administering the redevelopment project. The charge for the clerk's or other official's costs shall be determined by the municipality based on a recommendation from the commission, created pursuant to this section.

2. Prior to adoption of an ordinance approving the designation of a redevelopment area or approving a redevelopment plan or redevelopment project, the municipality shall create a commission of nine persons if the municipality is a county or a city not within a county and not a first class county with a charter form of government with a population in excess of nine hundred thousand, and eleven persons if the municipality is not a county and not in a first class county with a charter form of government having a population of more than nine hundred thousand, and twelve persons if the municipality is located in or is a first class county with a charter form of government having a population of more than nine hundred thousand, to be appointed as follows:

(1) In all municipalities two members shall be appointed by the school boards whose districts are included within the redevelopment plan or redevelopment area. Such members shall be appointed in any manner agreed upon by the affected districts;

(2) In all municipalities one member shall be appointed, in any manner agreed upon by the affected

districts, to represent all other districts levying ad valorem taxes within the area selected for a redevelopment project or the redevelopment area, excluding representatives of the governing body of the municipality;

(3) In all municipalities six members shall be appointed by the chief elected officer of the municipality, with the consent of the majority of the governing body of the municipality;

(4) In all municipalities which are not counties and not in a first class county with a charter form of government having a population in excess of nine hundred thousand, two members shall be appointed by the county of such municipality in the same manner as members are appointed in subdivision (3) of this subsection;

(5) In a municipality which is a county with a charter form of government having a population in excess of nine hundred thousand, three members shall be appointed by the cities in the county which have tax increment financing districts in a manner in which the cities shall agree;

(6) In a municipality which is located in the first class county with a charter form of government having a population in excess of nine hundred thousand, three members shall be appointed by the county of such municipality in the same manner as members are appointed in subdivision (3) of this subsection;

(7) At the option of the members appointed by the municipality, the members who are appointed by the school boards and other taxing districts may serve on the commission for a term to coincide with the length of time a redevelopment project, redevelopment plan or designation of a redevelopment area is considered for approval by the commission, or for a definite term pursuant to this subdivision. If the members representing school districts and other taxing districts are appointed for a term coinciding with the length of time a redevelopment project, plan or area is approved, such term shall terminate upon final approval of the project, plan or designation of the area by the governing body of the municipality. Thereafter the commission shall consist of the six members appointed by the municipality, except that members representing school boards and other taxing districts shall be appointed as provided in this section prior to any amendments to any redevelopment plans, redevelopment projects or designation of a redevelopment area. If any school district or other taxing jurisdiction fails to appoint members of the commission within thirty days of receipt of written notice of a proposed redevelopment plan, redevelopment project or designation of a redevelopment area, the remaining members may proceed to exercise the power of the commission. Of the members first appointed by the municipality, two shall be designated to serve for terms of two years, two shall be designated to serve for a term of three years and two shall be designated to serve for a term of four years from the date of such initial appointments. Thereafter, the members appointed by the municipality shall serve for a term of four years, except that all vacancies shall be filled for unexpired terms in the same manner as were the original appointments. Members appointed by the county executive or presiding commissioner prior to August 28, 2008, shall continue their service on the commission established in subsection 3 of this section without further appointment unless the county executive or presiding commissioner appoints a new member or members.

3. Beginning August 28, 2008:

(1) In lieu of a commission created under subsection 2 of this section, any city, town, or village in a county with a charter form of government and with more than one million inhabitants, in a county with a charter form of government and with more than two hundred fifty thousand but fewer than three hundred fifty thousand inhabitants, [or] in a county of the first classification with more than one hundred eighty-five thousand but fewer than two hundred thousand inhabitants, **or in a county of the first classification with**

more than ninety-two thousand but fewer than one hundred one thousand inhabitants shall, prior to adoption of an ordinance approving the designation of a redevelopment area or approving a redevelopment plan or redevelopment project, create a commission consisting of twelve persons to be appointed as follows:

- (a) Six members appointed either by the county executive or presiding commissioner; notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, no approval by the county's governing body shall be required;
- (b) Three members appointed by the cities, towns, or villages in the county which have tax increment financing districts in a manner in which the chief elected officials of such cities, towns, or villages agree;
- (c) Two members appointed by the school boards whose districts are included in the county in a manner in which the school boards agree; and
- (d) One member to represent all other districts levying ad valorem taxes in the proposed redevelopment area in a manner in which all such districts agree.

No city, town, or village subject to this subsection shall create or maintain a commission under subsection 2 of this section, except as necessary to complete a public hearing for which notice under section 99.830 has been provided prior to August 28, 2008, and to vote or make recommendations relating to redevelopment plans, redevelopment projects, or designation of redevelopment areas, or amendments thereto that were the subject of such public hearing;

(2) Members appointed to the commission created under this subsection, except those six members appointed by either the county executive or presiding commissioner, shall serve on the commission for a term to coincide with the length of time a redevelopment project, redevelopment plan, or designation of a redevelopment area is considered for approval by the commission. The six members appointed by either the county executive or the presiding commissioner shall serve on all such commissions until replaced. The city, town, or village that creates a commission under this subsection shall send notice thereof by certified mail to the county executive or presiding commissioner, to the school districts whose boundaries include any portion of the proposed redevelopment area, and to the other taxing districts whose boundaries include any portion of the proposed redevelopment area. The city, town, or village that creates the commission shall also be solely responsible for notifying all other cities, towns, and villages in the county that have tax increment financing districts and shall exercise all administrative functions of the commission. The school districts receiving notice from the city, town, or village shall be solely responsible for notifying the other school districts within the county of the formation of the commission. If the county, school board, or other taxing district fails to appoint members to the commission within thirty days after the city, town, or village sends the written notice, as provided herein, that it has convened such a commission or within thirty days of the expiration of any such member's term, the remaining duly appointed members of the commission may exercise the full powers of the commission.

4. (1) Any commission created under this section, subject to approval of the governing body of the municipality, may exercise the powers enumerated in sections 99.800 to 99.865, except final approval of plans, projects and designation of redevelopment areas. The commission shall hold public hearings and provide notice pursuant to sections 99.825 and 99.830.

(2) Any commission created under subsection 2 of this section shall vote on all proposed redevelopment plans, redevelopment projects and designations of redevelopment areas, and amendments thereto, within thirty days following completion of the hearing on any such plan, project or designation and shall make recommendations to the governing body within ninety days of the hearing referred to in section 99.825

concerning the adoption of or amendment to redevelopment plans and redevelopment projects and the designation of redevelopment areas. The requirements of subsection 2 of this section and this subsection shall not apply to redevelopment projects upon which the required hearings have been duly held prior to August 31, 1991.

(3) Any commission created under subsection 3 of this section shall, within fifteen days of the receipt of a redevelopment plan meeting the minimum requirements of section 99.810, as determined by counsel to the city, town, or village creating the commission and a request by the applicable city, town, or village for a public hearing, fix a time and place for the public hearing referred to in section 99.825. The public hearing shall be held no later than seventy-five days from the commission's receipt of such redevelopment plan and request for public hearing. The commission shall vote and make recommendations to the governing body of the city, town, or village requesting the public hearing on all proposed redevelopment plans, redevelopment projects, and designations of redevelopment areas, and amendments thereto within thirty days following the completion of the public hearing. A recommendation of approval shall only be deemed to occur if a majority of the commissioners voting on such plan, project, designation, or amendment thereto vote for approval. A tied vote shall be considered a recommendation in opposition. If the commission fails to vote within thirty days following the completion of the public hearing referred to in section 99.825 concerning the proposed redevelopment plan, redevelopment project, or designation of redevelopment area, or amendments thereto, such plan, project, designation, or amendment thereto shall be deemed rejected by the commission.

5. It shall be the policy of the state that each redevelopment plan or project of a municipality be carried out with full transparency to the public. The records of the tax increment financing commission including, but not limited to, commission votes and actions, meeting minutes, summaries of witness testimony, data, and reports submitted to the commission shall be retained by the governing body of the municipality that created the commission and shall be made available to the public in accordance with chapter 610.

99.821. Notwithstanding any provision of sections 99.800 to 99.865 to the contrary, redevelopment plans approved or amended after December 31, 2021, by a city not within a county may provide for the deposit of up to ten percent of the tax increment financing revenues generated pursuant to section 99.845 into a strategic infrastructure for economic growth fund established by such city in lieu of deposit into the special allocation fund. Moneys deposited into the strategic infrastructure for economic growth fund pursuant to this section may be expended by the city establishing such fund for the purpose of funding capital investments in public infrastructure that the governing body of such city has determined to be in a census tract that is defined as a low-income community pursuant to 26 U.S.C. Section 45D(e) or is eligible to be designated as a qualified opportunity zone pursuant to 26 U.S.C. Section 1400Z-1.

99.843. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 99.800 to 99.865 to the contrary, no new tax increment financing project shall be authorized in any greenfield area, as such term is defined in section 99.805[, that is located within a city not within a county or any county subject to the authority of the East-West Gateway Council of Governments. Municipalities not subject to the authority of the East-West Gateway Council of Governments may authorize tax increment finance projects in greenfield areas].

99.847. 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 99.800 to 99.865 to the contrary, **for all years ending on or before December 31, 2021**, no new tax increment financing project shall be authorized in any area which is within an area designated as flood plain by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and which is located in or partly within a county with a charter form of government with greater than two

hundred fifty thousand inhabitants but fewer than three hundred thousand inhabitants, unless the redevelopment area actually abuts a river or a major waterway and is substantially surrounded by contiguous properties with residential, industrial, or commercial zoning classifications. **Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 99.800 to 99.865 to the contrary, for all years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, no new tax increment financing project shall be authorized in any area which is within an area designated as flood plain by the Federal Emergency Management Agency unless such project is located in:**

(1) A county with a charter form of government and with more than six hundred thousand but fewer than seven hundred thousand inhabitants;

(2) A county of the first classification with more than two hundred thousand but fewer than two hundred sixty thousand inhabitants;

(3) A county of the first classification with more than eighty-three thousand but fewer than ninety-two thousand inhabitants and with a city of the fourth classification with more than four thousand five hundred but fewer than five thousand inhabitants as the county seat;

(4) A home rule city with more than seventy-one thousand but fewer than seventy-nine thousand inhabitants;

(5) A home rule city with more than one hundred fifty-five thousand but fewer than two hundred thousand inhabitants;

(6) A home rule city with more than seventeen thousand but fewer than nineteen thousand inhabitants and partially located in any county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than twenty-six thousand but fewer than twenty-nine thousand inhabitants;

(7) A home rule city with more than forty-one thousand but fewer than forty-seven thousand inhabitants and partially located in any county of the first classification with more than seventy thousand but fewer than eighty-three thousand inhabitants;

(8) A port district created under the provisions of chapter 68, provided that such financing is exclusively utilized to fund a port infrastructure project that is approved by the port authority; or

(9) A levee district created pursuant to chapter 245 or a drainage district created pursuant to chapter 242 or chapter 243 prior to August 28, 2021.

2. This [subsection] **section** shall not apply to tax increment financing projects or districts approved prior to July 1, 2003, and shall allow [the aforementioned] **such** tax increment financing projects to modify, amend, or expand such projects, including redevelopment project costs, by not more than forty percent of such project original projected cost, including redevelopment project costs, as such projects, including redevelopment project costs [as such projects redevelopment projects including redevelopment project costs], existed as of June 30, 2003, and shall allow [the aforementioned] **such** tax increment financing district to modify, amend, or expand such districts by not more than five percent as such districts existed as of June 30, 2003.

3. The provisions of subsections 1 and 2 of this section notwithstanding, no new tax increment financing project shall be authorized in any area which is within an area designated as flood plain by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and which is located in or partly within a county with

a charter form of government and with more than three hundred thousand but fewer than four hundred fifty thousand inhabitants, unless the redevelopment area actually abuts a river or a major waterway and is substantially surrounded by contiguous properties with residential, industrial, or commercial zoning classifications.

99.848. 1. (1) Notwithstanding subsection 1 of section 99.845, any [district or county] **ambulance district board operating under chapter 190, any fire protection district board operating under chapter 321, or any governing body operating a 911 center providing dispatch services under chapter 190 or chapter 321** imposing a property tax for the purposes of providing emergency services pursuant to chapter 190 or **chapter 321** shall be entitled to reimbursement from the special allocation fund in the amount of at least fifty percent but not more than one hundred percent of the district's **or 911 center's** tax increment. This [section] **subsection** shall not apply to tax increment financing projects or [districts] **redevelopment areas** approved prior to August 28, 2004.

[2.] (2) Beginning August 28, 2018, an ambulance district board operating under chapter 190, a fire protection district board operating under chapter 321, or the governing body of a county operating a 911 center providing emergency or dispatch services under chapter 190 or **chapter 321 imposing a property tax for the purpose of providing emergency services pursuant to chapter 190 or chapter 321** shall annually set the reimbursement rate under **this** subsection [1 of this section] prior to [the time the assessment is paid into the special allocation fund] **November thirtieth preceding the calendar year for which the annual reimbursement is being set.** If the redevelopment plan, area, or project is amended by ordinance or by other means after August 28, 2018, the ambulance or fire protection district board or the governing body of a county operating a 911 center providing emergency or dispatch services under chapter 190 or **chapter 321** shall have the right to recalculate the reimbursement rate under this [section] **subdivision.**

2. (1) Notwithstanding subsection 1 of section 99.845, any ambulance district board operating under chapter 190, any fire protection district operating under chapter 321, or any governing body operating a 911 center imposing an economic activities tax for the purposes of providing emergency services pursuant to chapter 190 or chapter 321 shall be entitled to reimbursement from the special allocation fund in the amount of at least fifty percent but not more than one hundred percent of the district's or 911 center's tax increment. This subsection shall not apply to tax increment financing projects or redevelopment areas approved prior to August 28, 2021.

(2) Beginning August 28, 2021, any ambulance district board operating under chapter 190, any fire protection district operating under chapter 321, or any governing body operating a 911 center providing dispatch services under chapter 190 or chapter 321 shall annually set the reimbursement rate under this subsection prior to November thirtieth preceding the calendar year for which the annual reimbursement is being set. If the redevelopment plan, area, or project is amended by ordinance or by other means after August 28, 2021, the ambulance or fire protection district board or the governing body of a county operating a 911 center providing emergency or dispatch services under chapter 190 or chapter 321 shall have the right to recalculate the reimbursement rate under this subdivision.

99.918. As used in sections 99.915 to 99.980, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the following terms shall mean:

(1) "Authority", the downtown economic stimulus authority for a municipality, created pursuant to

section 99.921;

(2) “Baseline year”, the calendar year prior to the adoption of an ordinance by the municipality approving a development project; provided, however, if economic activity taxes or state sales tax revenues, from businesses other than any out-of-state business or businesses locating in the development project area, decrease in the development project area in the year following the year in which the ordinance approving a development project is approved by a municipality, the baseline year may, at the option of the municipality approving the development project, be the year following the year of the adoption of the ordinance approving the development project. When a development project area is located within a county for which public and individual assistance has been requested by the governor pursuant to Section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121, et seq., for an emergency proclaimed by the governor pursuant to section 44.100 due to a natural disaster of major proportions that occurred after May 1, 2003, but prior to May 10, 2003, and the development project area is a central business district that sustained severe damage as a result of such natural disaster, as determined by the state emergency management agency, the baseline year may, at the option of the municipality approving the development project, be the calendar year in which the natural disaster occurred or the year following the year in which the natural disaster occurred, provided that the municipality adopts an ordinance approving the development project within one year after the occurrence of the natural disaster;

(3) “Blighted area”, [an area which, by reason of the predominance of defective or inadequate street layout, unsanitary or unsafe conditions, deterioration of site improvements, improper subdivision or obsolete platting, or the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes, or any combination of such factors, retards the provision of housing accommodations or constitutes an economic or social liability or a menace to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare in its present condition and use] **the same meaning as defined pursuant to section 99.805;**

(4) “Central business district”, the area at or near the historic core that is locally known as the “downtown” of a municipality that has a median household income of sixty-two thousand dollars or less, according to the United States Census Bureau’s American Community Survey, based on the most recent of five-year period estimate data in which the final year of the estimate ends in either zero or five. In addition, at least fifty percent of existing buildings in this area will have been built in excess of thirty-five years prior or vacant lots that had prior structures built in excess of thirty-five years prior to the adoption of the ordinance approving the redevelopment plan. The historical land use emphasis of a central business district prior to redevelopment will have been a mixed use of business, commercial, financial, transportation, government, and multifamily residential uses;

(5) “Collecting officer”, the officer of the municipality responsible for receiving and processing payments in lieu of taxes, economic activity taxes other than economic activity taxes which are local sales taxes, and other local taxes other than local sales taxes, and, for local sales taxes and state taxes, the director of revenue;

(6) “Conservation area”, any improved area within the boundaries of a redevelopment area located within the territorial limits of a municipality in which fifty percent or more of the structures in the area have an age of thirty-five years or more, and such an area is not yet a blighted area but is detrimental to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare and may become a blighted area because of any one or more of the following factors: dilapidation; obsolescence; deterioration; illegal use of individual structures; presence of structures below minimum code standards; abandonment; excessive vacancies; overcrowding of structures and community facilities; lack of ventilation, light or sanitary facilities; inadequate utilities;

excessive land coverage; deleterious land use or layout; depreciation of physical maintenance; and lack of community planning;

(7) “Development area”, an area designated by a municipality in respect to which the municipality has made a finding that there exist conditions which cause the area to be classified as a blighted area or a conservation area, which area shall have the following characteristics:

(a) It includes only those parcels of real property directly and substantially benefitted by the proposed development plan;

(b) It can be renovated through one or more development projects;

(c) It is located in the central business district;

(d) It has generally suffered from declining population or property taxes for the twenty-year period immediately preceding the area’s designation as a development area or has structures in the area fifty percent or more of which have an age of thirty-five years or more;

(e) It is contiguous, provided, however that a development area may include up to three noncontiguous areas selected for development projects, provided that each noncontiguous area meets the requirements of paragraphs (a) to (g) herein;

(f) The development area shall not exceed ten percent of the entire area of the municipality; and

(g) The development area shall not include any property that is located within the one hundred year flood plain, as designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency flood delineation maps, unless such property is protected by a structure that is inspected and certified by the United States Army Corps of Engineers. This subdivision shall not apply to property within the one hundred year flood plain if the buildings on the property have been or will be flood proofed in accordance with the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s standards for flood proofing and the property is located in a home rule city with more than one hundred fifty-one thousand five hundred but fewer than one hundred fifty-one thousand six hundred inhabitants. Only those buildings certified as being flood proofed in accordance with the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s standards for flood proofing by the authority shall be eligible for the state sales tax increment and the state income tax increment. Subject to the limitation set forth in this subdivision, the development area can be enlarged or modified as provided in section 99.951;

(8) “Development plan”, the comprehensive program of a municipality to reduce or eliminate those conditions which qualified a development area as a blighted area or a conservation area, and to thereby enhance the tax bases of the taxing districts which extend into the development area through the reimbursement, payment, or other financing of development project costs in accordance with sections 99.915 to 99.980 and through the exercise of the powers set forth in sections 99.915 to 99.980. The development plan shall conform to the requirements of section 99.942;

(9) “Development project”, any development project within a development area which constitutes a major initiative in furtherance of the objectives of the development plan, and any such development project shall include a legal description of the area selected for such development project;

(10) “Development project area”, the area located within a development area selected for a development project;

(11) “Development project costs” include such costs to the development plan or a development project,

as applicable, which are expended on public property, buildings, or rights-of-ways for public purposes to provide infrastructure to support a development project. Such costs shall only be allowed as an initial expense which, to be recoverable, must be included in the costs of a development plan or development project, except in circumstances of plan amendments approved by the Missouri development finance board and the department of economic development. Such infrastructure costs include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) Costs of studies, appraisals, surveys, plans, and specifications;
- (b) Professional service costs, including, but not limited to, architectural, engineering, legal, marketing, financial, planning, or special services;
- (c) Property assembly costs, including, but not limited to, acquisition of land and other property, real or personal, or rights or interests therein, demolition of buildings, and the clearing and grading of land;
- (d) Costs of rehabilitation, reconstruction, repair, or remodeling of existing public buildings and fixtures;
- (e) Costs of construction of public works or improvements;
- (f) Financing costs, including, but not limited to, all necessary expenses related to the issuance of obligations issued to finance all or any portion of the infrastructure costs of one or more development projects, and which may include capitalized interest on any such obligations and reasonable reserves related to any such obligations;
- (g) All or a portion of a taxing district's capital costs resulting from any development project necessarily incurred or to be incurred in furtherance of the objectives of the development plan, to the extent the municipality by written agreement accepts and approves such infrastructure costs;
- (h) Payments to taxing districts on a pro rata basis to partially reimburse taxes diverted by approval of a development project;
- (i) State government costs, including, but not limited to, the reasonable costs incurred by the department of economic development, the department of revenue and the office of administration in evaluating an application for and administering state supplemental downtown development financing for a development project; and
- (j) Endowment of positions at an institution of higher education which has a designation as a Carnegie Research I University including any campus of such university system, subject to the provisions of section 99.958. In addition, economic activity taxes and payment in lieu of taxes may be expended on or used to reimburse any reasonable or necessary costs incurred or estimated to be incurred in furtherance of a development plan or a development project;

(12) "Economic activity taxes", the total additional revenue from taxes which are imposed by the municipality and other taxing districts, and which are generated by economic activities within each development project area, which are not related to the relocation of any out-of-state business into the development project area, which exceed the amount of such taxes generated by economic activities within such development project area in the baseline year plus, in development project areas where the baseline year is the year following the year in which the development project is approved by the municipality pursuant to subdivision (2) of this section, the total revenue from taxes which are imposed by the municipality and other taxing districts which is generated by economic activities within the development project area resulting from the relocation of an out-of-state business or out-of-state businesses to the

development project area pursuant to section 99.919; but excluding personal property taxes, taxes imposed on sales or charges for sleeping rooms paid by transient guests of hotels and motels, licenses, fees, or special assessments. If a retail establishment relocates within one year from one facility to another facility within the same county and the municipality or authority finds that the retail establishment is a direct beneficiary of development financing, then for purposes of this definition, the economic activity taxes generated by the retail establishment shall equal the total additional revenues from taxes which are imposed by the municipality and other taxing districts which are generated by the economic activities within the development project area which exceed the amount of taxes which are imposed by the municipality and other taxing districts which are generated by economic activities within the development project area generated by the retail establishment in the baseline year;

(13) “Gambling establishment”, an excursion gambling boat as defined in section 313.800 and any related business facility including any real property improvements which are directly and solely related to such business facility, whose sole purpose is to provide goods or services to an excursion gambling boat and whose majority ownership interest is held by a person licensed to conduct gambling games on an excursion gambling boat or licensed to operate an excursion gambling boat as provided in sections 313.800 to 313.850;

(14) “Major initiative”, a development project within a central business district that:

(a) Promotes tourism, cultural activities, arts, entertainment, education, research, arenas, multipurpose facilities, libraries, ports, mass transit, museums, or conventions, the estimated cost of which is in excess of the amount set forth below for the municipality, as applicable; or

(b) Promotes business location or expansion, the estimated cost of which is in excess of the amount set forth below for the municipality, and is estimated to create at least as many new jobs as set forth below within three years of such location or expansion:

Population of Municipality	Estimated Project Cost	New Jobs Created
300,000 or more	\$10,000,000	at least 100
100,000 to 299,999	\$5,000,000	at least 50
50,001 to 99,999	\$1,000,000	at least 10
50,000 or less	\$500,000	at least 5;

(15) “Municipality”, any city, village, incorporated town, or any county of this state established on or prior to January 1, 2001, or a census-designated place in any county designated by the county for purposes of sections 99.915 to 99.1060;

(16) “New job”, any job defined as a new job pursuant to subdivision (11) of section 100.710;

(17) “Obligations”, bonds, loans, debentures, notes, special certificates, or other evidences of indebtedness issued by the municipality or authority, or other public entity authorized to issue such obligations pursuant to sections 99.915 to 99.980 to carry out a development project or to refund outstanding obligations;

(18) “Ordinance”, an ordinance enacted by the governing body of any municipality or an order of the governing body of such a municipal entity whose governing body is not authorized to enact ordinances;

(19) “Other net new revenues”, the amount of state sales tax increment or state income tax increment or the combination of the amount of each such increment as determined under section 99.960;

(20) “Out-of-state business”, a business entity or operation that has been located outside of the state of Missouri prior to the time it relocates to a development project area;

(21) “Payment in lieu of taxes”, those revenues from real property in each development project area, which taxing districts would have received had the municipality not adopted a development plan and the municipality not adopted development financing, and which would result from levies made after the time of the adoption of development financing during the time the current equalized value of real property in such development project area exceeds the total equalized value of real property in such development project area during the baseline year until development financing for such development project area expires or is terminated pursuant to sections 99.915 to 99.980;

(22) “Special allocation fund”, the fund of the municipality or its authority required to be established pursuant to section 99.957 which special allocation fund shall contain at least four separate segregated accounts into which payments in lieu of taxes are deposited in one account, economic activity taxes are deposited in a second account, other net new revenues are deposited in a third account, and other revenues, if any, received by the authority or the municipality for the purpose of implementing a development plan or a development project are deposited in a fourth account;

(23) “State income tax increment”, up to fifty percent of the estimate of the income tax due the state for salaries or wages paid to new employees in new jobs at a business located in the development project area and created by the development project. The estimate shall be a percentage of the gross payroll which percentage shall be based upon an analysis by the department of revenue of the practical tax rate on gross payroll as a factor in overall taxable income;

(24) “State sales tax increment”, up to one-half of the incremental increase in the state sales tax revenue in the development project area. In no event shall the incremental increase include any amounts attributable to retail sales unless the Missouri development finance board and the department of economic development are satisfied based on information provided by the municipality or authority, and such entities have made a finding that a substantial portion of all but a de minimus portion of 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 for an existing facility shall be the amount by which the state sales tax revenue generated at the facility exceeds the state sales tax revenue generated at the facility in the baseline year. The incremental increase in development project areas where the baseline year is the year following the year in which the development project is approved by the municipality pursuant to subdivision (2) of this section shall be the state sales tax revenue generated by out-of-state businesses relocating into a development project area. The incremental increase for a Missouri facility which relocates to a development project area shall be the amount by which the state sales tax revenue of the facility exceeds the state sales tax revenue for the facility in the calendar year prior to relocation;

(25) “State sales tax revenues”, 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;

(26) “Taxing district’s capital costs”, those costs of taxing districts for capital improvements that are found by the municipal governing bodies to be necessary and to directly result from a development project; and

(27) “Taxing districts”, any political subdivision of this state having the power to levy taxes.

99.1082. As used in sections 99.1080 to 99.1092, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the following terms shall mean:

(1) “Baseline year”, the calendar year prior to the adoption of an ordinance by the municipality approving a redevelopment project; provided, however, if local sales tax revenues or state sales tax revenues, from businesses other than any out-of-state business or businesses locating in the redevelopment project area, decrease in the redevelopment project area in the year following the year in which the ordinance approving a redevelopment project is approved by a municipality, the baseline year may, at the option of the municipality approving the redevelopment project, be the year following the year of the adoption of the ordinance approving the redevelopment project. When a redevelopment project area is located within a county for which public and individual assistance has been requested by the governor under Section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 5121, et seq., for an emergency proclaimed by the governor under section 44.100 due to a natural disaster of major proportions and the redevelopment project area is a central business district that sustained severe damage as a result of such natural disaster, as determined by the state emergency management agency, the baseline year may, at the option of the municipality approving the redevelopment project, be the calendar year in which the natural disaster occurred or the year following the year in which the natural disaster occurred, provided that the municipality adopts an ordinance approving the redevelopment project within one year after the occurrence of the natural disaster;

(2) “Blighted area”, [an area which, by reason of the predominance of defective or inadequate street layout, unsanitary or unsafe conditions, deterioration of site improvements, improper subdivision or obsolete platting, or the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes, or any combination of such factors, retards the provision of housing accommodations or constitutes an economic or social liability or a menace to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare in its present condition and use] **the same meaning as defined pursuant to section 99.805;**

(3) “Central business district”, the area at or near the historic core that is locally known as the “downtown” of a municipality that has a median household income of sixty-two thousand dollars or less, according to the United States Census Bureau’s American Community Survey, based on the most recent of five-year period estimate data in which the final year of the estimate ends in either zero or five. In addition, at least fifty percent of existing buildings in this area will have been built in excess of thirty-five years prior or vacant lots that had prior structures built in excess of thirty-five years prior to the adoption of the ordinance approving the redevelopment plan. The historical land use emphasis of a central business district prior to redevelopment will have been a mixed use of business, commercial, financial, transportation, government, and multifamily residential uses;

(4) “Conservation area”, any improved area within the boundaries of a redevelopment area located within the territorial limits of a municipality in which fifty percent or more of the structures in the area have an age of thirty-five years or more, and such an area is not yet a blighted area but is detrimental to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare and may become a blighted area because of any one or more of the following factors: dilapidation; obsolescence; deterioration; illegal use of individual structures; presence of structures below minimum code standards; abandonment; excessive vacancies; overcrowding of structures and community facilities; lack of ventilation, light or sanitary facilities; inadequate utilities; excessive land coverage; deleterious land use or layout; depreciation of physical maintenance; and lack of community planning;

(5) “Gambling establishment”, an excursion gambling boat as defined in section 313.800 and any related

business facility including any real property improvements which are directly and solely related to such business facility, whose sole purpose is to provide goods or services to an excursion gambling boat and whose majority ownership interest is held by a person licensed to conduct gambling games on an excursion gambling boat or licensed to operate an excursion gambling boat as provided in sections 313.800 to 313.850;

(6) “Local sales tax increment”, at least fifty percent of the local sales tax revenue from taxes that are imposed by a municipality and its county, and that are generated by economic activities within a redevelopment area over the amount of such taxes generated by economic activities within such a redevelopment area in the calendar year prior to the adoption of the ordinance designating such a redevelopment area while financing under sections 99.1080 to 99.1092 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, licenses, fees, or special assessments; provided however, the governing body of any county may, by resolution, exclude any portion of any countywide sales tax of such county. For redevelopment projects or redevelopment plans approved after August 28, 2005, if a retail establishment relocates within one year from one facility within the same county and the governing body of the municipality finds that the retail establishment is a direct beneficiary of tax increment financing, then for the purposes of this subdivision, the economic activity taxes generated by the retail establishment shall equal the total additional revenues from economic activity taxes that are imposed by a municipality or other taxing district over the amount of economic activity taxes generated by the retail establishment in the calendar year prior to its relocation to the redevelopment area;

(7) “Local sales tax revenue”, city sales tax revenues received under sections 94.500 to 94.550 and county sales tax revenues received under sections 67.500 to 67.594;

(8) “Major initiative”, a development project within a central business district which promotes tourism, cultural activities, arts, entertainment, education, research, arenas, multipurpose facilities, libraries, ports, mass transit, museums, economic development, or conventions for the municipality, and where the capital investment within the redevelopment project area is:

(a) At least five million dollars for a project area within a city having a population of one hundred thousand to one hundred ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine inhabitants;

(b) At least one million dollars for a project area within a city having a population of fifty thousand to ninety-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine inhabitants;

(c) At least five hundred thousand dollars for a project area within a city having a population of ten thousand to forty-nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine inhabitants; or

(d) At least two hundred fifty thousand dollars for a project area within a city having a population of one to nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine inhabitants;

(9) “Municipality”, any city or county of this state having fewer than two hundred thousand inhabitants;

(10) “Obligations”, bonds, loans, debentures, notes, special certificates, or other evidences of indebtedness issued by the municipality or authority, or other public entity authorized to issue such obligations under sections 99.1080 to 99.1092 to carry out a redevelopment project or to refund outstanding obligations;

(11) “Ordinance”, an ordinance enacted by the governing body of any municipality;

(12) “Redevelopment area”, an area designated by a municipality in respect to which the municipality has made a finding that there exist conditions which cause the area to be classified as a blighted area or a conservation area, which area shall have the following characteristics:

- (a) It can be renovated through one or more redevelopment projects;
- (b) It is located in the central business district;

(c) The redevelopment area shall not exceed ten percent of the entire geographic area of the municipality. Subject to the limitation set forth in this subdivision, the redevelopment area can be enlarged or modified as provided in section 99.1088;

(13) “Redevelopment plan”, the comprehensive program of a municipality to reduce or eliminate those conditions which qualify a redevelopment area as a blighted area or a conservation area, and to thereby enhance the tax bases of the taxing districts which extend into the redevelopment area through the reimbursement, payment, or other financing of redevelopment project costs in accordance with sections 99.1080 to 99.1092 and through application for and administration of downtown revitalization preservation program financing under sections 99.1080 to 99.1092;

(14) “Redevelopment project”, any redevelopment project within a redevelopment area which constitutes a major initiative in furtherance of the objectives of the redevelopment plan, and any such redevelopment project shall include a legal description of the area selected for such redevelopment project;

(15) “Redevelopment project area”, the area located within a redevelopment area selected for a redevelopment project;

(16) “Redevelopment project costs” include such costs to the redevelopment plan or a redevelopment project, as applicable, which are expended on public property, buildings, or rights-of-way for public purposes to provide infrastructure to support a redevelopment project, including facades. Such costs shall only be allowed as an initial expense which, to be recoverable, must be included in the costs of a redevelopment plan or redevelopment project, except in circumstances of plan amendments approved by the department of economic development. Such infrastructure costs include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) Costs of studies, appraisals, surveys, plans, and specifications;

(b) Professional service costs, including, but not limited to, architectural, engineering, legal, marketing, financial, planning, or special services;

(c) Property assembly costs, including, but not limited to, acquisition of land and other property, real or personal, or rights or interests therein, demolition of buildings, and the clearing and grading of land;

(d) Costs of rehabilitation, reconstruction, repair, or remodeling of existing public buildings and fixtures;

(e) Costs of construction of public works or improvements;

(f) Financing costs, including, but not limited to, all necessary expenses related to the issuance of obligations issued to finance all or any portion of the infrastructure costs of one or more redevelopment projects, and which may include capitalized interest on any such obligations and reasonable reserves related to any such obligations;

(g) All or a portion of a taxing district’s capital costs resulting from any redevelopment project

necessarily incurred or to be incurred in furtherance of the objectives of the redevelopment plan, to the extent the municipality by written agreement accepts and approves such infrastructure costs;

(h) Payments to taxing districts on a pro rata basis to partially reimburse taxes diverted by approval of a redevelopment project when all debt is retired;

(i) State government costs, including, but not limited to, the reasonable costs incurred by the department of economic development and the department of revenue in evaluating an application for and administering downtown revitalization preservation financing for a redevelopment project;

(17) “State sales tax increment”, up to one-half of the incremental increase in the state sales tax revenue in the redevelopment project area provided the local taxing jurisdictions commit one-half of their local sales tax to paying for redevelopment project costs. The incremental increase shall be the amount by which the state sales tax revenue generated at the facility or within the redevelopment project area exceeds the state sales tax revenue generated at the facility or within the redevelopment project area in the baseline year. For redevelopment projects or redevelopment plans approved after August 28, 2005, if a retail establishment relocates within one year from one facility to another facility within the same county and the governing body of the municipality finds that the retail establishment is a direct beneficiary of tax increment financing, then for the purposes of this subdivision, the economic activity taxes generated by the retail establishment shall equal the total additional revenues from economic activity taxes that are imposed by a municipality or other taxing district over the amount of economic activity taxes generated by the retail establishment in the calendar year prior to the relocation to the redevelopment area;

(18) “State sales tax revenues”, the general revenue portion of state sales tax revenues received under 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;

(19) “Taxing district’s capital costs”, those costs of taxing districts for capital improvements that are found by the municipal governing bodies to be necessary and to directly result from a redevelopment project;

(20) “Taxing districts”, any political subdivision of this state having the power to levy taxes.

100.310. As used in this law, the following words and terms mean:

(1) “Authority”, a public body corporate and politic created by or pursuant to sections of this law or any other public body exercising the powers, rights and duties of such an authority;

(2) “Blighted area”, [an area which, by reason of the predominance of defective or inadequate street layout, insanitary or unsafe conditions, deterioration of site improvements, improper subdivision or obsolete platting, or the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes, or any combination of such factors, retards the provision of housing accommodations or constitutes an economic or social liability or a menace to the public health, safety, morals or welfare in its present condition and use] **the same meaning as defined pursuant to section 99.805;**

(3) “Bond”, any bonds, including refunding bonds, notes, interim certificates, debentures or other obligations issued by an authority pursuant to this law;

(4) “City”, all cities of this state now having or which hereafter have four hundred thousand inhabitants or more according to the last decennial census of the United States or any city that has adopted a home rule

charter pursuant to Section 19 of Article VI of the Missouri Constitution;

(5) “Clerk”, the official custodian of records of the city;

(6) “Federal government”, the United States of America or any agency or instrumentality corporate or otherwise of the United States of America;

(7) “Governing body”, the city council, common council, board of aldermen or other legislative body charged with governing the municipality;

(8) “Industrial developer”, any person, partnership or public or private corporation or agency which enters or proposes to enter into an industrial development contract;

(9) “Industrial development”, the acquisition, clearance, grading, improving, preparing of land for industrial and commercial development and use and the construction, reconstruction, purchase, repair of industrial and commercial improvements, buildings, plants, additions, stores, shops, shopping centers, office buildings, hotels and motels and parking garages, multi-family housing facilities, warehouses, distribution centers, machines, fixtures, structures and other facilities relating to industrial and commercial use in blighted, insanitary or undeveloped industrial areas; and the existing merchants, residents, and present businesses shall have the first option to redevelop the area under this act;

(10) “Industrial development contract”, a contract entered into between an authority and an industrial developer for the industrial development of an area in conformity with a plan;

(11) “Insanitary area”, an area in which there is a predominance of buildings and improvements which, by reason of dilapidation, deterioration, age or obsolescence, inadequate provision for ventilation, light, air, sanitation or open spaces, high density of population and overcrowding of buildings, overcrowding of land, or the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes, or any combination of such factors, is conducive to ill health, transmission of disease, infant mortality, juvenile delinquency and crime or constitutes an economic or social liability and is detrimental to the public health, safety, morals or welfare;

(12) “Obligee”, any bondholders, agents or trustees for any bondholders, lessor demising to the authority property used in connection with industrial clearance project, or any assignee or assignees of the lessor’s interest or any part thereof, and the federal government when it is a party to any contract with the authority;

(13) “Person”, any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company, association, joint stock association, or body politic; and shall include any trustee, receiver, assignee or other similar representative thereof;

(14) “Plan”, a plan as it exists from time to time for the orderly carrying on of a project of industrial development;

(15) “Project”, any work or undertaking:

(a) To acquire blighted, insanitary and undeveloped industrial areas or portions thereof including lands, structures or improvements the acquisition of which is necessary or incidental to the proper industrial development of the blighted, insanitary and undeveloped industrial areas or to prevent the spread or recurrence of conditions of blight, insanitary or undevelopment;

(b) To clear any such areas by demolition or removal of existing buildings, structures, streets, utilities or other improvements thereon and to install, construct or reconstruct streets, utilities and site improvements

essential to the preparation of sites for uses in accordance with a plan;

(c) To construct, reconstruct, remodel, repair, improve, install improvements, buildings, plants, additions, stores, shops, shopping centers, office buildings, hotels and motels and parking garages, multi-family housing facilities, warehouses, distribution centers, machines, fixtures, structures and other facilities related to industrial and commercial uses;

(d) To sell, lease or otherwise make available land in such areas for industrial and commercial or related use or to retain such land for public use, in accordance with a plan;

(16) “Public body”, the state or any municipality, county, township, board, commission, authority, district or any other subdivision of the state;

(17) “Real property”, all lands, including improvements and fixtures thereon, and property of any nature appurtenant thereto, or used in connection therewith, and every estate, interest and right, legal or equitable, therein, including terms for years and liens by way of judgment, mortgage or otherwise and the indebtedness secured by such liens;

(18) “Undeveloped industrial area”, any area which, by reason of defective and inadequate street layout or location of physical improvements, obsolescence and inadequate subdivision and platting contains vacant parcels of land not used economically; contains old, decaying, obsolete buildings, plants, stores, shops, shopping centers, office buildings, hotels and motels and parking garages, warehouses, distribution centers, structures; contains buildings, plants, stores, shops, shopping centers, office buildings, hotels and motels and parking garages, multi-family housing facilities, warehouses, distribution centers and structures whose operation is not economically feasible; contains intermittent commercial and industrial structures in a primarily industrial or commercial area; or contains insufficient space for the expansion and efficient use of land for industrial plants and commercial uses amounting to conditions which retard economic or social growth, are economic waste and social liabilities and represent an inability to pay reasonable taxes to the detriment and injury of the public health, safety, morals and welfare.

135.950. The following terms, whenever used in sections 135.950 to 135.970 mean:

(1) “Average wage”, the new payroll divided by the number of new jobs;

(2) “Blighted area”, [an area which, by reason of the predominance of defective or inadequate street layout, unsanitary or unsafe conditions, deterioration of site improvements, improper subdivision or obsolete platting, or the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes, or any combination of such factors, retards the provision of housing accommodations or constitutes an economic or social liability or a menace to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare in its present condition and use. The term “blighted area” shall also include any area which produces or generates or has the potential to produce or generate electrical energy from a renewable energy resource, and which, by reason of obsolescence, decadence, blight, dilapidation, deteriorating or inadequate site improvements, substandard conditions, the predominance or defective or inadequate street layout, unsanitary or unsafe conditions, improper subdivision or obsolete platting, or the existence of conditions which endanger the life or property by fire or other means, or any combination of such factors, is underutilized, unutilized, or diminishes the economic usefulness of the land, improvements, or lock and dam site within such area for the production, generation, conversion, and conveyance of electrical energy from a renewable energy resource] **the same meaning as defined pursuant to section 99.805;**

(3) “Board”, an enhanced enterprise zone board established pursuant to section 135.957;

(4) “Commencement of commercial operations” shall be deemed to occur during the first taxable year for which the new business facility is first put into use by the taxpayer in the enhanced business enterprise in which the taxpayer intends to use the new business facility;

(5) “County average wage”, the average wages in each county as determined by the department for the most recently completed full calendar year. However, if the computed county average wage is above the statewide average wage, the statewide average wage shall be deemed the county average wage for such county for the purpose of determining eligibility. The department shall publish the county average wage for each county at least annually. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subdivision to the contrary, for any taxpayer that in conjunction with their project is relocating employees from a Missouri county with a higher county average wage, such taxpayer shall obtain the endorsement of the governing body of the community from which jobs are being relocated or the county average wage for their project shall be the county average wage for the county from which the employees are being relocated;

(6) “Department”, the department of economic development;

(7) “Director”, the director of the department of economic development;

(8) “Employee”, a person employed by the enhanced business enterprise that is scheduled to work an average of at least one thousand hours per year, and such person at all times has health insurance offered to him or her, which is partially paid for by the employer;

(9) “Enhanced business enterprise”, an industry or one of a cluster of industries that is either:

(a) Identified by the department as critical to the state’s economic security and growth; or

(b) Will have an impact on industry cluster development, as identified by the governing authority in its application for designation of an enhanced enterprise zone and approved by the department; but excluding gambling establishments (NAICS industry group 7132), retail trade (NAICS sectors 44 and 45), educational services (NAICS sector 61), religious organizations (NAICS industry group 8131), public administration (NAICS sector 92), and food and drinking places (NAICS subsector 722), however, notwithstanding provisions of this section to the contrary, headquarters or administrative offices of an otherwise excluded business may qualify for benefits if the offices serve a multistate territory. In the event a national, state, or regional headquarters operation is not the predominant activity of a project facility, the new jobs and investment of such headquarters operation is considered eligible for benefits under this section if the other requirements are satisfied. Service industries may be eligible only if a majority of its annual revenues will be derived from out of the state;

(10) “Existing business facility”, any facility in this state which was employed by the taxpayer claiming the credit in the operation of an enhanced business enterprise immediately prior to an expansion, acquisition, addition, or replacement;

(11) “Facility”, any building used as an enhanced business enterprise located within an enhanced enterprise zone, including the land on which the facility is located and all machinery, equipment, and other real and depreciable tangible personal property acquired for use at and located at or within such facility and used in connection with the operation of such facility;

(12) “Facility base employment”, the greater of the number of employees located at the facility on the date of the notice of intent, or for the twelve-month period prior to the date of the notice of intent, the average number of employees located at the facility, or in the event the project facility has not been in

operation for a full twelve-month period, the average number of employees for the number of months the facility has been in operation prior to the date of the notice of intent;

(13) “Facility base payroll”, the total amount of taxable wages paid by the enhanced business enterprise to employees of the enhanced business enterprise located at the facility in the twelve months prior to the notice of intent, not including the payroll of owners of the enhanced business enterprise unless the enhanced business enterprise is participating in an employee stock ownership plan. For the purposes of calculating the benefits under this program, the amount of base payroll shall increase each year based on the consumer price index or other comparable measure, as determined by the department;

(14) “Governing authority”, the body holding primary legislative authority over a county or incorporated municipality;

(15) “Megaproject”, any manufacturing or assembling facility, approved by the department for construction and operation within an enhanced enterprise zone, which satisfies the following:

(a) The new capital investment is projected to exceed three hundred million dollars over a period of eight years from the date of approval by the department;

(b) The number of new jobs is projected to exceed one thousand over a period of eight years beginning on the date of approval by the department;

(c) The average wage of new jobs to be created shall exceed the county average wage;

(d) The taxpayer shall offer health insurance to all new jobs and pay at least eighty percent of such insurance premiums; and

(e) An acceptable plan of repayment, to the state, of the tax credits provided for the megaproject has been provided by the taxpayer;

(16) “NAICS”, the 1997 edition of the North American Industry Classification System as prepared by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget. Any NAICS sector, subsector, industry group or industry identified in this section shall include its corresponding classification in subsequent federal industry classification systems;

(17) “New business facility”, a facility that does not produce or generate electrical energy from a renewable energy resource and satisfies the following requirements:

(a) Such facility is employed by the taxpayer in the operation of an enhanced business enterprise. Such facility shall not be considered a new business facility in the hands of the taxpayer if the taxpayer’s only activity with respect to such facility is to lease it to another person or persons. If the taxpayer employs only a portion of such facility in the operation of an enhanced business enterprise, and leases another portion of such facility to another person or persons or does not otherwise use such other portions in the operation of an enhanced business enterprise, the portion employed by the taxpayer in the operation of an enhanced business enterprise shall be considered a new business facility, if the requirements of paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this subdivision are satisfied;

(b) Such facility is acquired by, or leased to, the taxpayer after December 31, 2004. A facility shall be deemed to have been acquired by, or leased to, the taxpayer after December 31, 2004, if the transfer of title to the taxpayer, the transfer of possession pursuant to a binding contract to transfer title to the taxpayer, or the commencement of the term of the lease to the taxpayer occurs after December 31, 2004;

(c) If such facility was acquired by the taxpayer from another taxpayer and such facility was employed immediately prior to the acquisition by another taxpayer in the operation of an enhanced business enterprise, the operation of the same or a substantially similar enhanced business enterprise is not continued by the taxpayer at such facility; and

(d) Such facility is not a replacement business facility, as defined in subdivision (27) of this section;

(18) “New business facility employee”, an employee of the taxpayer in the operation of a new business facility during the taxable year for which the credit allowed by section 135.967 is claimed, except that truck drivers and rail and barge vehicle operators and other operators of rolling stock for hire shall not constitute new business facility employees;

(19) “New business facility investment”, the value of real and depreciable tangible personal property, acquired by the taxpayer as part of the new business facility, which is used by the taxpayer in the operation of the new business facility, during the taxable year for which the credit allowed by 135.967 is claimed, except that trucks, truck-trailers, truck semitrailers, rail vehicles, barge vehicles, aircraft and other rolling stock for hire, track, switches, barges, bridges, tunnels, and rail yards and spurs shall not constitute new business facility investments. The total value of such property during such taxable year shall be:

(a) Its original cost if owned by the taxpayer; or

(b) Eight times the net annual rental rate, if leased by the taxpayer. The net annual rental rate shall be the annual rental rate paid by the taxpayer less any annual rental rate received by the taxpayer from subrentals. The new business facility investment shall be determined by dividing by twelve the sum of the total value of such property on the last business day of each calendar month of the taxable year. If the new business facility is in operation for less than an entire taxable year, the new business facility investment shall be determined by dividing the sum of the total value of such property on the last business day of each full calendar month during the portion of such taxable year during which the new business facility was in operation by the number of full calendar months during such period;

(20) “New job”, the number of employees located at the facility that exceeds the facility base employment less any decrease in the number of the employees at related facilities below the related facility base employment. No job that was created prior to the date of the notice of intent shall be deemed a new job;

(21) “Notice of intent”, a form developed by the department which is completed by the enhanced business enterprise and submitted to the department which states the enhanced business enterprise’s intent to hire new jobs and request benefits under such program;

(22) “Related facility”, a facility operated by the enhanced business enterprise or a related company in this state that is directly related to the operation of the project facility;

(23) “Related facility base employment”, the greater of:

(a) The number of employees located at all related facilities on the date of the notice of intent; or

(b) For the twelve-month period prior to the date of the notice of intent, the average number of employees located at all related facilities of the enhanced business enterprise or a related company located in this state;

(24) “Related taxpayer”:

- (a) A corporation, partnership, trust, or association controlled by the taxpayer;
- (b) An individual, corporation, partnership, trust, or association in control of the taxpayer; or

(c) A corporation, partnership, trust or association controlled by an individual, corporation, partnership, trust or association in control of the taxpayer. “Control of a corporation” shall mean ownership, directly or indirectly, of stock possessing at least fifty percent of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote, “control of a partnership or association” shall mean ownership of at least fifty percent of the capital or profits interest in such partnership or association, and “control of a trust” shall mean ownership, directly or indirectly, of at least fifty percent of the beneficial interest in the principal or income of such trust; ownership shall be determined as provided in Section 318 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended;

(25) “Renewable energy generation zone”, an area which has been found, by a resolution or ordinance adopted by the governing authority having jurisdiction of such area, to be a blighted area and which contains land, improvements, or a lock and dam site which is unutilized or underutilized for the production, generation, conversion, and conveyance of electrical energy from a renewable energy resource;

(26) “Renewable energy resource”, shall include:

- (a) Wind;
- (b) Solar thermal sources or photovoltaic cells and panels;
- (c) Dedicated crops grown for energy production;
- (d) Cellulosic agricultural residues;
- (e) Plant residues;
- (f) Methane from landfills, agricultural operations, or wastewater treatment;
- (g) Thermal depolymerization or pyrolysis for converting waste material to energy;
- (h) Clean and untreated wood such as pallets;

(i) Hydroelectric power, which shall include electrical energy produced or generated by hydroelectric power generating equipment, as such term is defined in section 137.010;

(j) Fuel cells using hydrogen produced by one or more of the renewable resources provided in paragraphs (a) to (i) of this subdivision; or

(k) Any other sources of energy, not including nuclear energy, that are certified as renewable by rule by the department of economic development;

(27) “Replacement business facility”, a facility otherwise described in subdivision (17) of this section, hereafter referred to in this subdivision as “new facility”, which replaces another facility, hereafter referred to in this subdivision as “old facility”, located within the state, which the taxpayer or a related taxpayer previously operated but discontinued operating on or before the close of the first taxable year for which the credit allowed by this section is claimed. A new facility shall be deemed to replace an old facility if the following conditions are met:

(a) The old facility was operated by the taxpayer or a related taxpayer during the taxpayer’s or related taxpayer’s taxable period immediately preceding the taxable year in which commencement of commercial

operations occurs at the new facility; and

(b) The old facility was employed by the taxpayer or a related taxpayer in the operation of an enhanced business enterprise and the taxpayer continues the operation of the same or substantially similar enhanced business enterprise at the new facility. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this subdivision, a facility shall not be considered a replacement business facility if the taxpayer's new business facility investment, as computed in subdivision (19) of this section, in the new facility during the tax period for which the credits allowed in section 135.967 are claimed exceed one million dollars and if the total number of employees at the new facility exceeds the total number of employees at the old facility by at least two;

(28) "Same or substantially similar enhanced business enterprise", an enhanced business enterprise in which the nature of the products produced or sold, or activities conducted, are similar in character and use or are produced, sold, performed, or conducted in the same or similar manner as in another enhanced business enterprise.

137.115. 1. All other laws to the contrary notwithstanding, the assessor or the assessor's deputies in all counties of this state including the City of St. Louis shall annually make a list of all real and tangible personal property taxable in the assessor's city, county, town or district. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3 of this section and section 137.078, the assessor shall annually assess all personal property at thirty-three and one-third percent of its true value in money as of January first of each calendar year. The assessor shall annually assess all real property, including any new construction and improvements to real property, and possessory interests in real property at the percent of its true value in money set in subsection 5 of this section. The true value in money of any possessory interest in real property in subclass (3), where such real property is on or lies within the ultimate airport boundary as shown by a federal airport layout plan, as defined by 14 CFR 151.5, of a commercial airport having a FAR Part 139 certification and owned by a political subdivision, shall be the otherwise applicable true value in money of any such possessory interest in real property, less the total dollar amount of costs paid by a party, other than the political subdivision, towards any new construction or improvements on such real property completed after January 1, 2008, and which are included in the above-mentioned possessory interest, regardless of the year in which such costs were incurred or whether such costs were considered in any prior year. The assessor shall annually assess all real property in the following manner: new assessed values shall be determined as of January first of each odd-numbered year and shall be entered in the assessor's books; those same assessed values shall apply in the following even-numbered year, except for new construction and property improvements which shall be valued as though they had been completed as of January first of the preceding odd-numbered year. The assessor may call at the office, place of doing business, or residence of each person required by this chapter to list property, and require the person to make a correct statement of all taxable tangible personal property owned by the person or under his or her care, charge or management, taxable in the county. On or before January first of each even-numbered year, the assessor shall prepare and submit a two-year assessment maintenance plan to the county governing body and the state tax commission for their respective approval or modification. The county governing body shall approve and forward such plan or its alternative to the plan to the state tax commission by February first. If the county governing body fails to forward the plan or its alternative to the plan to the state tax commission by February first, the assessor's plan shall be considered approved by the county governing body. If the state tax commission fails to approve a plan and if the state tax commission and the assessor and the governing body of the county involved are unable to resolve the differences, in order to receive state cost-share funds outlined in section 137.750, the county or the assessor shall petition the administrative hearing commission, by May first, to decide all matters in dispute regarding the assessment maintenance plan. Upon agreement of the parties, the

matter may be stayed while the parties proceed with mediation or arbitration upon terms agreed to by the parties. The final decision of the administrative hearing commission shall be subject to judicial review in the circuit court of the county involved. In the event a valuation of subclass (1) real property within any county with a charter form of government, or within a city not within a county, is made by a computer, computer-assisted method or a computer program, the burden of proof, supported by clear, convincing and cogent evidence to sustain such valuation, shall be on the assessor at any hearing or appeal. In any such county, unless the assessor proves otherwise, there shall be a presumption that the assessment was made by a computer, computer-assisted method or a computer program. Such evidence shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following:

(1) The findings of the assessor based on an appraisal of the property by generally accepted appraisal techniques; and

(2) The purchase prices from sales of at least three comparable properties and the address or location thereof. As used in this subdivision, the word “comparable” means that:

(a) Such sale was closed at a date relevant to the property valuation; and

(b) Such properties are not more than one mile from the site of the disputed property, except where no similar properties exist within one mile of the disputed property, the nearest comparable property shall be used. Such property shall be within five hundred square feet in size of the disputed property, and resemble the disputed property in age, floor plan, number of rooms, and other relevant characteristics.

2. Assessors in each county of this state and the City of St. Louis may send personal property assessment forms through the mail.

3. The following items of personal property shall each constitute separate subclasses of tangible personal property and shall be assessed and valued for the purposes of taxation at the following percentages of their true value in money:

(1) Grain and other agricultural crops in an unmanufactured condition, one-half of one percent;

(2) Livestock, twelve percent;

(3) Farm machinery, twelve percent;

(4) Motor vehicles which are eligible for registration as and are registered as historic motor vehicles [pursuant to] **under** section 301.131 and aircraft which are at least twenty-five years old and which are used solely for noncommercial purposes and are operated less than [fifty] **two hundred** hours per year or aircraft that are home built from a kit, five percent;

(5) Poultry, twelve percent; and

(6) Tools and equipment used for pollution control and tools and equipment used in retooling for the purpose of introducing new product lines or used for making improvements to existing products by any company which is located in a state enterprise zone and which is identified by any standard industrial classification number cited in subdivision (7) of section 135.200, twenty-five percent.

4. The person listing the property shall enter a true and correct statement of the property, in a printed blank prepared for that purpose. The statement, after being filled out, shall be signed and either affirmed or sworn to as provided in section 137.155. The list shall then be delivered to the assessor.

5. (1) All subclasses of real property, as such subclasses are established in Section 4(b) of Article X of the Missouri Constitution and defined in section 137.016, shall be assessed at the following percentages of true value:

- (a) For real property in subclass (1), nineteen percent;
- (b) For real property in subclass (2), twelve percent; and
- (c) For real property in subclass (3), thirty-two percent.

(2) A taxpayer may apply to the county assessor, or, if not located within a county, then the assessor of such city, for the reclassification of such taxpayer's real property if the use or purpose of such real property is changed after such property is assessed under the provisions of this chapter. If the assessor determines that such property shall be reclassified, he or she shall determine the assessment under this subsection based on the percentage of the tax year that such property was classified in each subclassification.

6. Manufactured homes, as defined in section 700.010, which are actually used as dwelling units shall be assessed at the same percentage of true value as residential real property for the purpose of taxation. The percentage of assessment of true value for such manufactured homes shall be the same as for residential real property. If the county collector cannot identify or find the manufactured home when attempting to attach the manufactured home for payment of taxes owed by the manufactured home owner, the county collector may request the county commission to have the manufactured home removed from the tax books, and such request shall be granted within thirty days after the request is made; however, the removal from the tax books does not remove the tax lien on the manufactured home if it is later identified or found. For purposes of this section, a manufactured home located in a manufactured home rental park, rental community or on real estate not owned by the manufactured home owner shall be considered personal property. For purposes of this section, a manufactured home located on real estate owned by the manufactured home owner may be considered real property.

7. Each manufactured home assessed shall be considered a parcel for the purpose of reimbursement [pursuant to] **under** section 137.750, unless the manufactured home is **deemed to be** real estate [as defined in] **under** subsection 7 of section 442.015 and assessed as a realty improvement to the existing real estate parcel.

8. Any amount of tax due and owing based on the assessment of a manufactured home shall be included on the personal property tax statement of the manufactured home owner unless the manufactured home is **deemed to be** real estate [as defined in] **under** subsection 7 of section 442.015, in which case the amount of tax due and owing on the assessment of the manufactured home as a realty improvement to the existing real estate parcel shall be included on the real property tax statement of the real estate owner.

9. The assessor of each county and each city not within a county shall use the trade-in value published in the October issue of the National Automobile Dealers' Association Official Used Car Guide, or its successor publication, as the recommended guide of information for determining the true value of motor vehicles described in such publication. The assessor shall not use a value that is greater than the average trade-in value in determining the true value of the motor vehicle without performing a physical inspection of the motor vehicle. For vehicles two years old or newer from a vehicle's model year, the assessor may use a value other than average without performing a physical inspection of the motor vehicle. In the absence of a listing for a particular motor vehicle in such publication, the assessor shall use such information or publications which in the assessor's judgment will fairly estimate the true value in money of the motor

vehicle.

10. Before the assessor may increase the assessed valuation of any parcel of subclass (1) real property by more than fifteen percent since the last assessment, excluding increases due to new construction or improvements, the assessor shall conduct a physical inspection of such property.

11. If a physical inspection is required, [pursuant to] **under** subsection 10 of this section, the assessor shall notify the property owner of that fact in writing and shall provide the owner clear written notice of the owner's rights relating to the physical inspection. If a physical inspection is required, the property owner may request that an interior inspection be performed during the physical inspection. The owner shall have no less than thirty days to notify the assessor of a request for an interior physical inspection.

12. A physical inspection, as required by subsection 10 of this section, shall include, but not be limited to, an on-site personal observation and review of all exterior portions of the land and any buildings and improvements to which the inspector has or may reasonably and lawfully gain external access, and shall include an observation and review of the interior of any buildings or improvements on the property upon the timely request of the owner [pursuant to] **under** subsection 11 of this section. Mere observation of the property via a drive-by inspection or the like shall not be considered sufficient to constitute a physical inspection as required by this section.

13. A county or city collector may accept credit cards as proper form of payment of outstanding property tax or license due. No county or city collector may charge surcharge for payment by credit card which exceeds the fee or surcharge charged by the credit card bank, processor, or issuer for its service. A county or city collector may accept payment by electronic transfers of funds in payment of any tax or license and charge the person making such payment a fee equal to the fee charged the county by the bank, processor, or issuer of such electronic payment.

14. Any county or city not within a county in this state may, by an affirmative vote of the governing body of such county, opt out of the provisions of this section and sections 137.073, 138.060, and 138.100 as enacted by house bill no. 1150 of the ninety-first general assembly, second regular session and section 137.073 as modified by house committee substitute for senate substitute for senate committee substitute for senate bill no. 960, ninety-second general assembly, second regular session, for the next year of the general reassessment, prior to January first of any year. No county or city not within a county shall exercise this opt-out provision after implementing the provisions of this section and sections 137.073, 138.060, and 138.100 as enacted by house bill no. 1150 of the ninety-first general assembly, second regular session and section 137.073 as modified by house committee substitute for senate substitute for senate committee substitute for senate bill no. 960, ninety-second general assembly, second regular session, in a year of general reassessment. For the purposes of applying the provisions of this subsection, a political subdivision contained within two or more counties where at least one of such counties has opted out and at least one of such counties has not opted out shall calculate a single tax rate as in effect prior to the enactment of house bill no. 1150 of the ninety-first general assembly, second regular session. A governing body of a city not within a county or a county that has opted out under the provisions of this subsection may choose to implement the provisions of this section and sections 137.073, 138.060, and 138.100 as enacted by house bill no. 1150 of the ninety-first general assembly, second regular session, and section 137.073 as modified by house committee substitute for senate substitute for senate committee substitute for senate bill no. 960, ninety-second general assembly, second regular session, for the next year of general reassessment, by an affirmative vote of the governing body prior to December thirty-first of any year.

15. The governing body of any city of the third classification with more than twenty-six thousand three hundred but fewer than twenty-six thousand seven hundred inhabitants located in any county that has exercised its authority to opt out under subsection 14 of this section may levy separate and differing tax rates for real and personal property only if such city bills and collects its own property taxes or satisfies the entire cost of the billing and collection of such separate and differing tax rates. Such separate and differing rates shall not exceed such city's tax rate ceiling.

16. Any portion of real property that is available as reserve for strip, surface, or coal mining for minerals for purposes of excavation for future use or sale to others that has not been bonded and permitted under chapter 444 shall be assessed based upon how the real property is currently being used. Any information provided to a county assessor, state tax commission, state agency, or political subdivision responsible for the administration of tax policies shall, in the performance of its duties, make available all books, records, and information requested, except such books, records, and information as are by law declared confidential in nature, including individually identifiable information regarding a specific taxpayer or taxpayer's mine property. For purposes of this subsection, "mine property" shall mean all real property that is in use or readily available as a reserve for strip, surface, or coal mining for minerals for purposes of excavation for current or future use or sale to others that has been bonded and permitted under chapter 444."; and

Further amend said bill, Page 11, Section 143.031, Line 11, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

"143.121. 1. The Missouri adjusted gross income of a resident individual shall be the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income subject to the modifications in this section.

2. There shall be added to the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income:

(1) The amount of any federal income tax refund received for a prior year which resulted in a Missouri income tax benefit. The amount added pursuant to this subdivision shall not include any amount of a federal income tax refund attributable to a tax credit reducing a taxpayer's federal tax liability pursuant to Public Law 116-136 **or 116-260**, enacted by the 116th United States Congress, for the tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and ending on or before December 31, 2020, and deducted from Missouri adjusted gross income pursuant to section 143.171. **The amount added under this subdivision shall also not include any amount of a federal income tax refund attributable to a tax credit reducing a taxpayer's federal tax liability under any other federal law that provides direct economic impact payments to taxpayers to mitigate financial challenges related to the COVID-19 pandemic, and deducted from Missouri adjusted gross income under section 143.171;**

(2) Interest on certain governmental obligations excluded from federal gross income by 26 U.S.C. Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended. The previous sentence shall not apply to interest on obligations of the state of Missouri or any of its political subdivisions or authorities and shall not apply to the interest described in subdivision (1) of subsection 3 of this section. The amount added pursuant to this subdivision shall be reduced by the amounts applicable to such interest that would have been deductible in computing the taxable income of the taxpayer except only for the application of 26 U.S.C. Section 265 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended. The reduction shall only be made if it is at least five hundred dollars;

(3) The amount of any deduction that is included in the computation of federal taxable income pursuant to 26 U.S.C. Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code as amended by the Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002 to the extent the amount deducted relates to property purchased on or after July 1,

2002, but before July 1, 2003, and to the extent the amount deducted exceeds the amount that would have been deductible pursuant to 26 U.S.C. Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as in effect on January 1, 2002;

(4) The amount of any deduction that is included in the computation of federal taxable income for net operating loss allowed by 26 U.S.C. Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, other than the deduction allowed by 26 U.S.C. Section 172(b)(1)(G) and 26 U.S.C. Section 172(i) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, for a net operating loss the taxpayer claims in the tax year in which the net operating loss occurred or carries forward for a period of more than twenty years and carries backward for more than two years. Any amount of net operating loss taken against federal taxable income but disallowed for Missouri income tax purposes pursuant to this subdivision after June 18, 2002, may be carried forward and taken against any income on the Missouri income tax return for a period of not more than twenty years from the year of the initial loss; and

(5) For nonresident individuals in all taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2006, the amount of any property taxes paid to another state or a political subdivision of another state for which a deduction was allowed on such nonresident's federal return in the taxable year unless such state, political subdivision of a state, or the District of Columbia allows a subtraction from income for property taxes paid to this state for purposes of calculating income for the income tax for such state, political subdivision of a state, or the District of Columbia;

(6) For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, any interest expense paid or accrued in a previous taxable year, but allowed as a deduction under 26 U.S.C. Section 163, as amended, in the current taxable year by reason of the carryforward of disallowed business interest provisions of 26 U.S.C. Section 163(j), as amended. For the purposes of this subdivision, an interest expense is considered paid or accrued only in the first taxable year the deduction would have been allowable under 26 U.S.C. Section 163, as amended, if the limitation under 26 U.S.C. Section 163(j), as amended, did not exist.

3. There shall be subtracted from the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income the following amounts to the extent included in federal adjusted gross income:

(1) Interest received on deposits held at a federal reserve bank or interest or dividends on obligations of the United States and its territories and possessions or of any authority, commission or instrumentality of the United States to the extent exempt from Missouri income taxes pursuant to the laws of the United States. The amount subtracted pursuant to this subdivision shall be reduced by any interest on indebtedness incurred to carry the described obligations or securities and by any expenses incurred in the production of interest or dividend income described in this subdivision. The reduction in the previous sentence shall only apply to the extent that such expenses including amortizable bond premiums are deducted in determining the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income or included in the taxpayer's Missouri itemized deduction. The reduction shall only be made if the expenses total at least five hundred dollars;

(2) The portion of any gain, from the sale or other disposition of property having a higher adjusted basis to the taxpayer for Missouri income tax purposes than for federal income tax purposes on December 31, 1972, that does not exceed such difference in basis. If a gain is considered a long-term capital gain for federal income tax purposes, the modification shall be limited to one-half of such portion of the gain;

(3) The amount necessary to prevent the taxation pursuant to this chapter of any annuity or other amount of income or gain which was properly included in income or gain and was taxed pursuant to the laws of Missouri for a taxable year prior to January 1, 1973, to the taxpayer, or to a decedent by reason of whose

death the taxpayer acquired the right to receive the income or gain, or to a trust or estate from which the taxpayer received the income or gain;

(4) Accumulation distributions received by a taxpayer as a beneficiary of a trust to the extent that the same are included in federal adjusted gross income;

(5) The amount of any state income tax refund for a prior year which was included in the federal adjusted gross income;

(6) The portion of capital gain specified in section 135.357 that would otherwise be included in federal adjusted gross income;

(7) The amount that would have been deducted in the computation of federal taxable income pursuant to 26 U.S.C. Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code as in effect on January 1, 2002, to the extent that amount relates to property purchased on or after July 1, 2002, but before July 1, 2003, and to the extent that amount exceeds the amount actually deducted pursuant to 26 U.S.C. Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code as amended by the Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002;

(8) For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2005, the amount of any income received for military service while the taxpayer serves in a combat zone which is included in federal adjusted gross income and not otherwise excluded therefrom. As used in this section, “combat zone” means any area which the President of the United States by Executive Order designates as an area in which Armed Forces of the United States are or have engaged in combat. Service is performed in a combat zone only if performed on or after the date designated by the President by Executive Order as the date of the commencing of combat activities in such zone, and on or before the date designated by the President by Executive Order as the date of the termination of combatant activities in such zone;

(9) For all tax years ending on or after July 1, 2002, with respect to qualified property that is sold or otherwise disposed of during a taxable year by a taxpayer and for which an additional modification was made under subdivision (3) of subsection 2 of this section, the amount by which additional modification made under subdivision (3) of subsection 2 of this section on qualified property has not been recovered through the additional subtractions provided in subdivision (7) of this subsection;

(10) For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, the amount of any income received as payment from any program which provides compensation to agricultural producers who have suffered a loss as the result of a disaster or emergency, including the:

- (a) Livestock Forage Disaster Program;
- (b) Livestock Indemnity Program;
- (c) Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish;
- (d) Emergency Conservation Program;
- (e) Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program;
- (f) Pasture, Rangeland, Forage Pilot Insurance Program;
- (g) Annual Forage Pilot Program;
- (h) Livestock Risk Protection Insurance Plan; and

(i) Livestock Gross Margin Insurance Plan; and

(11) For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, any interest expense paid or accrued in the current taxable year, but not deducted as a result of the limitation imposed under 26 U.S.C. Section 163(j), as amended. For the purposes of this subdivision, an interest expense is considered paid or accrued only in the first taxable year the deduction would have been allowable under 26 U.S.C. Section 163, as amended, if the limitation under 26 U.S.C. Section 163(j), as amended, did not exist.

4. There shall be added to or subtracted from the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income the taxpayer's share of the Missouri fiduciary adjustment provided in section 143.351.

5. There shall be added to or subtracted from the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income the modifications provided in section 143.411.

6. In addition to the modifications to a taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income in this section, to calculate Missouri adjusted gross income there shall be subtracted from the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income any gain recognized pursuant to 26 U.S.C. Section 1033 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, arising from compulsory or involuntary conversion of property as a result of condemnation or the imminence thereof.

7. (1) As used in this subsection, "qualified health insurance premium" means the amount paid during the tax year by such taxpayer for any insurance policy primarily providing health care coverage for the taxpayer, the taxpayer's spouse, or the taxpayer's dependents.

(2) In addition to the subtractions in subsection 3 of this section, one hundred percent of the amount of qualified health insurance premiums shall be subtracted from the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income to the extent the amount paid for such premiums is included in federal taxable income. The taxpayer shall provide the department of revenue with proof of the amount of qualified health insurance premiums paid.

8. (1) Beginning January 1, 2014, in addition to the subtractions provided in this section, one hundred percent of the cost incurred by a taxpayer for a home energy audit conducted by an entity certified by the department of natural resources under section 640.153 or the implementation of any energy efficiency recommendations made in such an audit shall be subtracted from the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income to the extent the amount paid for any such activity is included in federal taxable income. The taxpayer shall provide the department of revenue with a summary of any recommendations made in a qualified home energy audit, the name and certification number of the qualified home energy auditor who conducted the audit, and proof of the amount paid for any activities under this subsection for which a deduction is claimed. The taxpayer shall also provide a copy of the summary of any recommendations made in a qualified home energy audit to the department of natural resources.

(2) At no time shall a deduction claimed under this subsection by an individual taxpayer or taxpayers filing combined returns exceed one thousand dollars per year for individual taxpayers or cumulatively exceed two thousand dollars per year for taxpayers filing combined returns.

(3) Any deduction claimed under this subsection shall be claimed for the tax year in which the qualified home energy audit was conducted or in which the implementation of the energy efficiency recommendations occurred. If implementation of the energy efficiency recommendations occurred during more than one year, the deduction may be claimed in more than one year, subject to the limitations provided under subdivision (2) of this subsection.

(4) A deduction shall not be claimed for any otherwise eligible activity under this subsection if such activity qualified for and received any rebate or other incentive through a state-sponsored energy program or through an electric corporation, gas corporation, electric cooperative, or municipally owned utility.

9. The provisions of subsection 8 of this section shall expire on December 31, 2020.”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 11, Section 143.131, Line 12, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“143.171. 1. For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1994, and ending on or before December 31, 2018, an individual taxpayer shall be allowed a deduction for his or her federal income tax liability under Chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code for the same taxable year for which the Missouri return is being filed, not to exceed five thousand dollars on a single taxpayer’s return or ten thousand dollars on a combined return, after reduction for all credits thereon, except the credit for payments of federal estimated tax, the credit for the overpayment of any federal tax, and the credits allowed by the Internal Revenue Code by 26 U.S.C. Section 31, 26 U.S.C. Section 27, and 26 U.S.C. Section 34.

2. (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, for all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2019, an individual taxpayer shall be allowed a deduction equal to a percentage of his or her federal income tax liability under Chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code for the same taxable year for which the Missouri return is being filed, not to exceed five thousand dollars on a single taxpayer’s return or ten thousand dollars on a combined return, after reduction for all credits thereon, except the credit for payments of federal estimated tax, the credit for the overpayment of any federal tax, and the credits allowed by the Internal Revenue Code by 26 U.S.C. Section 31, 26 U.S.C. Section 27, and 26 U.S.C. Section 34. The deduction percentage is determined according to the following table:

If the Missouri gross income on the return is:	The deduction percentage is:
\$25,000 or less	35 percent
From \$25,001 to \$50,000	25 percent
From \$50,001 to \$100,000	15 percent
From \$100,001 to \$125,000	5 percent
\$125,001 or more	0 percent

(2) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the amount of any tax credits reducing a taxpayer’s federal tax liability pursuant to Public Law 116-136 **or 116-260**, enacted by the 116th United States Congress, for the tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and ending on or before December 31, 2020, **and the amount of any tax credits reducing a taxpayer’s federal tax liability under any other federal law that provides direct economic impact payments to taxpayers to mitigate financial challenges related to the COVID-19 pandemic** shall not be considered in determining a taxpayer’s federal tax liability for the purposes of subdivision (1) of this subsection.

3. For all tax years beginning on or after September 1, 1993, a corporate taxpayer shall be allowed a deduction for fifty percent of its federal income tax liability under Chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code for the same taxable year for which the Missouri return is being filed after reduction for all credits thereon, except the credit for payments of federal estimated tax, the credit for the overpayment of any federal tax, and the credits allowed by the Internal Revenue Code by 26 U.S.C. Section 31, 26 U.S.C. Section 27, and 26 U.S.C. Section 34.

4. If a federal income tax liability for a tax year prior to the applicability of sections 143.011 to 143.996 for which he was not previously entitled to a Missouri deduction is later paid or accrued, he may deduct the federal tax in the later year to the extent it would have been deductible if paid or accrued in the prior year.”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 20, Section 144.054, Line 63, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“144.080. 1. Every person receiving any payment or consideration upon the sale of property or rendering of service, subject to the tax imposed by the provisions of sections 144.010 to [144.525] **144.527**, is exercising the taxable privilege of selling the property or rendering the service at retail and is subject to the tax levied in section 144.020. The person shall be responsible not only for the collection of the amount of the tax imposed on the sale or service to the extent possible under the provisions of section 144.285, but shall, on or before the last day of the month following each calendar quarterly period of three months, file a return with the director of revenue showing the person’s gross receipts and the amount of tax levied in section 144.020 for the preceding quarter, and shall remit to the director of revenue, with the return, the taxes levied in section 144.020, except as provided in subsections 2 and 3 of this section. The director of revenue may promulgate rules or regulations changing the filing and payment requirements of sellers, but shall not require any seller to file and pay more frequently than required in this section.

2. (1) Where the aggregate amount levied and imposed upon a seller by section 144.020 is in excess of two hundred fifty dollars for either the first or second month of a calendar quarter, the seller shall file a return and pay such aggregate amount for such months to the director of revenue by the twentieth day of the succeeding month.

(2) Beginning January 1, 2022, where the aggregate amount levied and imposed upon a seller by section 144.020 is in excess of two hundred fifty dollars for either the first or second month of a calendar quarter, the seller shall file a return and pay such aggregate amount for such months to the director of revenue on or before the last day of the succeeding month.

3. Where the aggregate amount levied and imposed upon a seller by section 144.020 is less than forty-five dollars in a calendar quarter, the director of revenue shall by regulation permit the seller to file a return for a calendar year. The return shall be filed and the taxes paid on or before January thirty-first of the succeeding year.

4. The seller of any property or person rendering any service, subject to the tax imposed by sections 144.010 to [144.525] **144.527**, shall collect the tax from the purchaser of such property or the recipient of the service to the extent possible under the provisions of section 144.285, but the seller’s inability to collect any part or all of the tax does not relieve the seller of the obligation to pay to the state the tax imposed by section 144.020; except that the collection of the tax imposed by sections 144.010 to [144.525] **144.527** on motor vehicles and trailers shall be made as provided in sections 144.070 and 144.440.

5. Any person may advertise or hold out or state to the public or to any customer directly that the tax or any part thereof imposed by sections 144.010 to [144.525] **144.527**, and required to be collected by the person, will be assumed or absorbed by the person, provided that the amount of tax assumed or absorbed shall be stated on any invoice or receipt for the property sold or service rendered. Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. This subsection shall not apply to any retailer prohibited from collecting and remitting sales tax under section 66.630.”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 24, Section 144.605, Line 42 by deleting the letter “a.”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 24-25, Section 144.605, Lines 56-69, by deleting all of said lines; and

Further amend said bill, Page 34, Section 144.757, Lines 92-99, by deleting all of said lines; and

Further amend said bill, Page 36-40, Sections 287.245, 320.300, and 320.400, by deleting all of said sections and inserting the following:

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

(1) “Agricultural products”, an agricultural, horticultural, viticultural, or vegetable product, growing of grapes that will be processed into wine, bees, honey, fish or other aquacultural product, planting seed, livestock, a livestock product, a forestry product, poultry or a poultry product, either in its natural or processed state, that has been produced, processed, or otherwise had value added to it in this state;

(2) “Blighted area”, [that portion of the city within which the legislative authority of such city determines that by reason of age, obsolescence, inadequate, or outmoded design or physical deterioration have become economic and social liabilities, and that such conditions are conducive to ill health, transmission of disease, crime or inability to pay reasonable taxes] **the same meaning as defined pursuant to section 99.805;**

(3) “Department”, the department of agriculture;

(4) “Domesticated animal”, cattle, calves, sheep, swine, ratite birds including but not limited to ostrich and emu, llamas, alpaca, buffalo, bison, elk documented as obtained from a legal source and not from the wild, goats, or horses, other equines, or rabbits raised in confinement for human consumption;

(5) “Grower UAZ”, a type of UAZ:

(a) That can either grow produce, raise livestock, or produce other value-added agricultural products;

(b) That does not exceed fifty laying hens, six hundred fifty broiler chickens, or thirty domesticated animals;

(6) “Livestock”, cattle, calves, sheep, swine, ratite birds including but not limited to ostrich and emu, aquatic products as described in section 277.024, llamas, alpaca, buffalo, bison, elk documented as obtained from a legal source and not from the wild, goats, or horses, other equines, or rabbits raised in confinement for human consumption;

(7) “Locally grown”, a product that was grown or raised in the same county or city not within a county in which the UAZ is located or in an adjoining county or city not within a county. For a product raised or sold in a city not within a county, locally grown also includes an adjoining county with a charter form of government with more than nine hundred fifty thousand inhabitants and those adjoining said county;

(8) “Meat”, any edible portion of livestock or poultry carcass or part thereof;

(9) “Meat product”, anything containing meat intended for or capable of use for human consumption, which is derived, in whole or in part, from livestock or poultry;

(10) “Mobile unit”, the same as motor vehicle as defined in section 301.010;

(11) “Poultry”, any domesticated bird intended for human consumption;

(12) “Processing UAZ”, a type of UAZ:

- (a) That processes livestock, poultry, or produce for human consumption;
- (b) That meets federal and state processing laws and standards;
- (c) Is a qualifying small business approved by the department;

(13) “Qualifying small business”, those enterprises which are established within an Urban Agricultural Zone subsequent to its creation, and which meet the definition established for the Small Business Administration and set forth in Section 121.201 of Part 121 of Title 13 of the Code of Federal Regulations;

(14) “Value-added agricultural products”, any product or products that are the result of:

- (a) Using an agricultural product grown in this state to produce a meat or dairy product in this state;
- (b) A change in the physical state or form of the original agricultural product;
- (c) An agricultural product grown in this state which has had its value enhanced by special production methods such as organically grown products; or
- (d) A physical segregation of a commodity or agricultural product grown in this state that enhances its value such as identity preserved marketing systems;

(15) “Urban agricultural zone” or “UAZ”, a zone within a metropolitan statistical area as defined by the United States Office of Budget and Management that has one or more of the following entities that is a qualifying small business and approved by the department, as follows:

- (a) Any organization or person who grows produce or other agricultural products;
- (b) Any organization or person that raises livestock or poultry;
- (c) Any organization or person who processes livestock or poultry;
- (d) Any organization that sells at a minimum seventy-five percent locally grown food;

(16) “Vending UAZ”, a type of UAZ:

- (a) That sells produce, meat, or value-added locally grown agricultural goods;
- (b) That is able to accept food stamps under the provisions of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program as a form of payment; and
- (c) Is a qualifying small business that is approved by the department for an UAZ vendor license.

2. (1) A person or organization shall submit to any incorporated municipality an application to develop an UAZ on a blighted area of land. Such application shall demonstrate or identify on the application:

- (a) If the person or organization is a grower UAZ, processing UAZ, vending UAZ, or a combination of all three types of UAZs provided in this paragraph, in which case the person or organization shall meet the requirements of each type of UAZ in order to qualify;
- (b) The number of jobs to be created;
- (c) The types of products to be produced; and
- (d) If applying for a vending UAZ, the ability to accept food stamps under the provisions of the

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program if selling products to consumers.

(2) A municipality shall review and modify the application as necessary before either approving or denying the request to establish an UAZ.

(3) Approval of the UAZ by such municipality shall be reviewed five and ten years after the development of the UAZ. After twenty-five years, the UAZ shall dissolve.

If the municipality finds during its review that the UAZ is not meeting the requirements set out in this section, the municipality may dissolve the UAZ.

3. The governing body of any municipality planning to seek designation of an urban agricultural zone shall establish an urban agricultural zone board. The number of members on the board shall be seven. One member of the board shall be appointed by the school district or districts located within the area proposed for designation of an urban agricultural zone. Two members of the board shall be appointed by other affected taxing districts. The remaining four members shall be chosen by the chief elected officer of the municipality. The four members chosen by the chief elected officer of the municipality shall all be residents of the county or city not within a county in which the UAZ is to be located, and at least one of such four members shall have experience in or represent organizations associated with sustainable agriculture, urban farming, community gardening, or any of the activities or products authorized by this section for UAZs.

4. The school district member and the two affected taxing district members shall each have initial terms of five years. Of the four members appointed by the chief elected official, two shall have initial terms of four years, and two shall have initial terms of three years. Thereafter, members shall serve terms of five years. Each member shall hold office until a successor has been appointed. All vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment. For inefficiency or neglect of duty or misconduct in office, a member of the board may be removed by the applicable appointing authority.

5. A majority of the members shall constitute a quorum of such board for the purpose of conducting business and exercising the powers of the board and for all other purposes. Action may be taken by the board upon a vote of a majority of the members present.

6. The members of the board annually shall elect a chair from among the members.

7. The role of the board shall be to conduct the activities necessary to advise the governing body on the designation of an urban agricultural zone and any other advisory duties as determined by the governing body. The role of the board after the designation of an urban agricultural zone shall be review and assessment of zone activities.

8. Prior to the adoption of an ordinance proposing the designation of an urban agricultural zone, the urban agricultural board shall fix a time and place for a public hearing and notify each taxing district located wholly or partially within the boundaries of the proposed urban agricultural zone. The board shall send, by certified mail, a notice of such hearing to all taxing districts and political subdivisions 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 designation 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. At the public hearing any interested person or affected taxing district may file with the board written objections to, or comments on, and may be heard orally in respect to, any issues embodied in the notice. The board shall hear and consider all protests, objections, comments, and other evidence presented at the hearing. The hearing may be continued to another date without further notice other than a motion to be entered upon the minutes fixing

the time and place of the subsequent hearing.

9. Following the conclusion of the public hearing required under subsection 8 of this section, the governing authority of the municipality may adopt an ordinance designating an urban agricultural zone.

10. The real property of the UAZ shall not be subject to assessment or payment of ad valorem taxes on real property imposed by the cities affected by this section, or by the state or any political subdivision thereof, for a period of up to twenty-five years as specified by ordinance under subsection 9 of this section, except to such extent and in such amount as may be imposed upon such real property during such period, as was determined by the assessor of the county in which such real property is located, or, if not located within a county, then by the assessor of such city, in an amount not greater than the amount of taxes due and payable thereon during the calendar year preceding the calendar year during which the urban agricultural zone was designated. The amounts of such tax assessments shall not be increased during such period so long as the real property is used in furtherance of the activities provided under the provisions of subdivision (15) of subsection 1 of this section. At the conclusion of the period of abatement provided by the ordinance, the property shall then be reassessed. If only a portion of real property is used as an UAZ, then only that portion of real property shall be exempt from assessment or payment of ad valorem taxes on such property, as provided by this section.

11. If the water services for the UAZ are provided by the municipality, the municipality may authorize a grower UAZ to pay wholesale water rates for the cost of water consumed on the UAZ. If available, the UAZ may pay fifty percent of the standard cost to hook onto the water source.

12. (1) Any local sales tax revenues received from the sale of agricultural products sold in the UAZ, or any local sales tax revenues received by a mobile unit associated with a vending UAZ selling agricultural products in the municipality in which the vending UAZ is located, shall be deposited in the urban agricultural zone fund established in subdivision (2) of this subsection. An amount equal to one percent shall be retained by the director of revenue for deposit in the general revenue fund to offset the costs of collection.

(2) There is hereby created in the state treasury the "Urban Agricultural Zone Fund", which shall consist of money collected under subdivision (1) of this subsection. The state treasurer shall be custodian of the fund. In accordance with sections 30.170 and 30.180, the state treasurer may approve disbursements. The fund shall be a dedicated fund and, upon appropriation, shall be used for the purposes authorized by this section. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 33.080 to the contrary, any moneys remaining in the fund at the end of the biennium shall not revert to the credit of the general revenue fund. The state treasurer shall invest moneys in the fund in the same manner as other funds are invested. Any interest and moneys earned on such investments shall be credited to the fund. Fifty percent of fund moneys shall be made available to school districts. The remaining fifty percent of fund moneys shall be allocated to municipalities that have urban agricultural zones based upon the municipality's percentage of local sales tax revenues deposited into the fund. The municipalities shall, upon appropriation, provide fund moneys to urban agricultural zones within the municipality for improvements. School districts may apply to the department for money in the fund to be used for the development of curriculum on or the implementation of urban farming practices under the guidance of the University of Missouri extension service and a certified vocational agricultural instructor. The funds are to be distributed on a competitive basis within the school district or districts in which the UAZ is located pursuant to rules to be promulgated by the department, with special consideration given to the relative number of students eligible for free and reduced-price lunches attending the schools within such district or districts.

13. 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, 2013, shall be invalid and void.

14. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any county with a charter form of government and with more than three hundred thousand but fewer than four hundred fifty thousand inhabitants.

353.020. The following terms, whenever used or referred to in this chapter, mean:

(1) “Area”, that portion of the city which the legislative authority of such city has found or shall find to be blighted so that the clearance, replanning, rehabilitation, or reconstruction thereof is necessary to effectuate the purposes of this law. Any such area may include buildings or improvements not in themselves blighted, and any real property, whether improved or unimproved, the inclusion of which is deemed necessary for the effective clearance, replanning, reconstruction or rehabilitation of the area of which such buildings, improvements or real property form a part;

(2) “Blighted area”, [that portion of the city within which the legislative authority of such city determines that by reason of age, obsolescence, inadequate or outmoded design or physical deterioration have become economic and social liabilities, and that such conditions are conducive to ill health, transmission of disease, crime or inability to pay reasonable taxes] **the same meaning as defined pursuant to section 99.805;**

(3) “City” or “such cities”, any city within this state and any county of the first classification with a charter form of government and a population of at least nine hundred thousand inhabitants or any county with a charter form of government and with more than six hundred thousand but less than seven hundred thousand inhabitants. The county’s authority pursuant to this chapter shall be restricted to the unincorporated areas of such county;

(4) “Development plan”, a plan, together with any amendments thereto, for the development of all or any part of a blighted area, which is authorized by the legislative authority of any such city;

(5) “Legislative authority”, the city council or board of aldermen of the cities affected by this chapter;

(6) “Mortgage”, a mortgage, trust indenture, deed of trust, building and loan contract, or other instrument creating a lien on real property, to secure the payment of an indebtedness, and the indebtedness secured by any of them;

(7) “Real property” includes lands, buildings, improvements, land under water, waterfront property, and any and all easements, franchises and hereditaments, corporeal or incorporeal, and every estate, interest, privilege, easement, franchise and right therein, or appurtenant thereto, legal or equitable, including restrictions of record, created by plat, covenant or otherwise, rights-of-way and terms for years;

(8) “Redevelopment”, the clearance, replanning, reconstruction or rehabilitation of any blighted area, and the provision for such industrial, commercial, residential or public structures and spaces as may be appropriate, including recreational and other facilities incidental or appurtenant thereto;

(9) “Redevelopment project”, a specific work or improvement to effectuate all or any part of a development plan;

(10) “Urban redevelopment corporation”, a corporation organized pursuant to this chapter; except that any life insurance company organized pursuant to the laws of, or admitted to do business in, the state of Missouri may from time to time within five years after April 23, 1946, undertake, alone or in conjunction with, or as a lessee of any such life insurance company or urban redevelopment corporation, a redevelopment project pursuant to this chapter, and shall, in its operations with respect to any such redevelopment project, but not otherwise, be deemed to be an urban redevelopment corporation for the purposes of this section and sections 353.010, 353.040, 353.060 and 353.110 to 353.160.

620.2005. 1. As used in sections 620.2000 to 620.2020, the following terms mean:

(1) “Average wage”, the new payroll divided by the number of new jobs, or the payroll of the retained jobs divided by the number of retained jobs;

(2) “Commencement of operations”, the starting date for the qualified company’s first new employee, which shall be no later than twelve months from the date of the approval;

(3) “Contractor”, a person, employer, or business entity that enters into an agreement to perform any service or work or to provide a certain product in exchange for valuable consideration. This definition shall include but not be limited to a general contractor, subcontractor, independent contractor, contract employee, project manager, or a recruiting or staffing entity;

(4) “County average wage”, the average wages in each county as determined by the department for the most recently completed full calendar year. However, if the computed county average wage is above the statewide average wage, the statewide average wage shall be deemed the county average wage for such county for the purpose of determining eligibility. The department shall publish the county average wage for each county at least annually. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subdivision to the contrary, for any qualified company that in conjunction with their project is relocating employees from a Missouri county with a higher county average wage, the company shall obtain the endorsement of the governing body of the community from which jobs are being relocated or the county average wage for their project shall be the county average wage for the county from which the employees are being relocated;

(5) “Department”, the Missouri department of economic development;

(6) “Director”, the director of the department of economic development;

(7) “Employee”, a person employed by a qualified company, excluding:

(a) Owners of the qualified company unless the qualified company is participating in an employee stock ownership plan; or

(b) Owners of a noncontrolling interest in stock of a qualified company that is publicly traded;

(8) “Existing Missouri business”, a qualified company that, for the ten-year period preceding submission of a notice of intent to the department, had a physical location in Missouri and full-time employees who routinely performed job duties within Missouri;

(9) “Full-time employee”, an employee of the qualified company that is scheduled to work an average of at least thirty-five hours per week for a twelve-month period, and one for which the qualified company offers health insurance and pays at least fifty percent of such insurance premiums. An employee that spends less than fifty percent of the employee’s work time at the facility shall be considered to be located at a facility if the employee receives his or her directions and control from that facility, is on the facility’s

payroll, one hundred percent of the employee's income from such employment is Missouri income, and the employee is paid at or above the applicable percentage of the county average wage;

(10) "Industrial development authority", an industrial development authority organized under chapter 349 that has entered into a formal written memorandum of understanding with an entity of the United States Department of Defense regarding a qualified military project;

(11) "Infrastructure projects", highways, roads, streets, bridges, sewers, traffic control systems and devices, water distribution and supply systems, curbing, sidewalks, storm water and drainage systems, broadband internet infrastructure, and any other similar public improvements, but in no case shall infrastructure projects include private structures;

(12) "Local incentives", the present value of the dollar amount of direct benefit received by a qualified company for a project facility from one or more local political subdivisions, but this term shall not include loans or other funds provided to the qualified company that shall be repaid by the qualified company to the political subdivision;

(13) "Manufacturing capital investment", expenditures made by a qualified manufacturing company to retool or reconfigure a manufacturing project facility directly related to the manufacturing of a new product or the expansion or modification of the manufacture of an existing product;

(14) "Memorandum of understanding", an agreement executed by an industrial development authority and an entity of the United States Department of Defense, a copy of which is provided to the department of economic development, that states, but is not limited to:

(a) A requirement for the military to provide the total number of existing jobs, jobs directly created by a qualified military project, and average salaries of such jobs to the industrial development authority and the department of economic development annually for the term of the benefit;

(b) A requirement for the military to provide an accounting of the expenditures of capital investment made by the military directly related to the qualified military project to the industrial development authority and the department of economic development annually for the term of the benefit;

(c) The process by which the industrial development authority shall monetize the tax credits annually and any transaction cost or administrative fee charged by the industrial development authority to the military on an annual basis;

(d) A requirement for the industrial development authority to provide proof to the department of economic development of the payment made to the qualified military project annually, including the amount of such payment;

(e) The schedule of the maximum amount of tax credits which may be authorized in each year for the project and the specified term of the benefit, as provided by the department of economic development; and

(f) A requirement that the annual benefit paid shall be the lesser of:

a. The maximum amount of tax credits authorized; or

b. The actual calculated benefit derived from the number of new jobs and average salaries;

(15) "NAICS" or "NAICS industry classification", the classification provided by the most recent edition of the North American Industry Classification System as prepared by the Executive Office of the President,

Office of Management and Budget;

(16) “New capital investment”, shall include costs incurred by the qualified company at the project facility after acceptance by the qualified company of the proposal for benefits from the department or the approval notice of intent, whichever occurs first, for real or personal property, and may include the value of finance or capital leases for real or personal property for the term of such lease at the project facility executed after acceptance by the qualified company of the proposal for benefits from the department or the approval of the notice of intent;

(17) “New direct local revenue”, the present value of the dollar amount of direct net new tax revenues of the local political subdivisions likely to be produced by the project over a ten-year period as calculated by the department, excluding local earnings tax, and net new utility revenues, provided the local incentives include a discount or other direct incentives from utilities owned or operated by the political subdivision;

(18) “New job”, the number of full-time employees located at the project facility that exceeds the project facility base employment less any decrease in the number of full-time employees at related facilities below the related facility base employment. No job that was created prior to the date of the notice of intent shall be deemed a new job;

(19) “New payroll”, the amount of wages paid for all new jobs, located at the project facility during the qualified company’s tax year that exceeds the project facility base payroll;

(20) “New product”, a new model or line of a manufactured good that has not been manufactured in Missouri by a qualified manufacturing company at any time prior to the date of the notice of intent, or an existing brand, model, or line of a manufactured good that is redesigned;

(21) “Notice of intent”, a form developed by the department and available online, completed by the qualified company, and submitted to the department stating the qualified company’s intent to request benefits under this program. The notice of intent shall be accompanied with a detailed plan by the qualifying company to make good faith efforts to employ, at a minimum, commensurate with the percentage of minority populations in the state of Missouri, as reported in the previous decennial census, the following: racial minorities, contractors who are racial minorities, and contractors that, in turn, employ at a minimum racial minorities commensurate with the percentage of minority populations in the state of Missouri, as reported in the previous decennial census. At a minimum, such plan shall include monitoring the effectiveness of outreach and recruitment strategies in attracting diverse applicants and linking with different or additional referral sources in the event that recruitment efforts fail to produce a diverse pipeline of applicants;

(22) “Percent of local incentives”, the amount of local incentives divided by the amount of new direct local revenue;

(23) “Program”, the Missouri works program established in sections 620.2000 to 620.2020;

(24) “Project facility”, the building or buildings used by a qualified company at which new or retained jobs and any new capital investment are or will be located or by a qualified manufacturing company at which a manufacturing capital investment is or will be located. A project facility may include separate buildings located within sixty miles of each other such that their purpose and operations are interrelated; provided that where the buildings making up the project facility are not located within the same county, the average wage of the new payroll shall exceed the applicable percentage of the highest county average wage among the counties in which the buildings are located. Upon approval by the department, a subsequent

project facility may be designated if the qualified company demonstrates a need to relocate to the subsequent project facility at any time during the project period. For qualified military projects, the term “project facility” means the military base or installation at which such qualified military project is or shall be located;

(25) “Project facility base employment”, the greater of the number of full-time employees located at the project facility on the date of the notice of intent or, for the twelve-month period prior to the date of the notice of intent, the average number of full-time employees located at the project facility. In the event the project facility has not been in operation for a full twelve-month period, the average number of full-time employees for the number of months the project facility has been in operation prior to the date of the notice of intent;

(26) “Project facility base payroll”, the annualized payroll for the project facility base employment or the total amount of taxable wages paid by the qualified company to full-time employees of the qualified company located at the project facility in the twelve months prior to the notice of intent. For purposes of calculating the benefits under this program, the amount of base payroll shall increase each year based on an appropriate measure, as determined by the department;

(27) “Project period”, the time period within which benefits are awarded to a qualified company or within which the qualified company is obligated to perform under an agreement with the department, whichever is greater;

(28) “Projected net fiscal benefit”, the total fiscal benefit to the state less any state benefits offered to the qualified company, as determined by the department;

(29) “Qualified company”, a firm, partnership, joint venture, association, private or public corporation whether organized for profit or not, or headquarters of such entity registered to do business in Missouri that is the owner or operator of a project facility, certifies that it offers health insurance to all full-time employees of all facilities located in this state, and certifies that it pays at least fifty percent of such insurance premiums. For the purposes of sections 620.2000 to 620.2020, the term “qualified company” shall not include:

(a) Gambling establishments (NAICS industry group 7132);

(b) Store front consumer-based retail trade establishments (under NAICS sectors 44 and 45), except with respect to any company headquartered in this state with a majority of its full-time employees engaged in operations not within the NAICS codes specified in this subdivision **and except for any such establishments located in a county of the third or fourth classification;**

(c) Food and drinking places (NAICS subsector 722);

(d) Public utilities (NAICS 221 including water and sewer services);

(e) Any company that is delinquent in the payment of any nonprotested taxes or any other amounts due the state or federal government or any other political subdivision of this state;

(f) Any company requesting benefits for retained jobs that has filed for or has publicly announced its intention to file for bankruptcy protection. However, a company that has filed for or has publicly announced its intention to file for bankruptcy may be a qualified company provided that such company:

a. Certifies to the department that it plans to reorganize and not to liquidate; and

b. After its bankruptcy petition has been filed, it produces proof, in a form and at times satisfactory to the department, that it is not delinquent in filing any tax returns or making any payment due to the state of Missouri, including but not limited to all tax payments due after the filing of the bankruptcy petition and under the terms of the plan of reorganization. Any taxpayer who is awarded benefits under this subsection and who files for bankruptcy under Chapter 7 of the United States Bankruptcy Code, Title 11 U.S.C., shall immediately notify the department and shall forfeit such benefits and shall repay the state an amount equal to any state tax credits already redeemed and any withholding taxes already retained;

- (g) Educational services (NAICS sector 61);
- (h) Religious organizations (NAICS industry group 8131);
- (i) Public administration (NAICS sector 92);
- (j) Ethanol distillation or production;
- (k) Biodiesel production; or
- (l) Health care and social services (NAICS sector 62).

Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, the headquarters, administrative offices, or research and development facilities of an otherwise excluded business may qualify for benefits if the offices or facilities serve a multistate territory. In the event a national, state, or regional headquarters operation is not the predominant activity of a project facility, the jobs and investment of such operation shall be considered eligible for benefits under this section if the other requirements are satisfied;

(30) “Qualified manufacturing company”, a company that:

- (a) Is a qualified company that manufactures motor vehicles (NAICS group 3361);
- (b) Manufactures goods at a facility in Missouri;

(c) Manufactures a new product or has commenced making a manufacturing capital investment to the project facility necessary for the manufacturing of such new product, or modifies or expands the manufacture of an existing product or has commenced making a manufacturing capital investment for the project facility necessary for the modification or expansion of the manufacture of such existing product; and

(d) Continues to meet the requirements of paragraphs (a) to (c) of this subdivision for the project period;

(31) “Qualified military project”, the expansion or improvement of a military base or installation within this state that causes:

(a) An increase of ten or more part-time or full-time military or civilian support personnel:

a. Whose average salaries equal or exceed ninety percent of the county average wage; and

b. Who are offered health insurance, with an entity of the United States Department of Defense paying at least fifty percent of such insurance premiums; and

(b) Investment in real or personal property at the base or installation expressly for the purposes of serving a new or expanded military activity or unit.

For the purposes of this subdivision, part-time military or civilian support personnel shall be converted to full-time new jobs by, in hire date order, counting one full-time new job for every thirty-five averaged hours

worked per week by part-time military or civilian support personnel in jobs directly created by the qualified military project. For each such full-time new job, the sum of the wages of the part-time military or civilian support personnel combined and converted to form the new job shall be the wage for the one full-time new job. Each part-time military or civilian support personnel whose job is combined and converted for such a full-time new job shall be offered health insurance as described in subparagraph b of paragraph (a) of this subdivision;

(32) “Related company”, shall mean:

(a) A corporation, partnership, trust, or association controlled by the qualified company;

(b) An individual, corporation, partnership, trust, or association in control of the qualified company; or

(c) Corporations, partnerships, trusts or associations controlled by an individual, corporation, partnership, trust, or association in control of the qualified company. As used in this paragraph, “control of a qualified company” shall mean:

a. Ownership, directly or indirectly, of stock possessing at least fifty percent of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote in the case of a qualified company that is a corporation;

b. Ownership of at least fifty percent of the capital or profit interest in such qualified company if it is a partnership or association;

c. Ownership, directly or indirectly, of at least fifty percent of the beneficial interest in the principal or income of such qualified company if it is a trust, and ownership shall be determined as provided in Section 318 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended;

(33) “Related facility”, a facility operated by the qualified company or a related company located in this state that is directly related to the operations of the project facility or in which operations substantially similar to the operations of the project facility are performed;

(34) “Related facility base employment”, the greater of the number of full-time employees located at all related facilities on the date of the notice of intent or, for the twelve-month period prior to the date of the notice of intent, the average number of full-time employees located at all related facilities of the qualified company or a related company located in this state;

(35) “Related facility base payroll”, the annualized payroll of the related facility base payroll or the total amount of taxable wages paid by the qualified company to full-time employees of the qualified company located at a related facility in the twelve months prior to the filing of the notice of intent. For purposes of calculating the benefits under this program, the amount of related facility base payroll shall increase each year based on an appropriate measure, as determined by the department;

(36) “Rural area”, a county in Missouri with a population less than seventy-five thousand or that does not contain an individual city with a population greater than fifty thousand according to the most recent federal decennial census;

(37) “Tax credits”, tax credits issued by the department to offset the state taxes imposed by chapters 143 and 148, or which may be sold or refunded as provided for in this program;

(38) “Withholding tax”, the state tax imposed by sections 143.191 to 143.265. For purposes of this program, the withholding tax shall be computed using a schedule as determined by the department based on average wages.

2. This section is subject to the provisions of section 196.1127.

Section 1. 1. No later than January 1, 2022, any county or municipality of this state that has enacted a use tax shall send every taxpayer within its boundaries a notice informing the taxpayers of a change in the use tax law.

2. The notice shall contain substantially the following language:

Beginning January 1, 2023, some purchases from out-of-state vendors without a physical presence in the state will be subject to Missouri's newly revised use tax law. Some purchases made through the Internet or through other means on which state and local use taxes have not previously been collected, may now have state and local use taxes collected.

The current state use tax rate at this address is: 4.225%

The current county use tax rate at this address is: (insert rate for county use tax)

The current municipal use tax rate at this address is: (insert rate for municipal use tax)

Therefore, the current use tax rate at this address is: _____ (insert combined rate for state and all local use tax)

Section 144.761, RSMo, governs the repeal of a local use tax.

3. Such notice shall be sent on an independent piece of orange paper and shall be in a font size of no less than twelve-point font. In order to carry out the provisions of this section any municipality may coordinate and work with any county or county official in order to ensure taxpayers receive the notice described in this section, to ensure taxpayers do not receive duplicate notices, and to ensure such political subdivisions employ cost savings in order to carry out the provisions of this section.”; and

Further amend said bill, Page 43, Section C, Line 5, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“Section D. Because immediate action is necessary to protect the interests of taxpayers during the COVID-19 pandemic, sections 143.121 and 143.171 of section A of this act are deemed necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, welfare, peace, and safety, and are hereby declared to be an emergency act within the meaning of the constitution, and sections 143.121 and 143.171 of section A 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 refuses to recede from its position on **HCS** for **SB 365**, as amended, and grants the Senate a conference thereon.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House refuses to recede from its position on **HA 1, HA 2, HA 3, HA 5 and HA 6** to **SS** for **SB 22**, and grants the Senate a conference thereon.

Also,

Mr. President: The Speaker of the House of Representatives has appointed the following committee to act with a like committee from the Senate on **SS** for **SB 22**. Representatives: Grier, Hill, Baker, Barnes, Collins.

Also,

Mr. President: The Speaker of the House of Representatives has appointed the following committee to act with a like committee from the Senate on **HCS** for **SB 365**, as amended. Representatives: Murphy, Hill, Baker, Butz, Barnes.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

President Pro Tem Schatz appointed the following conference committee to act with a like committee from the House on **SS** for **SB 333**, with **HCS**, as amended: Senators Burlison, Brattin, Koenig, Schupp and Williams.

President Pro Tem Schatz appointed the following conference committee to act with a like committee from the House on **SCS** for **SB 520**, with **HS** for **HCS**: Senators Bean, Gannon, Rehder, Roberts and Razer.

President Pro Tem Schatz appointed the following conference committee to act with a like committee from the House on **SB 365**, with **HCS**, as amended: Senators Wieland, Hoskins, Burlison, Arthur and Roberts.

President Pro Tem Schatz appointed the following conference committee to act with a like committee from the House on **SS** for **SB 22**, as amended: Senators Koenig, Bernskoetter, Eigel, Washington and May.

PRIVILEGED MOTIONS

Senator May moved that the Senate refuse to concur in **SS** for **SCS** for **SB 57**, 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.

Senator Koenig moved that the conferees on **SS** for **SB 22**, as amended, be allowed to exceed the differences on sections 131.1610 and 67.1461, which motion prevailed.

Senator Rehder moved that the Senate refuse to concur in **SS** for **SB 64**, with **HCS**, as amended, and request the House to recede from its position or, failing to do so, grant the Senate a conference thereon and allow the conferees to exceed the differences in section 208.152, which motion prevailed.

Senator Hoskins assumed the Chair.

Senator Crawford assumed the Chair.

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING

HCS for **HB 402**, entitled:

An Act to amend chapter 313, RSMo, by adding thereto one new section relating to prohibiting the

publishing of the names of lottery winners, with a penalty provision.

Was called from the Informal Calendar and taken up by Senator Mosley.

On motion of Senator Mosley, **HCS** for **HB 402** was read the 3rd time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Arthur	Bean	Beck	Bernskoetter	Brattin	Burlison	Cierpiot
Crawford	Eigel	Eslinger	Gannon	Hegeman	Hoskins	Hough
Koenig	Luetkemeyer	May	Moon	Mosley	O’Laughlin	Onder
Razer	Rehder	Riddle	Rizzo	Roberts	Rowden	Schatz
Schupp	Washington	White	Wieland	Williams—33		

NAYS—Senators—None

Absent—Senators—None

Absent with leave—Senator Brown—1

Vacancies—None

The President declared the bill passed.

On motion of Senator Mosley, title to the bill was agreed to.

Senator Mosley moved that the vote by which the bill passed be reconsidered.

Senator Rowden moved that motion lay on the table, which motion prevailed.

HB 850, introduced by Representative Wiemann, entitled:

An Act to repeal section 116.160, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof one new section relating to constitutional amendments.

Was called from the Informal Calendar and taken up by Senator Eigel.

Senator Eigel offered **SS** for **HB 850**, entitled:

SENATE SUBSTITUTE FOR
HOUSE BILL NO. 850

An Act to repeal sections 115.075, 115.121, 115.225, 115.311, 115.339, 115.341, 115.343, 115.345, 115.349, 115.355, 115.359, 115.361, 115.363, 115.364, 115.373, 115.377, 115.379, 115.387, 115.389, 115.391, 115.393, 115.395, 115.397, 115.403, 115.409, 115.427, 115.430, 115.511, 115.519, 115.521, 115.523, 115.526, 115.527, 115.529, 115.531, 115.539, 115.547, 115.549, 115.593, 116.155, 116.190, and 116.220, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof forty-four new sections relating to elections.

Senator Eigel moved that **SS** for **HB 850** be adopted.

Senator Hegeman offered **SA 1**:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend Senate Substitute for House Bill No. 850, Page 1, Section A, Line 15, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“115.013. As used in this chapter, unless the context clearly implies otherwise, the following terms mean:

(1) “Automatic tabulating equipment”, the apparatus necessary to examine and automatically count votes, and the data processing machines which are used for counting votes and tabulating results **and is air gapped and not connected to a network**;

(2) “Ballot”, the ballot card, paper ballot, or ballot designed for use with an electronic voting system on which each voter may cast all votes to which he or she is entitled at an election;

(3) “Ballot card”, a ballot which is voted by making a mark which can be tabulated by automatic tabulating equipment;

(4) “Ballot label”, the card, paper, booklet, page, or other material containing the names of all offices and candidates and statements of all questions to be voted on;

(5) “Counting location”, a location selected by the election authority for the automatic processing or counting, or both, of ballots;

(6) “County”, any county in this state or any city not within a county;

(7) “Disqualified”, a determination made by a court of competent jurisdiction, the Missouri ethics commission, an election authority or any other body authorized by law to make such a determination that a candidate is ineligible to hold office or not entitled to be voted on for office;

(8) “District”, an area within the state or within a political subdivision of the state from which a person is elected to represent the area on a policy-making body with representatives of other areas in the state or political subdivision;

(9) “Electronic voting machine”, any part of an electronic voting system on which a voter is able to cast a ballot under this chapter;

(10) “Electronic voting system”, a system of casting votes by use of marking devices, and counting votes by use of automatic tabulating or data processing equipment, including computerized voting systems;

(11) “Established political party” for the state, a political party which, at either of the last two general elections, polled for its candidate for any statewide office more than two percent of the entire vote cast for the office. “Established political party” for any district or political subdivision shall mean a political party which polled more than two percent of the entire vote cast at either of the last two elections in which the district or political subdivision voted as a unit for the election of officers or representatives to serve its area;

(12) “Federal office”, the office of presidential elector, United States senator, or representative in Congress;

(13) “Independent”, a candidate who is not a candidate of any political party and who is running for an office for which political party candidates may run;

(14) “Major political party”, the political party whose candidates received the highest or second highest number of votes at the last general election;

(15) “Marking device”, any approved device which will enable the votes to be counted by automatic tabulating equipment;

(16) “Municipal” or “municipality”, a city, village, or incorporated town of this state;

(17) “New party”, any political group which has filed a valid petition and is entitled to place its list of candidates on the ballot at the next general or special election;

(18) “Nonpartisan”, a candidate who is not a candidate of any political party and who is running for an office for which party candidates may not run;

(19) “Political party”, any established political party and any new party;

(20) “Political subdivision”, a county, city, town, village, or township of a township organization county;

(21) “Polling place”, the voting place designated for all voters residing in one or more precincts for any election;

(22) “Precincts”, the geographical areas into which the election authority divides its jurisdiction for the purpose of conducting elections;

(23) “Public office”, any office established by constitution, statute or charter and any employment under the United States, the state of Missouri, or any political subdivision or special district thereof, but does not include any office in the Missouri state defense force or the National Guard or the office of notary public or city attorney in cities of the third classification or cities of the fourth classification;

(24) “Question”, any measure on the ballot which can be voted “YES” or “NO”;

(25) “Relative within the second degree by consanguinity or affinity”, a spouse, parent, child, grandparent, brother, sister, grandchild, mother-in-law, father-in-law, daughter-in-law, or son-in-law;

(26) “Special district”, any school district, water district, fire protection district, hospital district, health center, nursing district, or other districts with taxing authority, or other district formed pursuant to the laws of Missouri to provide limited, specific services;

(27) “Special election”, elections called by any school district, water district, fire protection district, or other district formed pursuant to the laws of Missouri to provide limited, specific services; and

(28) “Voting district”, the one or more precincts within which all voters vote at a single polling place for any election.”; and

Further amend said bill, page 5, Section 115.225, line 61, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“5. If any election authority uses any touchscreen, direct-recording, electronic vote-counting machine, the election authority may continue to use such machine. Upon the removal of such voting machine from the election authority's inventory because of mechanical malfunction, wear and tear, or any other reason, the machine shall not be replaced and no additional direct-recording electronic voting machine shall be added to the election authority's inventory. Such machines shall not be used beginning January 1, 2022, except that election authorities may allow the machines to be used by voters who are disabled as long as the machines are functional. Replacement of equipment for use by voters who are disabled shall be with paper ballot marking devices designed to assist voters.

“115.257. 1. In jurisdictions where electronic voting machines are used, the election authority shall cause the voting machines to be put in order, set, adjusted and made ready for voting before they are delivered to polling places.

2. At least five days before preparing electronic voting machines for any election, notice of the time and place of such preparation shall be mailed to each independent candidate and the chairman of the county committee of each established political party named on the ballot. The preparation shall be watched by two observers designated by the election authority, one from each major political party, and shall be open to representatives of the political parties, candidates, the news media and the public.

3. When an electronic voting machine has been examined by such observers and shown to be in good working order, the machine shall be locked against voting. The observers shall certify the vote count on each machine is set at zero.

4. After an electronic voting machine has been properly prepared and locked, its keys shall be retained by the election authority and delivered to the election judges along with the other election supplies.

5. For the purpose of processing absentee ballots, cast by voters in person in the office of the election authority **that is deemed a designated polling place**, the election authority [may] **shall** cause voting machines, **if used**, to be put in order, set, adjusted, tested, and made ready for voting within one business day of the printing of absentee ballots as provided in section 115.281. The election authority shall have the recording counter except for the protective counter on the voting machine set to zero (000). After the voting machines have been made ready for voting, the election authority shall not permit any person to handle any voting machine, except voters while they are voting and others expressly authorized by the election authority. The election authority shall neither be nor permit any other person to be in any position or near any position that enables the authority or person to see how any absentee voter votes or has voted.

6. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the on-site storage of electronic voting machines and the preparation of the electronic machines for voting, provided the electronic voting machines are put in order, set, adjusted and made ready for voting as provided in subsections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of this section.

115.275. As used in sections 115.275 to 115.304, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following terms shall mean:

(1) “Absentee ballot”, any [of the ballots] **ballot** a person is authorized to cast away from a polling place **or in the office of the election authority or other authorized location designated as a polling place by the election authority** pursuant to the provisions of sections 115.275 to 115.304;

(2) “Covered voter”:

(a) A uniformed services voter who is registered to vote in this state;

(b) A uniformed services voter defined in this section whose voting residence is in this state and who otherwise satisfies this state's voter eligibility requirements;

(c) An overseas voter;

(d) Civilian employees of the United States government working outside the boundaries of the United States, and their spouses and dependents;

(e) Active members of religious or welfare organizations assisting servicemen, and their spouses and dependents; or

(f) Persons who have been honorably discharged from the Armed Forces, **including the Space Force**, or who have terminated their service or employment in any group mentioned in this section within sixty days of an election, and their spouses and dependents;

(3) “Interstate former resident”, a former resident and registered voter in this state who moves from Missouri to another state after the deadline to register to vote in any presidential election in the new state and who otherwise possesses the qualifications to register and vote in such state;

(4) “Intrastate new resident”, a registered voter of this state who moves from one election authority's jurisdiction in the state to another election authority's jurisdiction in the state after the last day authorized in this chapter to register to vote in an election and otherwise possesses the qualifications to vote;

(5) “New resident”, a person who moves to this state after the last date authorized in this chapter to register to vote in any presidential election;

(6) “Overseas voter”:

(a) A person who resides outside the United States and is qualified to vote in the last place in which the person was domiciled before leaving the United States; or

(b) A person who resides outside the United States and, but for such residence, would be qualified to vote in the last place in which the person was domiciled before leaving the United States;

(7) “Uniformed services”:

(a) Active and reserve components of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, **Space Force**, or Coast Guard of the United States;

(b) The Merchant Marine, the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service, or the commissioned corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the United States; or

(c) The Missouri National Guard;

(8) “Uniformed services voter”, an individual who is qualified to vote and is:

(a) A member of the active or reserve components of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, **Space Force**, or Coast Guard of the United States who is on active duty;

(b) A member of the Merchant Marine, the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service, or the commissioned corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the United States;

(c) A member on activated status of the National Guard; or

(d) A spouse or dependent of a member referred to in this subdivision;

(9) “United States”, used in the territorial sense, the several states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, and any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

115.276. 1. An election authority may conduct absentee voting in person pursuant to subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 115.277 only at locations as provided in this section.

2. Beginning on the sixth Tuesday prior to the election the election authority may only conduct absentee voting in person at the office of the election authority.

3. Beginning on the third Tuesday prior to the election the election authority may only conduct absentee voting in person at the office of the election authority and at no more than one additional site in the jurisdiction of the election authority as determined by the election authority.

115.277. 1. **(1) Except as provided in subsections 2, 3, 4, and 5 of this section, any registered voter of this state may vote by absentee ballot in person at a location designated by the election authority for all candidates and issues for which such voter is eligible to vote at the polling place without providing a reason for the need to vote absentee. Absentee ballots may be cast in person pursuant to this subdivision beginning on the sixth Tuesday prior to an election and ending at 5:00 p.m. on the day before the election. Any registered voter casting an absentee ballot pursuant to this subdivision shall comply with section 115.427, prior to receiving the ballot.**

(2) (a) Except as provided in subsections 2, 3, **and 4**[, and 5] of this section, any registered voter of this state may vote by absentee ballot for all candidates and issues for which such voter [would be] **is** eligible to vote at the polling place if such voter expects to be prevented from going to the polls to vote on election day due to:

[(1)] a. Absence on election day from the jurisdiction of the election authority in which such voter is registered to vote;

[(2)] b. Incapacity or confinement due to illness or physical disability **on election day**, including a person who is primarily responsible for the physical care of a person who is incapacitated or confined due to illness or disability **and resides at the same address**;

[(3)] c. Religious belief or practice;

[(4)] d. Employment as an election authority, as a member of an election authority, or by an election authority at a location other than such voter's polling place;

[(5)] e. Incarceration, provided all qualifications for voting are retained; **or**

[(6)] f. Certified participation in the address confidentiality program established under sections 589.660 to 589.681 because of safety concerns[; or

(7) For an election that occurs during the year 2020, the voter has contracted or is in an at-risk category for contracting or transmitting severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2. This subdivision shall expire on December 31, 2020].

(b) This subdivision shall only apply in the case of absentee ballots that are not cast in person but that are returned to the election authority:

a. By the voter in person;

b. In person by a relative of the voter who is within the second degree of consanguinity or affinity;

c. By mail or registered carrier; or

d. By a team of deputy election authorities.

2. Any covered voter who is eligible to register and vote in this state may vote in any election for federal office, statewide office, state legislative office, or statewide ballot initiatives by submitting a federal postcard application to apply to vote by absentee ballot or by submitting a federal postcard application at the polling place even though the person is not registered. A federal postcard application submitted by a covered voter pursuant to this subsection shall also serve as a voter registration application under section 115.908 and the election authority shall, if satisfied that the applicant is entitled to register, place the voter's name on the voter registration file. Each covered voter may vote by absentee ballot or, upon submitting an

affidavit that the person is qualified to vote in the election, may vote at the person's polling place.

3. Any interstate former resident may vote by absentee ballot for presidential and vice presidential electors.

4. Any intrastate new resident may vote by absentee ballot at the election for presidential and vice presidential electors, United States senator, representative in Congress, statewide elected officials and statewide questions, propositions and amendments from such resident's new jurisdiction of residence after registering to vote in such resident's new jurisdiction of residence.

5. Any new resident may vote by absentee ballot for presidential and vice presidential electors after registering to vote in such resident's new jurisdiction of residence.

[6. For purposes of this section, the voters who are in an at-risk category for contracting or transmitting severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 are voters who:

- (1) Are sixty-five years of age or older;
- (2) Live in a long-term care facility licensed under chapter 198;
- (3) Have chronic lung disease or moderate to severe asthma;
- (4) Have serious heart conditions;
- (5) Are immunocompromised;
- (6) Have diabetes;
- (7) Have chronic kidney disease and are undergoing dialysis; or
- (8) Have liver disease.]

115.279. 1. Application for an absentee ballot may be made by the applicant in person, or by mail, or for the applicant, in person, by his or her guardian or a relative within the second degree by consanguinity or affinity. The election authority shall accept applications by facsimile transmission and by electronic mail within the limits of its telecommunications capacity.

2. Each application shall be made to the election authority of the jurisdiction in which the person is or would be registered. Each application shall be in writing and shall state the applicant's name, address at which he or she is or would be registered, his or her reason for voting an absentee ballot, **if casting an absentee ballot pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 115.277**, the address to which the ballot is to be mailed, if mailing is requested, and for absent uniformed services and overseas applicants, the applicant's email address if electronic transmission is requested. If the reason for the applicant voting absentee is due to the reasons established under **subparagraph f of paragraph (a) of subdivision [(6)] (2)** of subsection 1 of section 115.277, the applicant shall state the voter's identification information provided by the address confidentiality program in lieu of the applicant's name, address at which he or she is or would be registered, and address to which the ballot is to be mailed, if mailing is requested. Each application to vote in a primary election shall also state which ballot the applicant wishes to receive. If any application fails to designate a ballot, the election authority shall, within three working days after receiving the application, notify the applicant by mail that it will be unable to deliver an absentee ballot until the applicant designates which political party ballot he or she wishes to receive. If the applicant does not respond to the request for political party designation, the election authority is authorized to provide the voter with that part

of the ballot for which no political party designation is required.

3. [Except as provided in subsection 3 of section 115.281,] All applications for absentee ballots received prior to the sixth Tuesday before an election shall be stored at the office of the election authority until such time as the applications are processed in accordance with section 115.281. No application for an absentee ballot received in the office of the election authority by mail, by facsimile transmission, by electronic mail, or by a guardian or relative after 5:00 p.m. on the second Wednesday immediately prior to the election shall be accepted by any election authority. No application for an absentee ballot submitted by the applicant in person after 5:00 p.m. on the day before the election shall be accepted by any election authority, except as provided in subsections 6, 8 and 9 of this section.

4. Each application for an absentee ballot shall be signed by the applicant or, if the application is made by a guardian or relative pursuant to this section, the application shall be signed by the guardian or relative, who shall note on the application his or her relationship to the applicant. If an applicant, guardian or relative is blind, unable to read or write the English language or physically incapable of signing the application, he or she shall sign by mark, witnessed by the signature of an election official or person of his or her own choosing. Any person who knowingly makes, delivers or mails a fraudulent absentee ballot application shall be guilty of a class one election offense.

5. (1) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, any resident of the state of Missouri who resides outside the boundaries of the United States or who is on active duty with the Armed Forces of the United States, **including the Space Force**, or members of their immediate family living with them may request an absentee ballot for both the primary and subsequent general election with one application.

(2) The election authority shall provide each absent uniformed services voter and each overseas voter who submits a voter registration application or an absentee ballot request, if the election authority rejects the application or request, with the reasons for the rejection.

(3) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, if a standard oath regarding material misstatements of fact is adopted for uniformed and overseas voters pursuant to the Help America Vote Act of 2002, the election authority shall accept such oath for voter registration, absentee ballot, or other election-related materials.

(4) Not later than sixty days after the date of each regularly scheduled general election for federal office, each election authority which administered the election shall submit to the secretary of state in a format prescribed by the secretary a report on the combined number of absentee ballots transmitted to, and returned by, absent uniformed services voters and overseas voters for the election. The secretary shall submit to the Election Assistance Commission a combined report of such information not later than ninety days after the date of each regularly scheduled general election for federal office and in a standardized format developed by the commission pursuant to the Help America Vote Act of 2002. The secretary shall make the report available to the general public.

(5) As used in this section, the terms “absent uniformed services voter” and “overseas voter” shall have the meaning prescribed in 52 U.S.C. Section 20310.

6. An application for an absentee ballot by a new resident shall be submitted in person by the applicant in the office of the election authority in the election jurisdiction in which such applicant resides. The application shall be received by the election authority no later than 7:00 p.m. on the day of the election. Such application shall be in the form of an affidavit, executed in duplicate in the presence of the election

authority or any authorized officer of the election authority, and in substantially the following form:

“STATE OF _____

COUNTY OF _____, ss.

I, _____, do solemnly swear that:

(1) Before becoming a resident of this state, I resided at _____ (residence address) in _____ (town, township, village or city) of _____ County in the state of _____;

(2) I moved to this state after the last day to register to vote in such general presidential election and I am now residing in the county of _____, state of Missouri;

(3) I believe I am entitled pursuant to the laws of this state to vote in the presidential election to be held November _____, _____ (year);

(4) I hereby make application for a presidential and vice presidential ballot. I have not voted and shall not vote other than by this ballot at such election.

Signed _____

(Applicant)

(Residence Address)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, _____

Signed _____

(Title and name of officer authorized to administer oaths)”

7. The election authority in whose office an application is filed pursuant to subsection 6 of this section shall immediately send a duplicate of such application to the appropriate official of the state in which the new resident applicant last resided and shall file the original of such application in its office.

8. An application for an absentee ballot by an intrastate new resident shall be made in person by the applicant in the office of the election authority in the election jurisdiction in which such applicant resides. The application shall be received by the election authority no later than 7:00 p.m. on the day of the election. Such application shall be in the form of an affidavit, executed in duplicate in the presence of the election authority or an authorized officer of the election authority, and in substantially the following form:

“STATE OF _____

COUNTY OF _____, ss.

I, _____, do solemnly swear that:

(1) Before becoming a resident of this election jurisdiction, I resided at _____ (residence address) in _____ (town, township, village or city) of _____ county in the state of _____;

(2) I moved to this election jurisdiction after the last day to register to vote in such election;

(3) I believe I am entitled pursuant to the laws of this state to vote in the election to be held _____

(date);

(4) I hereby make application for an absentee ballot for candidates and issues on which I am entitled to vote pursuant to the laws of this state. I have not voted and shall not vote other than by this ballot at such election.

Signed _____

(Applicant)

(Residence Address)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, _____

Signed _____

(Title and name of officer authorized to administer oaths)”

9. An application for an absentee ballot by an interstate former resident shall be received in the office of the election authority where the applicant was formerly registered by 5:00 p.m. on the second Wednesday immediately prior to the election, unless the application is made in person by the applicant in the office of the election authority, in which case such application shall be made no later than 7:00 p.m. on the day of the election.

115.283. 1. Each ballot envelope shall bear a statement on which the voter shall state the voter's name, the voter's voting address, the voter's mailing address and, **if casting an absentee ballot pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 115.277**, the voter's reason for voting an absentee ballot. If the reason for the voter voting absentee is due to the reasons established under **subparagraph f of paragraph (a) of subdivision [(6)] (2) of subsection 1 of section 115.277**, the voter shall state the voter's identification information provided by the address confidentiality program in lieu of the applicant's name, voting address, and mailing address. On the form, the voter shall also state under penalties of perjury that the voter is qualified to vote in the election, that the voter has not previously voted and will not vote again in the election, that the voter has personally marked the voter's ballot in secret or supervised the marking of the voter's ballot if the voter is unable to mark it, that the ballot has been placed in the ballot envelope and sealed by the voter or under the voter's supervision if the voter is unable to seal it, and that all information contained in the statement is true. In addition, any person providing assistance to the absentee voter shall include a statement on the envelope identifying the person providing assistance under penalties of perjury. Persons authorized to vote only for federal and statewide officers shall also state their former Missouri residence.

2. The statement for persons voting absentee ballots pursuant to subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 115.277 who are registered voters shall be in substantially the following form:

State of Missouri

County (City) of _____

I, _____ (print name), a registered voter of _____ County (City of St. Louis, Kansas City), hereby state under penalties of perjury that I am qualified to vote at this election; I have not voted and will not vote other than by this ballot at this election. I further state that I

marked the enclosed ballot in secret or that I am blind, unable to read or write English, or physically incapable of marking the ballot, and the person of my choosing indicated below marked the ballot at my direction; all of the information on this statement is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true.

Signature of Voter

Signature of Person
Assisting Voter
(if applicable)

Signed _____

Subscribed and sworn
to before me this
____ day of ___, ____

Signed _____

Address of Voter

Mailing address
(if different)

Signature of notary or
other officer
authorized to
administer oaths

3. The statement for persons voting absentee ballots **pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 115.277** who are registered voters shall be in substantially the following form:

State of Missouri

County (City) of _____

I, _____ (print name), a registered voter of _____ County (City of St. Louis, Kansas City), declare under the penalties of perjury that I expect to be prevented from going to the polls on election day due to (check one):

_____ absence on election day from the jurisdiction of the election authority in which I am registered;

_____ incapacity or confinement due to illness or physical disability **on election day**, including caring for a person who is incapacitated or confined due to illness or disability **and resides at the same address**;

_____ religious belief or practice;

_____ employment as an election authority or by an election authority at a location other than my polling place;

_____ incarceration, although I have retained all the necessary qualifications for voting;

_____ certified participation in the address confidentiality program established under sections 589.660 to 589.681 because of safety concerns.

I hereby state under penalties of perjury that I am qualified to vote at this election; I have not voted and will not vote other than by this ballot at this election. I further state that I marked the enclosed ballot in secret or that I am blind, unable to read or write English, or physically incapable of marking the ballot, and the person of my choosing indicated below marked the ballot at my direction; all of the information on this statement is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true.

Signature of Voter

Signature of Person
Assisting Voter
(if applicable)

Signed _____

Subscribed and sworn
to before me this

Signed _____

_____ day of _____, _____

Address of Voter

Mailing addresses
(if different)

Signature of notary or
other officer
authorized to
administer oaths

[3.] 4. The statement for persons voting absentee ballots pursuant to the provisions of subsection 2, 3, 4, or 5 of section 115.277 without being registered shall be in substantially the following form:

State of Missouri

County (City) of _____

I, _____ (print name), declare under the penalties of perjury that I am a citizen of the United States and eighteen years of age or older. I am not adjudged incapacitated by any court of law, and if I have been convicted of a felony or of a misdemeanor connected with the right of suffrage, I have had the voting disabilities resulting from such conviction removed pursuant to law. I hereby state under penalties of perjury that I am qualified to vote at this election.

I am (check one):

_____ a resident of the state of Missouri and a registered voter in _____ County and moved from that county to _____ County, Missouri, after the last day to register to vote in this election.

_____ an interstate former resident of Missouri and authorized to vote for presidential and vice presidential electors.

I further state under penalties of perjury that I have not voted and will not vote other than by this ballot at this election; I marked the enclosed ballot in secret or am blind, unable to read or write English, or physically incapable of marking the ballot, and the person of my choosing indicated below marked the ballot at my direction; all of the information on this statement is, to the best of

my knowledge and belief, true.

Signature of Voter

Subscribed to and
sworn before me this
_____ day of
_____, _____

Address of Voter

Signature of notary or
other officer
authorized to
administer oaths

Mailing Address (if different)

Signature of Person
Assisting Voter

Address of Last
Missouri Residence
(if applicable)

[4.] **5.** The statement for persons voting absentee ballots who are entitled to vote at the election pursuant to the provisions of subsection 2 of section 115.137 shall be in substantially the following form:

State of Missouri

County (City) of _____

I, _____ (print name), declare under the penalties of perjury that I expect to be prevented from going to the polls on election day due to (check one):

_____ absence on election day from the jurisdiction of the election authority in which I am directed to vote;

_____ incapacity or confinement due to illness or physical disability **on election day**, including caring for a person who is incapacitated or confined due to illness or disability **and resides at the same address**;

_____ religious belief or practice;

_____ employment as an election authority or by an election authority at a location other than my polling place;

_____ incarceration, although I have retained all the necessary qualifications of voting;

_____ certified participation in the address confidentiality program established under sections

589.660 to 589.681 because of safety concerns.

I hereby state under penalties of perjury that I own property in the _____ district and am qualified to vote at this election; I have not voted and will not vote other than by this ballot at this election. I further state that I marked the enclosed ballot in secret or that I am blind, unable to read and write English, or physically incapable of marking the ballot, and the person of my choosing indicated below marked the ballot at my direction; all of the information on this statement is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true.

Signature of Voter

Subscribed and sworn
to before me this
_____ day of
_____, _____

Address

Signature of notary or
other officer
authorized to
administer oaths

Signature of Person
Assisting Voter
(if applicable)

[5.] 6. The statement for persons providing assistance to absentee voters shall be in substantially the following form:

The voter needed assistance in marking the ballot and signing above, because of blindness, other physical disability, or inability to read or to read English. I marked the ballot enclosed in this envelope at the voter's direction, when I was alone with the voter, and I had no other communication with the voter as to how he or she was to vote. The voter swore or affirmed the voter affidavit above and I then signed the voter's name and completed the other voter information above. Signed under the penalties of perjury.

Reason why voter needed assistance: _____

ASSISTING PERSON SIGN HERE

1. _____ (signature of assisting person)
2. _____ (assisting person's name printed)
3. _____ (assisting person's residence)
4. _____ (assisting person's home city or town).

[6. The election authority shall, for an election held during 2020, adjust the forms described in this section to account for voters voting absentee due to the reason established pursuant to subdivision (7) of subsection 1 of section 115.277.]

7. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, any covered voter as defined in section 115.902 or persons who have declared themselves to be permanently disabled pursuant to section 115.284, otherwise entitled to vote, shall not be required to obtain a notary seal or signature on his or her absentee ballot.

8. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section or section 115.291 to the contrary, the subscription, signature and seal of a notary or other officer authorized to administer oaths shall not be required on any ballot, ballot envelope, or statement required by this section if the reason for the voter voting absentee is due to the reasons established pursuant to **subparagraph f of paragraph (a) of subdivision (2) [or (7)]** of subsection 1 of section 115.277.

9. No notary shall charge or collect a fee for notarizing the signature on any absentee ballot or absentee voter registration.

10. A notary public who charges more than the maximum fee specified or who charges or collects a fee for notarizing the signature on any absentee ballot or absentee voter registration is guilty of official misconduct.

115.285. The secretary of state may prescribe uniform regulations with respect to the printing of ballot envelopes and mailing envelopes, which shall comply with standards established by federal law or postal regulations. Mailing envelopes for use in returning ballots shall be printed with business reply permits so that any ballot returned by mail does not require postage. All fees and costs for establishing and maintaining the business reply and postage-free mail for all ballots cast shall be paid by the secretary of state through state appropriations. [Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, a ballot envelope used under section 115.302 shall be the same ballot envelope used for absentee ballots, provided an option shall be listed on the envelope to clearly indicate whether the voter is casting an absentee ballot or a mail-in ballot.]

115.286. Absentee ballots under sections 115.275 to 115.304 received by the election authority in person at the office of the election authority or other authorized location designated as a polling place by the election authority are deemed cast when received prior to election day. Absentee ballots received by the election authority through a common carrier such as the United States Postal Service or through an authorized drop box provided by the election authority are deemed cast when received prior to the time fixed by law for the closing of the polls on election day.

115.287. 1. Upon receipt of a signed application for an absentee ballot and if satisfied the applicant is entitled to vote by absentee ballot, the election authority shall, within three working days after receiving the application, or if absentee ballots are not available at the time the application is received, within five working days after they become available, deliver to the voter an absentee ballot, ballot envelope and such instructions as are necessary for the applicant to vote. Delivery shall be made to the voter personally in the office of the election authority or by bipartisan teams appointed by the election authority, or by first class, registered, or certified mail at the discretion of the election authority, or in the case of a covered voter as defined in section 115.902, the method of transmission prescribed in section 115.914. Where the election authority is a county clerk, the members of bipartisan teams representing the political party other than that of county clerk shall be selected from a list of persons submitted to the county clerk by the county chairman of that party. If no list is provided by the time that absentee ballots are to be made available, the county clerk

may select a person or persons from lists provided in accordance with section 115.087. If the election authority is not satisfied that any applicant is entitled to vote by absentee ballot, it shall not deliver an absentee ballot to the applicant. Within three working days of receiving such an application, the election authority shall notify the applicant and state the reason he or she is not entitled to vote by absentee ballot. The applicant may file a complaint with the elections division of the secretary of state's office under and pursuant to section 115.219.

2. If, after 5:00 p.m. on the second Wednesday before an election, any voter from the jurisdiction has become hospitalized, becomes confined due to illness or injury, or is confined in an intermediate care facility, residential care facility, or skilled nursing facility, as such terms are defined in section 198.006, in the county in which the jurisdiction is located or in the jurisdiction of an adjacent election authority within the same county, the election authority shall appoint a team to deliver, witness the signing of and return the voter's application and deliver, witness the voting of and return the voter's absentee ballot. [In counties with a charter form of government and in cities not within a county, and in each city which has over three hundred thousand inhabitants, and is situated in more than one county,] If the election authority receives ten or more applications for absentee ballots from the same address it [may] **shall** appoint a team to deliver and witness the voting and return of absentee ballots by voters residing at that address, except when such addresses are for an apartment building or other structure wherein individual living units are located, each of which has its own separate cooking facilities. Each team appointed pursuant to this subsection shall consist of two registered voters, one from each major political party. Both members of any team appointed pursuant to this subsection shall be present during the delivery, signing or voting and return of any application or absentee ballot signed or voted pursuant to this subsection.

3. On the mailing and ballot envelopes for each covered voter, the election authority shall stamp prominently in black the words "FEDERAL BALLOT, STATE OF MISSOURI" and "U.S. Postage Paid, 39 U.S.C. Section 3406".

4. No information which encourages a vote for or against a candidate or issue shall be provided to any voter with an absentee ballot.

115.291. 1. Upon receiving an absentee ballot by mail, the voter shall mark the ballot in secret, place the ballot in the ballot envelope, seal the envelope and fill out the statement on the ballot envelope. The affidavit of each person voting an absentee ballot shall be subscribed and sworn to before the election official receiving the ballot, a notary public or other officer authorized by law to administer oaths, unless the voter is voting absentee due to incapacity or confinement due to the provisions of section 115.284, illness or physical disability **on election day**, [for an election that occurs during the year 2020, the voter has contracted or is in an at-risk category for contracting or transmitting severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2, as defined in section 115.277,] or the voter is a covered voter as defined in section 115.902. If the voter is blind, unable to read or write the English language, or physically incapable of voting the ballot, the voter may be assisted by a person of the voter's own choosing. Any person assisting a voter who is not entitled to such assistance, and any person who assists a voter and in any manner coerces or initiates a request or a suggestion that the voter vote for or against or refrain from voting on any question, ticket or candidate, shall be guilty of a class one election offense. If, upon counting, challenge or election contest, it is ascertained that any absentee ballot was voted with unlawful assistance, the ballot shall be rejected. [For purposes of this subsection, the voters who are in an at-risk category for contracting or transmitting severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 are voters who:

- (1) Sixty-five years of age or older;

- (2) Live in a long-term care facility licensed under chapter 198;
- (3) Have chronic lung disease or moderate to severe asthma;
- (4) Have serious heart conditions;
- (5) Are immunocompromised;
- (6) Have diabetes;
- (7) Have chronic kidney disease and are undergoing dialysis; or
- (8) Have liver disease.]

2. Except as provided in subsection 4 of this section, each absentee ballot that is not cast by the voter in person in the office of the election authority shall be returned to the election authority in the ballot envelope and shall only be returned by the voter in person, or in person by a relative of the voter who is within the second degree of consanguinity or affinity, by mail or registered carrier or by a team of deputy election authorities; except that covered voters, when sent from a location determined by the secretary of state to be inaccessible on election day, shall be allowed to return their absentee ballots cast by use of facsimile transmission or under a program approved by the Department of Defense for electronic transmission of election materials.

3. In cases of an emergency declared by the President of the United States or the governor of this state where the conduct of an election may be affected, the secretary of state may provide for the delivery and return of absentee ballots by use of a facsimile transmission device or system. Any rule promulgated pursuant to this subsection shall apply to a class or classes of voters as provided for by the secretary of state.

4. No election authority shall refuse to accept and process any otherwise valid marked absentee ballot submitted in any manner by a covered voter solely on the basis of restrictions on envelope type.”; and

Further amend said bill, pages 24-31, Section 115.427, lines 1-241, by striking all of said section and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

“115.427. 1. Persons seeking to vote in a public election shall establish their identity and eligibility to vote at the polling place, **or, if voting absentee in person pursuant to section 115.277, at the office of the election authority or other authorized location designated as a polling place by the election authority**, by presenting a form of personal **photo** identification to election officials. No form of personal **photo** identification other than the forms listed in this section shall be accepted to establish a voter's qualifications to vote. Forms of personal **photo** identification that satisfy the requirements of this section are any one of the following:

- (1) Nonexpired Missouri driver's license;
- (2) Nonexpired or nonexpiring Missouri nondriver's license;
- (3) A document that satisfies all of the following requirements:

(a) The document contains the name of the individual to whom the document was issued, and the name substantially conforms to the most recent signature in the individual's voter registration record;

(b) The document shows a photograph of the individual;

(c) The document includes an expiration date, and the document is not expired, or, if expired, the

document expired after the date of the most recent general election; and

(d) The document was issued by the United States or the state of Missouri; or

(4) Any identification containing a photograph of the individual which is issued by the Missouri National Guard, the United States Armed Forces, **including the Space Force**, or the United States Department of Veteran Affairs to a member or former member of the Missouri National Guard or the United States Armed Forces, **including the Space Force**, and that is not expired or does not have an expiration date.

2. (1) An individual who appears at a polling place, **or other authorized location designated as a polling place by the election authority**, without a form of personal **photo** identification described in subsection 1 of this section and who is otherwise qualified to vote at that polling place **or other authorized location** may [execute a statement, under penalty of perjury, averring that the individual is the person listed in the precinct register; averring that the individual does not possess a form of personal identification described in subsection 1 of this section; acknowledging that the individual is eligible to receive a Missouri nondriver's license free of charge if desiring it in order to vote; and acknowledging that the individual is required to present a form of personal identification, as described in subsection 1 of this section, in order to vote. Such statement shall be executed and sworn to before the election official receiving the statement. Upon executing such statement, the individual may cast a regular ballot, provided such individual presents one of the following forms of identification:

(a) Identification issued by the state of Missouri, an agency of the state, or a local election authority of the state;

(b) Identification issued by the United States government or agency thereof;

(c) Identification issued by an institution of higher education, including a university, college, vocational and technical school, located within the state of Missouri;

(d) A copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or other government document that contains the name and address of the individual;

(e) Other identification approved by the secretary of state under rules promulgated pursuant to this section.

(2) For any individual who appears at a polling place without a form of personal identification described in subsection 1 of this section and who is otherwise qualified to vote at that polling place, the election authority may take a picture of such individual and keep it as part of that individual's voter registration file at the election authority.

(3) Any individual who chooses not to execute the statement described in subdivision (1) of this subsection may cast a provisional ballot. Such provisional ballot shall be counted, provided that it meets the requirements of subsection 4 of this section.

(4) For the purposes of this section, the term "election official" shall include any person working under the authority of the election authority.

3. The statement to be used for voting under subdivision (1) of subsection 2 of this section shall be substantially in the following form:

“State of _____

County of _____

I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that my name is _____; that I reside at _____; that I am the person listed in the precinct register under this name and at this address; and that, under penalty of perjury, I do not possess a form of personal identification approved for voting. As a person who does not possess a form of personal identification approved for voting, I acknowledge that I am eligible to receive free of charge a Missouri nondriver's license at any fee office if desiring it in order to vote. I furthermore acknowledge that I am required to present a form of personal identification, as prescribed by law, in order to vote.

I understand that knowingly providing false information is a violation of law and subjects me to possible criminal prosecution.

Signature of voter

Subscribed and affirmed before me this _____ day of _____, 20____

Signature of election official”

4. A voter shall be allowed to cast a provisional ballot under section 115.430 even if the election judges cannot establish the voter's identity under this section. The election judges shall make a notation on the provisional ballot envelope to indicate that the voter's identity was not verified. The provisional ballot cast by such voter shall not be counted unless:

(1) (a) The voter returns to the polling place during the uniform polling hours established by section 115.407 and provides a form of personal identification that allows the election judges to verify the voter's identity as provided in subsection 1 of this section; or

(b) The election authority verifies the identity of the individual by comparing that individual's signature to the signature on file with the election authority and determines that the individual was eligible to cast a ballot at the polling place where the ballot was cast; and

(2) The provisional ballot otherwise qualifies to be counted under section 115.430.

5. The secretary of state shall provide advance notice of the personal identification requirements of subsection 1 of this section in a manner calculated to inform the public generally of the requirement for forms of personal identification as provided in this section. Such advance notice shall include, at a minimum, the use of advertisements and public service announcements in print, broadcast television, radio, and cable television media, as well as the posting of information on the opening pages of the official state internet websites of the secretary of state and governor.] **cast a regular ballot. Upon completing such ballot, the voter shall insert the ballot into a verification envelope with an affidavit attached to the front to be completed by the voter. Each affidavit shall include a personal identification number that allows the voter to track whether the ballot has been verified and counted and if the ballot was deemed not verifiable the tracking system shall indicate the reason that the ballot could not be verified.**

(2) The affidavit shall be in substantially the following form:**I do solemnly swear or affirm that the following is correct:**

Last Name	First Name	Middle Name
Residential Address	City	Zip Code
Mailing Address	City	Zip Code
Date of Birth	Last 4 digits of SSN# (if exists)	

I further swear or affirm that:

- **I am a registered voter in:**
 - ☐ _____ County
 - ☐ City of St. Louis
 - ☐ City of Kansas City
- **I am a qualified voter in said county or city;**
- **I am eligible to vote at this polling place;**
- **I am a citizen of the United States of America and a resident of the state of Missouri;**
- **I am at least 18 years of age;**
- **I have not been adjudged incapacitated by any court of law; and**
- **I have not voted in this election.**

I understand if the above-provided information is not correct and the election authority determines that I am not registered and eligible to vote, my vote will not be counted. I further understand knowingly providing false information is a violation of law and subjects me to possible criminal prosecution.

If I have been convicted of a felony or a misdemeanor connected with the right of suffrage, I have had the voting disabilities from such conviction removed pursuant to law.

I swear under penalty of perjury that all statements made on this affidavit are true to the best of my knowledge.

Signature of Voter

(3) Upon completing the verification envelope affidavit the voter shall insert the envelope in a

verification ballot box.

(4) (a) All ballots cast pursuant to this subsection shall be verified and counted only as provided in this subdivision.

(b) One judge from each major political party shall, together, verify the ballots by verifying the signature on the verification envelope affidavit with the signature on file with the election authority. If the signature of the voter cannot be verified, the election authority shall notify the voter by mail of such fact.

(c) If the election judges cannot verify a ballot as provided in paragraph (b) of this subdivision, the voter may appeal the decision to such judges at any time prior to the certification of the election by providing a form of personal photo identification described in subsection 1 of this section.

(5) All ballots cast by voters whose eligibility has been verified as provided in this subsection shall be counted in accordance with the rules governing ballot tabulation. Ballots verified under this subsection shall not be counted until all such ballots are determined either eligible or ineligible and all such ballots shall have a determination of eligibility or ineligibility made before the election is certified.

[6.] 3. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 136.055 and section 302.181 to the contrary, the state and all fee offices shall provide one nondriver's license at no cost to any otherwise qualified voter who does not already possess such identification and who desires the identification [in order to vote] **for voting**.

(2) This state and its agencies shall provide one copy of each of the following, free of charge, if needed by an individual seeking to obtain a form of personal **photo** identification described in subsection 1 of this section [in order to vote] **for voting**:

- (a) A birth certificate;
- (b) A marriage license or certificate;
- (c) A divorce decree;
- (d) A certificate of decree of adoption;
- (e) A court order changing the person's name;
- (f) A Social Security card reflecting an updated name; and

(g) Naturalization papers or other documents from the United States Department of State proving citizenship.

Any individual seeking one of the above documents in order to obtain a form of personal **photo** identification described in subsection 1 of this section [in order to vote] **for voting** may request the secretary of state to facilitate the acquisition of such documents. The secretary of state shall pay any fee or fees charged by another state or its agencies, or any court of competent jurisdiction in this state or any other state, or the federal government or its agencies, in order to obtain any of the above documents from such state or the federal government.

(3) All costs associated with the implementation of this section shall be reimbursed from the general revenue of this state by an appropriation for that purpose. If there is not a sufficient appropriation of state funds, then the personal identification requirements of subsection 1 of this section shall not be enforced.

(4) Any applicant who requests a nondriver's license for the purpose of voting shall not be required to pay a fee if the applicant executes a statement, under penalty of perjury, averring that the applicant does not have any other form of personal identification that meets the requirements of this section. The state of Missouri shall pay the legally required fees for any such applicant. The director of the department of revenue shall design a statement to be used for this purpose. The total cost associated with nondriver's license photo identification under this subsection shall be borne by the state of Missouri from funds appropriated to the department of revenue for that specific purpose. The department of revenue and a local election authority may enter into a contract that allows the local election authority to assist the department in issuing nondriver's license photo identifications.

[7.] 4. The director of the department of revenue shall, by January first of each year, prepare and deliver to each member of the general assembly a report documenting the number of individuals who have requested and received a nondriver's license photo identification for the purposes of voting under this section. The report shall also include the number of persons requesting a nondriver's license for purposes of voting under this section, but not receiving such license, and the reason for the denial of the nondriver's license.

[8.] 5. The precinct register shall serve as the voter identification certificate. The following form shall be printed at the top of each page of the precinct register:

VOTER'S IDENTIFICATION CERTIFICATE

Warning: It is against the law for anyone to vote, or attempt to vote, without having a lawful right to vote.

PRECINCT

WARD OR TOWNSHIP _____

GENERAL (SPECIAL, **JUNE PRIMARY, AUGUST PRIMARY**)

ELECTION

Held _____, 20_____

Date

I hereby certify that I am qualified to vote at this election by signing my name and verifying my address by signing my initials next to my address.

[9.] 6. The secretary of state shall promulgate rules to effectuate the provisions of this section.

[10.] 7. 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, 2002, shall be invalid and void.

[11.] 8. If any voter is unable to sign his name at the appropriate place on the certificate or computer printout, an election judge shall print the name and address of the voter in the appropriate place on the precinct register, the voter shall make his mark in lieu of signature, and the voter's mark shall be witnessed by the signature of an election judge.

[12. This section shall become effective only upon the passage and approval by the voters of a constitutional amendment submitted to them by the general assembly regarding the authorization of photo identification requirements for elections by general law. If such constitutional amendment is approved by the voters, this section shall become effective June 1, 2017.]”; and

Further amend said bill, page 41, Section 115.430, line 320, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“115.435. After initialing the voter's identification certificate and after completing any procedures required by section 115.433, the election judges shall allow the voter to proceed to the voting booth and vote. **Once the ballot has been completed by the voter and he or she successfully submits the ballot into the ballot box, the ballot is deemed cast.**”; and

Further amend said bill, page 48, Section 115.593, line 22, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“115.652. [1.] An election shall not be conducted under sections 115.650 to 115.660 unless:

(1) The officer or agency calling the election submits a written request that the election be conducted by mail. Such request shall be submitted not later than the date specified in section 115.125 for submission of the notice of election and sample ballot;

(2) The election authority responsible for conducting the election authorizes the use of mailed ballots for the election;

(3) The election is nonpartisan;

(4) The election is not one at which any candidate is elected, retained or recalled; and

(5) The election is an issue election at which all of the qualified voters of any one political subdivision are the only voters eligible to vote.

[2. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1 of this section or any other provision of law to the contrary, an election may be conducted by mail as authorized under section 115.302, during the year 2020, to avoid the risk of contracting or transmitting severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2. This subsection shall expire December 31, 2020.]

115.902. As used in sections 115.900 to 115.936, the following terms shall mean:

(1) “Covered voter”:

(a) A uniformed services voter who is registered to vote in this state;

(b) A uniformed services voter defined in this section whose voting residence is in this state and who otherwise satisfies this state's voter eligibility requirements; or

(c) An overseas voter;

(2) “Dependent”, an individual recognized as a dependent by a uniformed service;

(3) “Federal postcard application”, the application prescribed under Section 101(b)(2) of the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, 42 U.S.C. Section 1973ff(b)(2);

(4) “Federal write-in absentee ballot”, the ballot described in Section 103 of the Uniformed and

Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, 42 U.S.C. Section 1973ff-2;

(5) “Military-overseas ballot”:

(a) A federal write-in absentee ballot;

(b) A ballot specifically prepared or distributed for use by a covered voter in accordance with sections 115.900 to 115.936; and

(c) A ballot cast by a covered voter in accordance with sections 115.900 to 115.936;

(6) “Overseas voter”:

(a) A person who resides outside the United States and is qualified to vote in the last place in which the person was domiciled before leaving the United States; or

(b) A person who resides outside the United States and, but for such residence, would be qualified to vote in the last place in which the person was domiciled before leaving the United States;

(7) “State”, a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States;

(8) “Uniformed services”:

(a) Active and reserve components of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, **Space Force**, or Coast Guard of the United States;

(b) The Merchant Marine, the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service, or the commissioned corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the United States; or

(c) The Missouri National Guard;

(9) “Uniformed services voter”, an individual who is qualified to vote and is:

(a) A member of the active or reserve components of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, **Space Force**, or Coast Guard of the United States who is on active duty;

(b) A member of the Merchant Marine, the commissioned corps of the Public Health Service, or the commissioned corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the United States;

(c) A member on activated status of the National Guard; or

(d) A spouse or dependent of a member referred to in this subdivision;

(10) “United States”, used in the territorial sense, the several states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, and any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.”; and

Further amend said bill, page 52, Section 116.225, line 24, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“[115.302. 1. Any registered voter of this state may cast a mail-in ballot as provided in this section. Nothing in this section shall prevent a voter from casting an absentee ballot, provided such person has not cast a ballot pursuant to this section. Application for a mail-in ballot may be made by the applicant in person, or by United States mail, or on behalf of the applicant by his or her guardian or relative within the second degree of consanguinity or affinity.

2. Each application for a mail-in ballot shall be made to the election authority of the jurisdiction in which the person is registered. Each application shall be in writing and shall state the applicant's name, address at which he or she is registered, the address to which the ballot is to be mailed.

3. All applications for mail-in ballots received prior to the sixth Tuesday before an election shall be stored at the office of the election authority until such time as the applications are processed under section 115.281. No application for a mail-in ballot received in the office of the election authority after 5:00 p.m. on the second Wednesday immediately prior to the election shall be accepted by any election authority.

4. Each application for a mail-in ballot shall be signed by the applicant or, if the application is made by a guardian or relative under this section, the application shall be signed by the guardian or relative, who shall note on the application his or her relationship to the applicant. If an applicant, guardian, or relative is blind, unable to read or write the English language, or physically incapable of signing the application, he or she shall sign by mark that is witnessed by the signature of an election official or person of his or her choice. Knowingly making, delivering, or mailing a fraudulent mail-in-ballot application is a class one election offense.

5. Not later than the sixth Tuesday prior to each election, or within fourteen days after candidate names or questions are certified under section 115.125, the election authority shall cause to have printed and made available a sufficient quantity of ballots, ballot envelopes, and mailing envelopes. As soon as possible after a proper official calls a special state or county election, the election authority shall cause to have printed and made available a sufficient quantity of mail-in ballots, ballot envelopes, and mailing envelopes.

6. Each ballot envelope shall bear a statement in substantially the same form described in subsection 9 of this section. In addition, any person providing assistance to the mail-in voter shall include a signature on the envelope identifying the person providing such assistance under penalties of perjury. Persons authorized to vote only for federal and statewide offices shall also state their former Missouri residence.

7. The statement for persons voting mail-in ballots who are registered voters shall be in substantially the following form:

State of Missouri

County (City) of _____

I, _____ (print name), a registered voter of _____ County (City of St. Louis, Kansas City), declare under the penalties of perjury that: I am qualified to vote at this election; I have not voted and will not vote other than by this ballot at this election. I further state that I marked the enclosed ballot in secret or that I am blind, unable to read or write English, or physically incapable of marking the ballot, and the person of my choosing indicated below marked the ballot at my direction; all of the information on this statement is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true.

Signature of Voter

Signature of Person
Assisting Voter
(if applicable)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____, _____.

Signature of notary or other officer authorized to administer oaths.

Mailing addresses
(if different)

8. Upon receipt of a signed application for a mail-in ballot and if satisfied that the applicant is entitled to vote by mail-in ballot, the election authority shall, within three working days after receiving the application, or, if mail-in ballots are not available at the time the application is

received, within five working days after such ballots become available, deliver to the voter a mail-in ballot, ballot envelope and such instructions as are necessary for the applicant to vote. If the election authority is not satisfied that any applicant is entitled to vote by mail-in ballot, the authority shall not deliver a mail-in ballot to the applicant. Within three working days of receiving such an application, the election authority shall notify the applicant and state the reason he or she is not entitled to vote by mail-in ballot. The applicant may file a complaint with the elections division of the secretary of state's office under section 115.219.

9. On the mailing and ballot envelopes for each covered voter, the election authority shall stamp the words "ELECTION BALLOT, STATE OF MISSOURI" and "U.S. Postage Paid, 39 U.S.C. Section 3406".

10. No information which encourages a vote for or against a candidate or issue shall be provided to any voter with a mail-in ballot.

11. Upon receiving a mail-in ballot by mail, the voter shall mark the ballot in secret, place the ballot in the ballot envelope, seal the envelope and fill out the statement on the ballot envelope. The statement required under subsection 7 of this section shall be subscribed and sworn to before a notary public or other officer authorized by law to administer oaths. If the voter is blind, unable to read or write the English language, or physically incapable of voting the ballot, the voter may be assisted by a person of the voter's own choosing. Any person who assists a voter and in any manner coerces or initiates a request or suggestion that the voter vote for or against, or refrain from voting on, any question or candidate, shall be guilty of a class one election offense. If, upon counting, challenge, or election contest, it is ascertained that any mail-in ballot was voted with unlawful assistance, the ballot shall be rejected.

12. Each mail-in ballot shall be returned to the election authority in the ballot envelope and shall only be returned by the voter by United States mail.

13. The secretary of state may prescribe uniform regulations with respect to the printing of ballot envelopes and mailing envelopes, which shall comply with standards established by federal law or postal regulations. Mailing envelopes for use in returning ballots shall be printed with business reply permits so that any ballot returned by mail does not require postage. All fees and costs for establishing and maintaining the business reply and postage-free mail for all ballots cast shall be paid by the secretary of state through state appropriations.

14. All votes on each mail-in ballot received by an election authority at or before the time fixed by law for the closing of the polls on election day shall be counted. No votes on any mail-in ballot received by an election authority after the time fixed by law for the closing of the polls on election day shall be counted.

15. If sufficient evidence is shown to an election authority that any mail-in voter has died prior to the opening of the polls on election day, the ballot of the deceased voter shall be rejected if it is still sealed in the ballot envelope. Any such rejected ballot, still sealed in its ballot envelope, shall be sealed with the application and any other papers connected therewith in an envelope marked "Rejected ballot of _____, a mail-in voter of _____ voting district". The reason for rejection shall be noted on the envelope, which shall be kept by the election authority with the other ballots from the election until the ballots are destroyed according to law.

16. As each mail-in ballot is received by the election authority, the election authority shall indicate its receipt on the list.

17. All mail-in ballot envelopes received by the election authority shall be kept together in a safe place and shall not be opened except as provided under this chapter.

18. Mail-in ballots shall be counted using the procedures set out in sections 115.297,

115.299, 115.300, and 115.303.

19. The false execution of a mail-in ballot is a class one election offense. The attorney general or any prosecuting or circuit attorney shall have the authority to prosecute such offense either in the county of residence of the person or in the circuit court of Cole County.

20. The provisions of this section shall apply only to an election that occurs during the year 2020, to avoid the risk of contracting or transmitting severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2.

21. The provisions of this section terminate and shall be repealed on December 31, 2020, and shall not apply to any election conducted after that date.]; and

Further amend said bill, page 52, Section 116.220, line 16, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“Section B. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1.140 to the contrary, the provisions of this act shall be nonseverable, and if any provision is for any reason held to be invalid or temporarily enjoined, such decision shall invalidate or temporarily enjoin all of the remaining provisions of this act.”; and

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

Senator Hegeman moved that the above amendment be adopted.

Senator Onder offered **SA 1** to **SA 1**:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO
SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend Senate Amendment No. 1 to Senate Substitute for House Bill No. 850, Pages 6-8, Section 115.275, by striking all of said section from the amendment; and

Further amend said amendment, pages 8-9, section 115.276, by striking all of said section from the amendment; and

Further amend said amendment, pages 9-11, section 115.277, by striking all of said section from the amendment; and

Further amend said amendment, pages 11-17, section 115.279, by striking all of said section from the amendment; and

Further amend said amendment, pages 17-25, section 115.283, by striking all of said section from the amendment; and

Further amend said amendment, pages 28-30, section 115.291, by striking all of said section from the amendment.

Senator Onder moved that the above amendment be adopted.

At the request of Senator Hegeman, **SA 1** was withdrawn, rendering **SA 1** to **SA 1** moot.

Senator Bernskoetter assumed the Chair.

Senator May offered **SA 2**:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 2

Amend Senate Substitute for House Bill No. 850, Page 5, Section 115.225, Line 61, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“115.306. 1. 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 under the federal laws of the United States of America or to a felony under the laws of this state or an offense committed in another state that would be considered a felony in this state.

2. (1) Any person who files as a candidate for election to a public office shall be disqualified from participation in the election for which the candidate has filed if such person is delinquent in the payment of any state income taxes, personal property taxes, municipal taxes, real property taxes on the place of residence, as stated on the declaration of candidacy, or if the person is a past or present corporate officer of any fee office that owes any taxes to the state.

(2) Each potential candidate for election to a public office, except candidates for a county or city committee of a political party, shall file an affidavit with the department of revenue and include a copy of the affidavit with the declaration of candidacy required under section 115.349. Such affidavit shall be in substantially the following form:

AFFIRMATION OF TAX PAYMENTS AND BONDING REQUIREMENTS:

I hereby declare under penalties of perjury that I am not currently aware of any delinquency in the filing or payment of any state income taxes, personal property taxes, municipal taxes, real property taxes on the place of residence, as stated on the declaration of candidacy, or that I am a past or present corporate officer of any fee office that owes any taxes to the state, other than those taxes which may be in dispute. I declare under penalties of perjury that I am not aware of any information that would prohibit me from fulfilling any bonding requirements for the office for which I am filing.

Candidate's Signature

Printed Name of Candidate

(3) Upon receipt of a complaint alleging a delinquency of the candidate in the filing or payment of any state income taxes, personal property taxes, municipal taxes, real property taxes on the place of residence, as stated on the declaration of candidacy, or if the person is a past or present corporate officer of any fee office that owes any taxes to the state, the department of revenue shall investigate such potential candidate to verify the claim contained in the complaint. If the department of revenue finds a positive affirmation to be false, the department shall contact the secretary of state, or the election official who accepted such candidate's declaration of candidacy, and the potential candidate. The department shall notify the candidate of the outstanding tax owed and give the candidate thirty days to remit any such outstanding taxes owed which are not the subject of dispute between the department and the candidate. If the candidate fails to remit such amounts in full within thirty days, the candidate shall be disqualified from participating in the current election and barred from refile for an entire election cycle even if the individual pays all of the outstanding taxes that were the subject of the complaint.

(4) Any person who files as a candidate for election to a public office that performs county

functions in a city not within a county shall provide appropriate copies of paid tax receipts or no tax due statements for each tax listed in subdivision (1) of this subsection that indicate the person has paid all taxes due and is not delinquent in any tax. If available, the election authority shall utilize online databases to verify the candidate's taxes instead of the paper copies provided by the candidate. The election authority shall review such documentation and the affirmation of tax payments required under subdivision (2) of this subsection. The election authority may file a complaint with the department of revenue if there appears to be any delinquency.”; and

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

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

Senator Brattin offered SA 3:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 3

Amend Senate Substitute for House Bill No. 850, Page 3, Section 115.121, Line 26, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“115.151. 1. Each qualified applicant who appears before the election authority shall be deemed registered as of the time the applicant’s completed, signed and sworn registration application is witnessed by the election authority or deputy registration official.

2. Each applicant who registers by mail shall be deemed to be registered as of the date the application is postmarked, if such application is accepted and not rejected by the election authority and the verification notice required pursuant to section 115.155 is not returned as undeliverable by the postal service.

3. Each applicant who registers at a voter registration agency or the division of motor vehicle and drivers licensing of the department of revenue shall be deemed to be registered as of the date the application is signed by the applicant, if such application is accepted and not rejected by the election authority and the verification notice required pursuant to section 115.155 is not returned as undeliverable by the postal service. Voter registration agencies [and the division of motor vehicle and drivers licensing of the department of revenue] shall transmit voter registration application forms to the appropriate election authority not later than five business days after the form is completed by the applicant. **The division of motor vehicle and drivers licensing of the department of revenue shall transmit voter registration application forms to the appropriate election authority not later than three business days after the form is completed by the applicant.**

115.160. 1. All Missouri driver’s license applicants shall receive a voter registration application form as a simultaneous part of the application for a driver’s license, renewal of driver’s license, change of address, duplicate request and a nondriver’s license. **The director of revenue shall utilize electronic voter registration application forms and provide for secure electronic transfer of voter registration information to election authorities. The secretary of state and the director of revenue shall ensure the confidentiality and integrity of the voter registration data collected, maintained, received, or transmitted under this section.**

2. If a single application form is used, the voter registration application portion of any application described in subsection 1 of this section may not require any information that duplicates information required in the driver’s license portion of the form, except a second signature or other information required by law.

3. After conferring with the secretary of state as the chief state election official responsible for overseeing of the voter registration process, the director of revenue shall adopt rules and regulations pertaining to the format of the voter registration application used by the department.

4. No information relating to the failure of an applicant for a driver's license or nondriver's license to sign a voter registration application may be used for any purpose other than voter registration.

5. Any voter registration application received pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be forwarded, **in a secure and electronic manner**, to the election authority located within that county or any city not within a county, or if there is more than one election authority within the county, then to the election authority located nearest to the location where the driver's license application was received. **Voter registration information, including an electronic image of the signature of the applicant, shall be transmitted in a format compatible with the Missouri voter registration system established in section 115.158 which allows for review by the election authority and does not require the election authority to manually reenter the information, provided that the election authority shall print out a paper copy of the information and retain such information in the manner required by section 115.145.** The election authority receiving the application forms shall review the applications and forward, **in a secure and electronic manner**, any applications pertaining to a different election authority to that election authority.

6. A completed voter registration application accepted in the driver's licensing process shall be transmitted to the election authority described in subsection 5 of this section not later than five business days after the form is completed by the applicant.

7. Any person registering to vote when applying for or renewing a Missouri driver's license shall submit with the application form a copy of a birth certificate, a Native American tribal document, or other proof of United States citizenship, a valid Missouri driver's license, or other form of personal identification.”; and

Further amend said bill, page 49, section 115.593, line 24, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“115.960. 1. An election authority is authorized to accept voter registration applications with a signature submitted to the election authority under the provisions of sections 432.200 to 432.295 as provided in this section:

(1) Sections 432.200 to 432.295 shall only apply to transactions between parties that have agreed to conduct transactions by electronic means;

(2) Except as provided in subsection 2 of this section, as used in this section and sections 432.200 to 432.295, the parties who agree to conduct voter registration transactions by electronic means shall be the local election authority who is required to accept or reject a voter registration application and the prospective voter submitting the application;

(3) A local election authority is authorized to develop, maintain, and approve systems that transmit voter registration applications electronically under sections 432.200 to 432.295;

(4) Except as provided in subsection 2 of this section **and section 115.160**, no officer, agency, or organization shall collect or submit a voter registration application with an electronic signature to an election authority without first obtaining approval of the data and signature format from the local election authority and the approval of the voter to collect and store the signature and data; and

(5) Local election authorities who maintain a voter registration application system shall direct voter

registration applicants from other jurisdictions to the system used by the local election authority for that jurisdiction to accept voter registration applications electronically.

2. A system maintained by the secretary of state's office shall be used to accept voter registration applications electronically subsequent to approval from the committee formed as set forth in this subsection:

(1) Within thirty days of, but in no event prior to January 1, 2017, the president of the Missouri Association of County Clerks and Election Authorities shall appoint fourteen of its members to serve on a committee to approve and develop uniform standards, systems, and modifications that shall be used by the secretary of state in any electronic voter registration application system offered by that office. The committee may also make recommendations regarding the purchase, maintenance, integration, and operation of electronic databases, software, and hardware used by local election authorities and the secretary of state's office including, but not limited to, systems used for military and overseas voting and for building and conducting election operations. The committee shall have fourteen local election authorities, including representatives of each classification of counties, a representative from an election board, and at least one member who has experience processing online voter registration transactions. In addition, one representative appointed by the secretary of state's office shall serve on the committee;

(2) The committee shall immediately meet to approve electronic signature formats and a minimum set of data collection standards for use in a voter registration application system maintained by the secretary of state;

(3) Once the format and data collection standards are approved by the committee and implemented for the system maintained by the secretary of state, local election authorities shall accept the transmission of voter registration applications submitted to the approved system under the provisions of sections 432.200 to 432.295;

(4) The secretary of state's office shall direct eligible voters to a local election authority's system to accept voter registration applications electronically if the local election authority has a system in place as of August 28, 2016, or implements a system that meets the same standards and format that has been approved by the committee for the secretary of state's system;

(5) The committee shall meet not less than semiannually through June 30, 2019, to recommend and approve changes and enhancements proposed by the secretary of state or election authorities to the electronic voter registration application system. Vacancies that occur on the committee shall be filled by the president of the Missouri Association of County Clerks and Election Authorities at the time of the vacancy;

(6) To improve the accuracy of voter registration application data and reduce costs for local election authorities, the system maintained by the secretary of state shall, as soon as is practical, provide a method where the data entered by the voter registration applicant does not have to be re-entered by the election authority to the state voter registration database.

3. Each applicant who registers using an approved electronic voter registration application system shall be deemed to be registered as of the date the signed application is submitted to the system, if such application is accepted and not rejected by the election authority and the verification notice required under section 115.155 is not returned as undeliverable by the postal service.

4. This section shall not apply to voter registration and absentee records submitted by voters authorized under federal law, section 115.291, or sections 115.900 to 115.936 to submit electronic records and

signatures.

5. High quality copies, including electronic copies, of signatures made on paper documents may be used for petition signature verification purposes and retained as records.

6. Any signature required for petition submission under chapter 116 shall be handwritten on a paper document.

7. [Notwithstanding the provisions of section 432.230] **Except as provided under sections 115.160 and 432.230**, nothing in this section shall require the election authority to accept voter registration records or signatures created, generated, sent, communicated, received, stored, or otherwise processed, or used by electronic means or in electronic form from any officer, agency, or organization not authorized under subsection 2 of this section without prior approval from the election authority. **Election authorities shall accept and process voter registration records, including electronic images of applicant signatures, transmitted electronically by the division of motor vehicle and drivers licensing of the department of revenue under section 115.160.** Except as provided in subsection 2 of this section **and section 115.160**, no officer, agency, or organization shall give the voter the opportunity to submit a voter registration application with an electronic signature without first obtaining the approval of the local election authority.

8. An election authority that agrees to conduct a transaction by electronic means may refuse to conduct other transactions by electronic means.

9. No election authority or the secretary of state shall furnish to any member of the public any data collected under a voter registration application system except as authorized in subsections 1 to 5 of section 115.157.

10. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the secretary of state to cease operating a voter registration application in place as of the effective date of this act.”; and

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

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

Senator Moon offered **SA 4**:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 4

Amend Senate Substitute for House Bill No. 850, Page 5, Section 115.225, Line 61, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“5. If any election authority uses any touchscreen, direct-recording, electronic vote-counting machine, the election authority may continue to use such machine. Upon the removal of such voting machine from the election authority’s inventory because of mechanical malfunction, wear and tear, or any other reason, the machine shall not be replaced and no additional direct-recording electronic voting machine shall be added to the election authority’s inventory. Such machines shall not be used beginning January 1, 2022, except that election authorities may allow the machines to be used by voters who are disabled as long as the machines are functional. Replacement of equipment for use by voters who are disabled shall be with paper ballot marking devices designed to assist voters.”.

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

Senator Eigel moved that **SS** for **HB 850**, as amended, be adopted, which motion prevailed.

On motion of Senator Eigel, **SS** for **HB 850**, as amended, was read the 3rd time and finally passed and was recognized to close.

President Pro Tem Schatz referred **SS** for **HB 850**, as amended, to the Committee on Governmental Accountability and Fiscal Oversight.

PRIVILEGED MOTIONS

Senator Koenig moved that the Senate refuse to concur in **SS** for **SCS** for **SBs 153** and **97**, with **HCS**, as amended, and request the House to recede from its position or, failing to do so, grant the Senate a conference thereon, and that the conferees be allowed to exceed the differences in sections 67.1571, 99.874 and 144.080, which motion prevailed.

RESOLUTIONS

Senator Riddle offered Senate Resolution No. 392, regarding the Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary of Marvin and Rosalee Schubert, Wright City, which was adopted.

Senator Bean offered Senate Resolution No. 393, regarding Blane Ray, Poplar Bluff, which was adopted.

On motion of Senator Rowden, the Senate adjourned under the rules.

SENATE CALENDAR

SIXTY-SEVENTH DAY—THURSDAY, MAY 13, 2021

FORMAL CALENDAR

SENATE BILLS FOR PERFECTION

SB 263-Crawford, with SCS

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING

HB 554-Eggleston, with SCS (Koenig)
(In Fiscal Oversight)

HB 834-Wright (O’Laughlin)

HB 352-Henderson, with SCS (Brown)

HCS for HB 1242, with SCS (Luetkemeyer)

HJR 6-Schnelting, with SCS (Eigel)
HCS for HB 1358, with SCS (Eigel)

(In Fiscal Oversight)

HCS for HB 1204, with SCS (Brown)

HB 507-Rone (Bean)

INFORMAL CALENDAR

SENATE BILLS FOR PERFECTION

SB 1-Hegeman, with SS#2 & SA 1 (pending)	SB 182-O'Laughlin
SB 3-Hegeman	SB 183-O'Laughlin
SB 7-Riddle, with SS & SA 1 (pending)	SB 184-Bean, with SCS
SB 10-Schatz, with SS (pending)	SB 195-Koenig
SB 11-Schatz, with SS & SA 1 (pending)	SB 198-Eigel, with SCS
SB 24-Eigel, with SS#2 (pending)	SB 204-Cierpiot, with SCS
SB 30-Cierpiot	SB 206-Arthur
SB 39-Burlison, with SS (pending)	SB 218-Luetkemeyer, with SCS
SB 47-Hough	SB 227-Arthur
SB 54-O'Laughlin, with SCS	SB 236-Hough, with SCS
SBs 55, 23 & 25-O'Laughlin, et al, with SCS & SS for SCS (pending)	SB 244-Onder
SB 62-Williams, with SCS	SB 253-Hegeman
SB 65-Rehder, with SCS	SB 254-Riddle, with SCS, SS for SCS & SA 2 (pending)
SB 74-Bean, with SCS	SB 255-Riddle
SB 92-Riddle, with SCS	SB 265-Eslinger
SB 94-Onder with SS, SA1 to SS & SA 1 to SA 1 (pending)	SB 282-Hegeman, with SCS
SB 95-Onder, with SCS	SB 287-Crawford
SB 96-Hoskins, with SCS	SB 291-Brown
SB 98-Hoskins, with SCS (pending)	SB 295-Crawford, with SCS
SB 100-Koenig, with SCS	SB 301-Bernskoetter, with SCS & SA 1 (pending)
SB 105-Crawford, with SCS	SB 306-Bernskoetter, with SCS
SB 114-Bernskoetter	SB 313-Eigel
SB 123-Hough, with SS & SA 2 (pending)	SB 316-Hough
SB 131-Luetkemeyer	SB 318-May, with SCS
SB 132-O'Laughlin, with SCS	SB 334-Bernskoetter
SB 134-O'Laughlin and Cierpiot	SB 343-Brown
SB 137-Brattin	SB 354-Hoskins, with SCS, SS for SCS, SA 1 & point of order (pending)
SB 138-Brattin, with SCS	SB 360-Wieland, with SCS
SB 139-Bean	SB 361-Wieland
SB 149-Onder	SB 369-White
SB 163-Cierpiot	SB 370-Brown
SB 168-Burlison	SB 372-Riddle
SB 169-Burlison	SB 375-Eigel
SB 174-Hough, with SCS	SB 383-Moon
SB 179-Luetkemeyer	SB 390-Luetkemeyer

SB 399-Eigel	SB 529-Cierpiot
SB 400-Onder, with SCS	SB 547-Hoskins, with SCS
SB 404-Riddle	SB 561-Gannon
SB 408-Wieland	SB 562-Schupp
SB 434-Washington	SB 577-Riddle, with SCS
SB 437-Hoskins	SB 582-Eslinger
SB 459-Brattin, with SCS	SB 604-Koenig, with SCS
SB 465-Hoskins, with SCS	SJR 2-Onder, with SCS
SB 466-Hoskins, with SCS	SJR 4-Koenig
SB 473-Brown	SJR 7-Eigel
SB 481-Hough, et al	SJR 12-Luetkemeyer
SB 506-Bean	SJR 16-Eslinger

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING

HCS for HB 59, with SCS, SS for SCS, SA 1 & SA 2 to SA 1 (pending) (Luetkemeyer)	HB 578-Bromley, with SCS (Brown)
HCS#2 for HB 75 (Onder)	HB 585-Houx, with SCS (Rehder)
HCS for HBs 85 & 310, with SCS (Burlison)	HB 624-Richey (Arthur)
HCS for HB 137, with SCS (Luetkemeyer)	HCS for HB 649, with SCS (Bernskoetter)
HB 139-Hudson (Burlison)	HB 657-Trent, with SCS (Hough)
HCS for HB 162, with SCS (Hough)	HB 661-Ruth, with SS, SA 8 & SA 2 to SA 8 (pending) (Brown)
HCS for HB 228, with SCS (O'Laughlin)	HB 670-Houx (Moon)
HCS for HB 242, with SCS (Burlison)	HB 687-Riley (Hough)
HB 249-Ruth (Wieland)	HB 701-Black (Onder)
HB 299-Wallingford, with SCS (Eigel)	HCS for HB 825, with SCS (Burlison)
HCS for HB 320, with SCS (Cierpiot)	SS for HB 850-Wiemann (Eigel)
(In Fiscal Oversight)	(In Fiscal Oversight)
HB 333-Simmons (Onder)	HB 911-Hill (Onder)
HCS for HB 334 (Schatz)	HB 948-Francis, with SS for SCS, as amended (Hoskins)
HCS for HB 350 (Rehder)	HCS for HBs 1083, 1085, 1050, 1035, 1036, 873 & 1097, with SS & SA 1 (pending) (Bernskoetter)
HCS for HB 384, with SCS (Wieland)	HCS for HBs 1123 & 1221 (Koenig)
HB 488-Hicks, with SCS (Burlison)	HCS for HJRs 20, 2, 9 & 27 (Onder)
HCS for HB 508, with SCS (Bernskoetter)	HCS for HJRs 23 & 38 (Eslinger)
HCS for HB 529, with SS for SCS, as amended (Hoskins)	
HB 530 & HCS for HB 292, with SCS (Burlison)	
HB 542-Shields, with SS, as amended (Burlison)	

CONSENT CALENDAR

House Bills

Reported 4/15

HB 100-Sharp (36) (Washington)
 HB 202-McGill (Gannon)
 HB 404-Aldridge (May)
 HB 449-Tate (Gannon)
 HB 522-Windham (Williams)

HB 640-Morse (Bean)
 HB 1053-Patterson (Onder)
 HB 296-Wallingford (White)
 HB 298-Wallingford (White)
 HB 262-Black (137) (Eslinger)

BILLS IN CONFERENCE AND BILLS CARRYING REQUEST MESSAGES

In Conference

SB 9-Riddle, with HA 1, HA 1 to HA 2, HA 2,
 as amended, HA 3 & HA 4
 SS for SB 22-Koenig, with HA 1, HA 2, HA 3,
 HA 5 & HA 6
 SS#2 for SB 26-Eigel, with HCS, as amended
 SB 37-Bernskoetter, with HA 1, HA 2, HA 3,
 HA 4, HA 5 & HA 6
 SS for SCS for SBs 53 & 60-Luetkemeyer, with
 HCS, as amended (Senate adopted CCR and
 passed CCS)
 SB 72-Eslinger, with HCS, as amended
 (Senate adopted CCR and passed CCS)
 SB 86-Hegeman, with HA 1, HA 2 & HA 3
 SS for SB 141-Bean, with HCS, as amended

SB 226-Koenig, with HCS, as amended
 (Senate adopted CCR and passed CCS)
 SB 303-Gannon, with HCS, as amended
 (Senate adopted CCR and passed CCS)
 SB 330-Burlison, with HCS, as amended
 SS for SB 333-Burlison, with HCS, as amended
 SB 365-Wieland, with HCS, as amended
 SCS for SB 403-Onder, with HCS, as amended
 SCS for SB 520-Roberts, with HS for HCS,
 as amended
 HCS for HB 734, with SS for SCS, as amended
 (Cierpiot)

Requests to Recede or Grant Conference

SS for SCS for SB 57-May, with HA 1
 (Senate requests House recede or grant
 conference)
 SS for SB 64-Rehder, with HCS, as amended
 (Senate requests House recede or grant
 conference)

SS for SCS for SBs 153 & 97-Koenig, with
 HCS, as amended (Senate requests
 House recede or grant conference)

RESOLUTIONS

Reported from Committee

SCR 8-Hoskins

HCR 29-Riggs (Roberts)

SCR 9-Moon, with SA 1 (pending)

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