

# Amended Journal of the Senate

SECOND REGULAR SESSION

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FIFTY-FIFTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 2022

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The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

President Kehoe in the Chair.

The Reverend Carl Gauck offered the following prayer:

“...you who seek God, let your hearts revive.” (Psalm 69:32b)

O Lord, we acknowledge that we see the heart as the seat of human emotion that often directs our behavior and words. So, we ask O Lord, that You weed out from our hearts that which threatens our undoing but fill it with faith, hope and love for You, our families and neighbors. Help us to be open vessels to receive Your blessings that we may bless others and be revived this day to do what You require of 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.

Senator Rowden announced photographers from KOMU 8, The New York Times, ABC-17 News, Nexstar Media Group, GP M.A.D.E. Foundation Media and LO Profile Magazine were given permission to take pictures in the Senate Chamber.

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

Present—Senators

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

Absent—Senators—None

Absent with leave—Senator O’Laughlin—1

Vacancies—None

The Lieutenant Governor was present.

**RESOLUTIONS**

Senator Koenig offered Senate Resolution No. 854, regarding Tanvi Kulkarni, Ballwin, which was adopted.

Senator Arthur offered Senate Resolution No. 855, regarding Eagle Scout Eric R. Lewczyk, Kansas City, which was adopted.

Senator Rowden moved that **SR 702**, with **SCS**, be taken up for adoption, which motion prevailed.

**SCS** for **SR 702** was taken up.

Senator Rowden moved that **SCS** for **SR 702** be adopted, which motion prevailed.

On motion of Senator Rowden, **SR 702**, as amended by the **SCS**, was adopted.

**HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING**

**HCS** for **HB 1606**, with **SCS**, entitled:

An Act to repeal sections 50.800, 50.810, 50.815, and 50.820, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof two new sections relating to county financial statements.

Was taken up by Senator Eslinger.

**SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 1606**, entitled:

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
HOUSE BILL NO. 1606

An Act to repeal sections 50.327, 50.800, 50.810, 50.815, 50.820, 55.160, 58.095, 58.200, 140.170, 140.190, and 473.742, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof nine new sections relating to county officials, with penalty provisions.

Was taken up.

Senator Eslinger moved that **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 1606** be adopted.

Senator Eslinger offered **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 1606**, entitled:

SENATE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
HOUSE BILL NO. 1606

An Act to repeal sections 50.327, 50.800, 50.810, 50.815, 50.820, 55.160, 58.095, 58.200, 140.170, 140.190, 304.022, and 473.742, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof ten new sections relating to county officials, with penalty provisions.

Senator Eslinger moved that **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 1606** be adopted.

Senator Hough assumed the Chair.

Senator Eigel offered SA 1:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1606, Page 1, In the Title, Lines 5-6, by striking “county officials” and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “political subdivisions”; and

Further amend said bill, page 11, Section 58.200, line 17, by inserting after all of said line 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. **Beginning January 1, 2023, in any county with more than four hundred thousand but fewer than five hundred thousand inhabitants, all personal property in such county shall be annually assessed at a percent of its true value in money as of January first of each calendar year as follows:**

**(1) A political subdivision shall annually reduce the percentage of true value in money at which personal property is assessed pursuant to this subsection such that the amount by which the revenue generated by taxes levied on such personal property is substantially equal to one hundred percent of the growth in revenue generated by real property assessment growth. Annual reductions shall be made pursuant to this subdivision until December 31, 2073. Thereafter, the percentage of true value in money at which personal property is assessed shall be equal to the percentage in effect on December 31, 2073.**

**(2) The provisions of subdivision (1) of this subsection shall not be construed to relieve a political subdivision from adjustments to property tax levies as required by section 137.073.**

**(3) For the purposes of subdivision (1) of this subsection, “real property assessment growth” shall mean the growth in revenue from increases in the total assessed valuation of all real property in a political subdivision over the revenue generated from the assessed valuation of such real property from the previous calendar year. Real property assessment growth shall not include any revenue in excess of the percent increase in the consumer price index, as described in subsection 2 of section 137.073.**

**(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivisions (1) to (4) of this subsection to the contrary, for the purposes of the tax levied pursuant to Article III, Section 38(b) of the Missouri Constitution, all personal property shall be assessed at thirty-three and one-third percent of its true value in money as of January first of each calendar year.**

2. 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] 6 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.] **3.** Assessors in each county of this state and the City of St. Louis may send personal property assessment forms through the mail.

[3.] **4.** 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 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.] 5. 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.] 6. (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.] 7. 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.] **8.** Each manufactured home assessed shall be considered a parcel for the purpose of reimbursement pursuant to section 137.750, unless the manufactured home is deemed to be real estate as defined in subsection 7 of section 442.015 and assessed as a realty improvement to the existing real estate parcel.

[8.] **9.** 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 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.] **10.** 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.] **11.** 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.] **12.** If a physical inspection is required, pursuant to subsection [10] **11** 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.] **13.** A physical inspection, as required by subsection [10] **11** 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] **12** 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.] **14.** 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.] **15.** 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.] **16.** 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] **15** 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.] **17.** 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 the title and enacting clause accordingly.

Senator Eigel moved that the above amendment be adopted, white motion prevailed.

The Senate observed a moment of silence in recognition of Holocaust Remembrance Day.

Senator Luetkemeyer offered **SA 2**:

#### SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 2

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1606, Page 1, In the Title, Lines 5-6, by striking "county officials" and inserting in lieu thereof the

following: “local government”; and

Further amend said bill, page 15, section 140.190, line 55, by inserting after all of said line 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, **provided that no real residential property shall be assessed at a value that exceeds the previous assessed value for such property, exclusive of new construction and improvements, by more than the percentage increase in the consumer price index or ten percent, whichever is greater.** 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 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 deemed to be 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 deemed to be 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 the title and enacting clause accordingly.

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

Senator Onder offered **SA 3**:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 3

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1606, Page 11, Section 58.200, Line 17, by inserting after all of said line the following:

**"115.062. No election authority shall take or accept funding from any source other than from the governing body of a political subdivision or the federal government.";** and

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

Senator Onder moved that the above amendment be adopted.

Senator Onder offered **SA 1 to SA 3**:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO  
SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 3

Amend Senate Amendment No. 3 to Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1606, Page 1, Lines 3-5, by striking all of said lines and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

**"115.062. No election authority shall take or accept funding, grants, or gifts of any kind from any source other than from the governing body of a political subdivision, the state of Missouri, or the federal government.";** and".

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

Senator Bean assumed the Chair.

Senator Schupp offered **SA 2 to SA 3**:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO  
SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 3

Amend Senate Amendment No. 3 to Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1606, Page 1, Line 7, by inserting after the word "government."

the following: “Notwithstanding any provisions of this section to the contrary, in-kind donations may be accepted by an election authority for preparing, administering, or conducting an election, including registering voters. If there is not sufficient appropriation of state funds to proportionally compensate counties pursuant to section 115.063 and 115.065, this section shall not be enforced.”.

Senator Schupp moved that the above amendment be adopted, which motion failed on a standing division vote.

President Kehoe assumed the Chair.

Senator Onder moved that SA 3, as amended, be adopted and requested a roll call vote be taken. He was joined in his request by Senators Brattin, Eigel, Koenig and Moon.

SA 3, as amended, was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Senators

Bean	Bernskoetter	Brattin	Brown	Burlison	Cierpiot	Crawford
Eigel	Eslinger	Gannon	Hegeman	Hoskins	Koenig	Luetkemeyer
Moon	Onder	Riddle	Rowden	Schatz	Thompson Rehder	White

Wieland—22

NAYS—Senators

Arthur	Beck	May	Mosley	Razer	Rizzo	Roberts
Schupp	Washington	Williams—10				

Absent—Senator Hough—1

Absent with leave—Senator O’Laughlin—1

Vacancies—None

Senator Hegeman offered SA 4:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 4

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1606, Page 11, Section 58.200, Line 17, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“105.145. 1. The following definitions shall be applied to the terms used in this section:

(1) “Governing body”, the board, body, or persons in which the powers of a political subdivision as a body corporate, or otherwise, are vested;

(2) “Political subdivision”, any agency or unit of this state, except counties and school districts, which now is, or hereafter shall be, authorized to levy taxes or empowered to cause taxes to be levied.

2. The governing body of each political subdivision in the state shall cause to be prepared an annual report of the financial transactions of the political subdivision in such summary form as the state auditor shall prescribe by rule, except that the annual report of political subdivisions whose cash receipts for the reporting period are ten thousand dollars or less shall only be required to contain the cash balance at the beginning of the reporting period, a summary of cash receipts, a summary of cash disbursements and the

cash balance at the end of the reporting period.

3. Within such time following the end of the fiscal year as the state auditor shall prescribe by rule, the governing body of each political subdivision shall cause a copy of the annual financial report to be remitted to the state auditor.

4. The state auditor shall immediately on receipt of each financial report acknowledge the receipt of the report.

5. In any fiscal year no member of the governing body of any political subdivision of the state shall receive any compensation or payment of expenses after the end of the time within which the financial statement of the political subdivision is required to be filed with the state auditor and until such time as the notice from the state auditor of the filing of the annual financial report for the fiscal year has been received.

6. The state auditor shall prepare sample forms for financial reports and shall mail the same to the political subdivisions of the state. Failure of the auditor to supply such forms shall not in any way excuse any person from the performance of any duty imposed by this section.

7. All reports or financial statements hereinabove mentioned shall be considered to be public records.

8. The provisions of this section apply to the board of directors of every transportation development district organized under sections 238.200 to 238.275.

9. Any political subdivision that fails to timely submit a copy of the annual financial statement to the state auditor shall be subject to a fine of five hundred dollars per day.

10. The state auditor shall report any violation of subsection 9 of this section to the department of revenue. Upon notification from the state auditor's office that a political subdivision failed to timely submit a copy of the annual financial statement, the department of revenue shall notify such political subdivision by certified mail that the statement has not been received. Such notice shall clearly set forth the following:

(1) The name of the political subdivision;

(2) That the political subdivision shall be subject to a fine of five hundred dollars per day if the political subdivision does not submit a copy of the annual financial statement to the state auditor's office within thirty days from the postmarked date stamped on the certified mail envelope;

(3) That the fine will be enforced and collected as provided under subsection 11 of this section; and

(4) That the fine will begin accruing on the thirty-first day from the postmarked date stamped on the certified mail envelope and will continue to accrue until the state auditor's office receives a copy of the financial statement.

In the event a copy of the annual financial statement is received within such thirty-day period, no fine shall accrue or be imposed. The state auditor shall report receipt of the financial statement to the department of revenue within ten business days. Failure of the political subdivision to submit the required annual financial statement within such thirty-day period shall cause the fine to be collected as provided under subsection 11 of this section.

11. The department of revenue may collect the fine authorized under the provisions of subsection 9 of this section by offsetting any sales or use tax distributions due to the political subdivision. The director of revenue shall retain two percent for the cost of such collection. The remaining revenues collected from such

violations shall be distributed annually to the schools of the county in the same manner that proceeds for all penalties, forfeitures, and fines collected for any breach of the penal laws of the state are distributed.

12. Any [transportation development district organized under sections 238.200 to 238.275 having] **political subdivision that has gross revenues of less than five thousand dollars or that has not levied or collected sales or use taxes** in the fiscal year for which the annual financial statement was not timely filed shall not be subject to the fine authorized in this section.

**13. If a failure to timely submit the annual financial statement is the result of fraud or other illegal conduct by an employee or officer of the political subdivision, the political subdivision shall not be subject to a fine authorized under this section if the statement is filed within thirty days of the discovery of the fraud or illegal conduct. If a fine is assessed and paid prior to the filing of the statement, the department of revenue shall refund the fine upon notification from the political subdivision.**

**14. If a political subdivision has an outstanding balance for fines or penalties at the time it files its first annual financial statement after January 1, 2023, the director of revenue shall make a one-time downward adjustment to such outstanding balance in an amount that reduces the outstanding balance by no less than ninety percent.**

**15. The director of revenue shall have the authority to make a one-time downward adjustment to any outstanding penalty imposed under this section on a political subdivision if the director determines the fine is uncollectable. The director of revenue may prescribe rules and regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of this subsection. 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, 2022, shall be invalid and void.”; and**

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

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

Senator Roberts offered SA 5:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 5

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1606, Page 11, Section 58.200, Line 17, by inserting after all of said line the following:

**“137.103. 1. For the purposes of this section, the following terms shall mean:**

**(1) “Eligible credit amount”, the difference between an eligible taxpayer’s real property tax liability on such taxpayer’s homestead for a given tax year, minus the real property tax liability on such homestead in the year that the eligible taxpayer turned sixty-five years of age;**

**(2) “Eligible taxpayer”, a Missouri resident who:**

**(a) Is at least sixty-five years of age;**

**(b) Is an owner of record of a homestead or has a legal or equitable interest in such property as evidenced by a written instrument; and**

**(c) Is liable for the payment of real property taxes on such homestead;**

**(3) “Homestead”, real property actually occupied by an eligible taxpayer as a primary residence.**

**2. Pursuant to article X, section 6(a) of the Missouri Constitution, any taxing jurisdiction authorized to impose a property tax may grant a property tax credit to eligible taxpayers residing in such taxing jurisdiction, provided that such taxing jurisdiction authorizes such credit.**

**3. In addition to the requirements to receive an exemption pursuant to this section, a taxing jurisdiction may also require that a taxpayer meet certain income requirements.**

**4. A taxing jurisdiction granting an exemption pursuant to this section shall apply such exemption when calculating the eligible taxpayer’s property tax liability for the tax year. The amount of the credit shall be noted on the statement of tax due sent to the eligible taxpayer by the county collector.”; and**

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

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

Senator Rizzo offered **SA 6:**

#### SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 6

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1606, Page 16, Section 304.022, Line 34, by inserting after “county” the following: **“or municipal”**.

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

Sentor Brattin offered **SA 7:**

#### SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 7

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1606, Page 15, Section 140.190, Line 55, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“182.020. 1. If, from returns of the submission of the question, the majority of all the votes cast are in favor of establishing a county library district and for the tax for a free county library, the county governing body shall enter of record a brief recital of the returns and that there has been established “\_\_\_\_\_ county library district”, and thereafter such “\_\_\_\_\_ county library district”, shall be considered established; and the tax specified in the notice, subject to the provisions of this section, shall be levied and collected, from year to year.

2. At least once in every month the county collector in each county of the first and second classes, including such counties having a charter form of government, shall pay over to the treasurer of the county library district all moneys received and collected by him to which the district is entitled and take duplicate receipts from the treasurer, one of which he shall file with the secretary of the county library district and the other he shall file in his settlement with the county governing body. The county collector in the counties of the third and fourth classes shall pay over to the county treasurer at least once in every month all moneys

received and collected by him which are due the county library district and shall take duplicate receipts therefor, one of which he shall file in his settlement with the county governing body. The county treasurer in such counties shall pay over to the treasurer of the county library district, at least once in every month, all moneys so received by him to which the district is entitled. Upon payment he shall take duplicate receipts from the treasurer of the county library district, one of which he shall file with the secretary of the county library district, and the other he shall file in his settlement with the county governing body.

3. The tax may be reconsidered whenever the voters of any county library district shall so determine by a majority vote on such questions after petition, order, and notice of the election and of the purpose thereof, first having been made, filed, and given, as in the case of establishing such county library district. At least five years must elapse after the county library district has been established and a tax therefor has been levied before a question to reconsider the tax may be submitted under this subsection.

4. Whenever the county library board of trustees finds it appropriate, it may order an election on the question of increasing the tax established pursuant to subsection 2 of section 182.010 or increased pursuant to subsection 5 of section 182.010. **The county commission in any county with more than one hundred thousand but fewer than one hundred twenty thousand inhabitants and with a county seat with more than nine thousand but fewer than eleven thousand inhabitants may overrule and reject a county library board of trustees' decision to order an election on the question of increasing taxes.** Notice of the election shall be published in the same manner as is notice of an election to establish a county library district under section 182.010. The notice and order shall each recite the amount of the proposed increase. The question shall be submitted in substantially the following form:

Shall the \_\_\_\_\_ per hundred dollars assessed valuation tax for the county library be increased to \_\_\_\_\_ per hundred dollars assessed valuation?

If a majority of votes cast on the question are in favor of the increase, then the increased tax shall be levied and collected in the same manner as the tax was at its previous lower rate.

5. As used in sections 182.010 to 182.120, the words "county commission" or "county governing body" shall be construed to mean the proper commission or official in any county operating under a special charter.

182.050. For the purpose of carrying into effect sections 182.010 to 182.120, in case a county library district is established and a free county library authorized as provided in section 182.010, within sixty days after the establishment of the county library district, there shall be created a county library board of trustees, of five members, who shall be residents of the library district, none of whom shall be elected county officials. The members shall be appointed by the county commission for terms of four years each, except that as to the members of the first board, two shall be appointed for one year, and one each shall be appointed for two years, three years, and four years, respectively, from the first day of July following their appointment; and annually thereafter before the first day of July the county commission shall appoint successors. Vacancies in the board occasioned by removals, resignations or otherwise shall be reported to the county commission and shall be filled in like manner as original appointments; except that if the vacancy is in an unexpired term, the appointment shall be made for only the unexpired portion of that term. No member of the board shall receive compensation as such. No person shall be employed by the board of library trustees or by the librarian who is related within the third degree by blood or by marriage to any trustee of the board. **The county commission in any county with more than one hundred thousand but fewer than one hundred twenty thousand inhabitants and with a county seat with more than nine thousand but fewer than eleven thousand inhabitants may remove any member for conduct**

**prejudicial to the good order and effective operation of the library, or for other good cause, stated in writing and after a public hearing.”; and**

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

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

Senator Koenig offered **SA 8**:

#### SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 8

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1606, Page 1, In the Title, Lines 5-6, by striking “county officials” and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “political subdivisions”; and

Further amend said bill, page 11, Section 58.200, line 17, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“67.457. 1. To establish a neighborhood improvement district, the governing body of any city or county shall comply with either of the procedures described in subsection 2 or 3 of this section.

2. The governing body of any city or county proposing to create a neighborhood improvement district may by resolution submit the question of creating such district to all qualified voters residing within such district at a general or special election called for that purpose. Such resolution shall set forth the project name for the proposed improvement, the general nature of the proposed improvement, the estimated cost of such improvement, the boundaries of the proposed neighborhood improvement district to be assessed, and the proposed method or methods of assessment of real property within the district, including any provision for the annual assessment of maintenance costs of the improvement in each year during the term of the bonds issued for the original improvement and after such bonds are paid in full. The governing body of the city or county may create a neighborhood improvement district when the question of creating such district has been approved by the vote of the percentage of electors within such district voting thereon that is equal to the percentage of voter approval required for the issuance of general obligation bonds of such city or county under Article VI, Section 26 of the constitution of this state. The notice of election containing the question of creating a neighborhood improvement district shall contain the project name for the proposed improvement, the general nature of the proposed improvement, the estimated cost of such improvement, the boundaries of the proposed neighborhood improvement district to be assessed, the proposed method or methods of assessment of real property within the district, including any provision for the annual assessment of maintenance costs of the improvement in each year after the bonds issued for the original improvement are paid in full, and a statement that the final cost of such improvement assessed against real property within the district and the amount of general obligation bonds issued therefor shall not exceed the estimated cost of such improvement, as stated in such notice, by more than twenty-five percent, and that the annual assessment for maintenance costs of the improvements shall not exceed the estimated annual maintenance cost, as stated in such notice, by more than twenty-five percent. The ballot upon which the question of creating a neighborhood improvement district is submitted to the qualified voters residing within the proposed district shall contain a question in substantially the following form:

Shall \_\_\_\_\_ (name of city or county) be authorized to create a neighborhood improvement district proposed for the \_\_\_\_\_ (project name for the proposed improvement) and incur indebtedness and issue general obligation bonds to pay for all or part of the cost of public improvements within such district, the cost of all indebtedness so incurred to be assessed by the governing body of the \_\_\_\_\_ (city or county) on the real property benefitted by such improvements for a period of \_\_\_\_\_ years,

and, if included in the resolution, an assessment in each year thereafter with the proceeds thereof used solely for maintenance of the improvement?

3. As an alternative to the procedure described in subsection 2 of this section, the governing body of a city or county may create a neighborhood improvement district when a proper petition has been signed by the owners of record of at least two-thirds by area of all real property located within such proposed district. Each owner of record of real property located in the proposed district is allowed one signature. Any person, corporation, or limited liability partnership owning more than one parcel of land located in such proposed district shall be allowed only one signature on such petition. The petition, in order to become effective, shall be filed with the city clerk or county clerk. A proper petition for the creation of a neighborhood improvement district shall set forth the project name for the proposed improvement, the general nature of the proposed improvement, the estimated cost of such improvement, the boundaries of the proposed neighborhood improvement district to be assessed, the proposed method or methods of assessment of real property within the district, including any provision for the annual assessment of maintenance costs of the improvement in each year during the term of the bonds issued for the original improvement and after such bonds are paid in full, a notice that the names of the signers may not be withdrawn later than seven days after the petition is filed with the city clerk or county clerk, and a notice that the final cost of such improvement assessed against real property within the district and the amount of general obligation bonds issued therefor shall not exceed the estimated cost of such improvement, as stated in such petition, by more than twenty-five percent, and that the annual assessment for maintenance costs of the improvements shall not exceed the estimated annual maintenance cost, as stated in such petition, by more than twenty-five percent.

4. Upon receiving the requisite voter approval at an election or upon the filing of a proper petition with the city clerk or county clerk, the governing body may by resolution or ordinance determine the advisability of the improvement and may order that the district be established and that preliminary plans and specifications for the improvement be made. Such resolution or ordinance shall state and make findings as to the project name for the proposed improvement, the nature of the improvement, the estimated cost of such improvement, the boundaries of the neighborhood improvement district to be assessed, the proposed method or methods of assessment of real property within the district, including any provision for the annual assessment of maintenance costs of the improvement in each year after the bonds issued for the original improvement are paid in full, and shall also state that the final cost of such improvement assessed against the real property within the neighborhood improvement district and the amount of general obligation bonds issued therefor shall not, without a new election or petition, exceed the estimated cost of such improvement by more than twenty-five percent.

5. The boundaries of the proposed district shall be described by metes and bounds, streets or other sufficiently specific description. The area of the neighborhood improvement district finally determined by the governing body of the city or county to be assessed may be less than, but shall not exceed, the total area comprising such district.

6. In any neighborhood improvement district organized prior to August 28, 1994, an assessment may be levied and collected after the original period approved for assessment of property within the district has expired, with the proceeds thereof used solely for maintenance of the improvement, if the residents of the neighborhood improvement district either vote to assess real property within the district for the maintenance costs in the manner prescribed in subsection 2 of this section or if the owners of two-thirds of the area of all real property located within the district sign a petition for such purpose in the same manner as prescribed

in subsection 3 of this section.

7. Prior to any assessment hereafter being levied against any real property within any neighborhood improvement district, and prior to any lien enforceable under either chapter 140 or 141 being imposed after August 28, 2013, against any real property within a neighborhood improvement district, the clerk of the governing body establishing the neighborhood improvement district shall cause to be recorded with the recorder of deeds for the county in which any portion of the neighborhood improvement district is located a document conforming to the provisions of sections 59.310 and 59.313, and which shall contain at least the following information:

(1) Each and all owners of record of real property located within the neighborhood improvement district at the time of recording, who shall be identified in the document as grantors and indexed by the recorder, as required under and pursuant to section 59.440;

(2) The governing body establishing the neighborhood improvement district and the title of any official or agency responsible for collecting or enforcing any assessments, who shall be identified in the document as grantees and so indexed by the recorder, as required under and pursuant to section 59.440;

(3) The legal description of the property within the neighborhood improvement district which may either be the metes and bounds description authorized in subsection 5 of this section or the legal description of each lot or parcel within the neighborhood improvement district; and

(4) The identifying number of the resolution or ordinance creating the neighborhood improvement district, or a copy of such resolution or ordinance.

**8. (1) The governing body of the city or county establishing a neighborhood improvement district shall, as soon as is practicable, submit the following information to the state auditor and the department of revenue:**

**(a) A description of the boundaries of such district as well as the average assessment made against real property located in such district;**

**(b) Any amendments made to the boundaries of a district; and**

**(c) The date on which a neighborhood improvement district is dissolved.**

**(2) The governing body of the city or county establishing a neighborhood improvement district on or after August 28, 2022, shall not order any assessment to be made on any real property located within a district until such governing body has submitted the information required by paragraph (a) of subdivision (1) of this subsection.**

67.461. 1. After the governing body has made the findings specified in section 67.457 and plans and specifications for the proposed improvements have been prepared, the governing body shall by ordinance or resolution order assessments to be made against each parcel of real property deemed to be benefitted by an improvement based on the revised estimated cost of the improvement or, if available, the final cost thereof, and shall order a proposed assessment roll to be prepared.

2. The plans and specifications for the improvement and the proposed assessment roll shall be filed with the city clerk or county clerk, as applicable, and shall be open for public inspection. Such clerk shall thereupon, at the direction of the governing body, publish notice that the governing body will conduct a hearing to consider the proposed improvement and proposed assessments. Such notice shall be published

in a newspaper of general circulation at least once not more than twenty days and not less than ten days before the hearing and shall state the project name for the improvement, the date, time and place of such hearing, the general nature of the improvement, the revised estimated cost or, if available, the final cost of the improvement, the boundaries of the neighborhood improvement district to be assessed, and that written or oral objections will be considered at the hearing. **Such notice shall also be sent to the Missouri department of revenue, which shall publish such notice on its website.** At the same time, the clerk shall mail to the owners of record of the real property made liable to pay the assessments, at their last known post office address, a notice of the hearing and a statement of the cost proposed to be assessed against the real property so owned and assessed. The failure of any owner to receive such notice shall not invalidate the proceedings.

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, each improvement it will make 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  
signing for owner

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

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).

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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. **Such notice shall also be sent to the Missouri department of revenue, which shall publish such notice on its website;**

(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.

**7. (1) The governing body of the municipality or county establishing a district or the governing body of such district shall, as soon as is practicable, submit the following information to the state auditor and the department of revenue:**

**(a) A description of the boundaries of such district as well as the rate of property tax or sales tax levied in such district;**

**(b) Any amendments made to the boundaries of a district or the tax rates levied in such district; and**

**(c) The date on which the district is to expire unless sooner terminated.**

**(2) The governing body of a community improvement district established on or after August 28, 2022, shall not order any assessment to be made on any real property located within a district and shall not levy any property or sales tax until the information required by paragraph (a) of subdivision (1) of this subsection has been submitted.**

67.1431. 1. Within a reasonable time, not to exceed forty-five days, after the receipt of the verified petition from the municipal clerk, the governing body shall hold or cause to be held a public hearing on the establishment of the proposed district and shall give notice of the public hearing in the manner provided in subsection 3 of this section. All reasonable protests, objections and endorsements shall be heard at the public hearing.

2. The public hearing may be continued to another date without further notice other than a motion to be entered on the minutes fixing the date, time and place of the continuance of the public hearing, **as well as providing such information to the Missouri department of revenue, which shall publish such information on its website.**

3. Notice of the public hearing shall be given by publication and mailing. Notice by publication shall be given by publication in a newspaper of general circulation within the municipality once a week for two consecutive weeks prior to the week of the public hearing, **as well as by notice provided to the Missouri department of revenue, which shall publish such information on its website.** Notice by mail shall be given not less than fifteen days prior to the public hearing by sending the notice via registered or 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. The published and mailed notices shall include the following:

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

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

(3) The boundaries of the proposed district by street location, or other readily identifiable means if no street location exists; and a map illustrating the proposed boundaries;

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

(5) A statement that all interested persons shall be given an opportunity to be heard at the public hearing.

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 **Missouri department of revenue, the state auditor, and 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, **the Missouri department of revenue, the state auditor,** and the Missouri department of economic development. 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.

99.825. 1. Prior to the adoption of an ordinance proposing the designation of a redevelopment area, or approving a redevelopment plan or redevelopment project, the commission shall fix a time and place for a public hearing as required in subsection 4 of section 99.820 and notify each taxing district located wholly or partially within the boundaries of the proposed redevelopment area, plan or project. At the public hearing any interested person or affected taxing district may file with the commission written objections to, or comments on, and may be heard orally in respect to, any issues embodied in the notice. The commission 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, **as well as providing such information to the Missouri department of revenue, which shall publish such information on its website**; provided, if the commission is created under subsection 3 of section 99.820, the hearing shall not be continued for more than thirty days beyond the date on which it is originally opened unless such longer period is requested by the chief elected official of the municipality creating the commission and approved by a majority of the commission. Prior to the conclusion of the hearing, changes may be made in the redevelopment plan, redevelopment project, or redevelopment area, provided that each affected taxing district is given written notice of such changes at least seven days prior to the conclusion of the hearing. After the public hearing but prior to the adoption of an ordinance approving a redevelopment plan or redevelopment project, or designating a redevelopment area, changes may be made to the redevelopment plan, redevelopment projects

or redevelopment areas without a further hearing, if such changes do not enlarge the exterior boundaries of the redevelopment area or areas, and do not substantially affect the general land uses established in the redevelopment plan or substantially change the nature of the redevelopment projects, provided that notice of such changes shall be given by mail to each affected taxing district and by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the area of the proposed redevelopment not less than ten days prior to the adoption of the changes by ordinance. After the adoption of an ordinance approving a redevelopment plan or redevelopment project, or designating a redevelopment area, no ordinance shall be adopted altering the exterior boundaries, affecting the general land uses established pursuant to the redevelopment plan or changing the nature of the redevelopment project without complying with the procedures provided in this section pertaining to the initial approval of a redevelopment plan or redevelopment project and designation of a redevelopment area. Hearings with regard to a redevelopment project, redevelopment area, or redevelopment plan may be held simultaneously.

2. If, after concluding the hearing required under this section, the commission makes a recommendation under section 99.820 in opposition to a proposed redevelopment plan, redevelopment project, or designation of a redevelopment area, or any amendments thereto, a municipality desiring to approve such project, plan, designation, or amendments shall do so only upon a two-thirds majority vote of the governing body of such municipality. For plans, projects, designations, or amendments approved by a municipality over the recommendation in opposition by the commission formed under subsection 3 of section 99.820, the economic activity taxes and payments in lieu of taxes generated by such plan, project, designation, or amendment shall be restricted to paying only those redevelopment project costs contained in subparagraphs b. and c. of paragraph (c) of subdivision (16) of section 99.805 per redevelopment project.

3. Tax incremental financing projects within an economic development area shall apply to and fund only the following infrastructure projects: highways, roads, streets, bridges, sewers, traffic control systems and devices, water distribution and supply systems, curbing, sidewalks and any other similar public improvements, but in no case shall it include buildings.

**4. (1) The governing body of the municipality establishing a redevelopment area shall, as soon as is practicable, submit the following information to the state auditor and the department of revenue:**

**(a) A description of the boundaries of such redevelopment area;**

**(b) Any amendments made to the boundaries of a redevelopment area;**

**(c) The estimated redevelopment project costs and the estimated date of completion of all redevelopment projects; and**

**(d) The date on which the redevelopment area is dissolved.**

**(2) The governing body of the municipality establishing a redevelopment area on or after August 28, 2022, shall not deposit any payments in lieu of taxes or any other taxes into the special allocation fund until such governing body has submitted the information required by paragraph (a) of subdivision (1) of this subsection.**

99.830. 1. Notice of the public hearing required by section 99.825 shall be given by publication and mailing. Notice by publication shall be given by publication at least twice, the first publication to be not more than thirty days and the second publication to be not more than ten days prior to the hearing, in a newspaper of general circulation in the area of the proposed redevelopment. Notice by mailing shall be given by depositing such notice in the United States mail by certified mail addressed to the person or

persons in whose name the general taxes for the last preceding year were paid on each lot, block, tract, or parcel of land lying within the redevelopment project or redevelopment area which is to be subjected to the payment or payments in lieu of taxes and economic activity taxes pursuant to section 99.845. Such notice shall be mailed not less than ten days prior to the date set for the public hearing. In the event taxes for the last preceding year were not paid, the notice shall also be sent to the persons last listed on the tax rolls within the preceding three years as the owners of such property.

2. The notices issued pursuant to this section shall include the following:

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

(2) The general boundaries of the proposed redevelopment area or redevelopment project by street location, where possible;

(3) A statement that all interested persons shall be given an opportunity to be heard at the public hearing;

(4) A description of the proposed redevelopment plan or redevelopment project and a location and time where the entire plan or project proposal may be reviewed by any interested party;

(5) Such other matters as the commission may deem appropriate.

3. Not less than forty-five days prior to the date set for the public hearing, the commission shall give notice by mail as provided in subsection 1 of this section to all taxing districts from which taxable property is included in the redevelopment area, redevelopment project or redevelopment plan, and in addition to the other requirements pursuant to subsection 2 of this section, the notice shall include an invitation to each taxing district to submit comments to the commission concerning the subject matter of the hearing prior to the date of the hearing.

4. A copy of any and all hearing notices required by section 99.825 shall be submitted by the commission to the director of the department of economic development **and to the Missouri department of revenue, which shall publish such notice on its website.** Such submission of the copy of the hearing notice shall comply with the prior notice requirements pursuant to subsection 3 of this section.

99.865. 1. No later than November fifteenth of each year, the governing body of the municipality, or its designee, shall prepare a report concerning the status of each redevelopment plan and redevelopment project existing as of December thirty-first of the preceding year, and shall submit a copy of such report to the director of the department of revenue. The report shall include the following:

(1) The amount and source of revenue in the special allocation fund;

(2) The amount and purpose of expenditures from the special allocation fund;

(3) The amount of any pledge of revenues, including principal and interest on any outstanding bonded indebtedness;

(4) The original assessed value of the redevelopment project;

(5) The assessed valuation added to the redevelopment project;

(6) Payments made in lieu of taxes received and expended;

(7) The economic activity taxes generated within the redevelopment area in the calendar year prior to the approval of the redevelopment plan, to include a separate entry for the state sales tax revenue base for

the redevelopment area or the state income tax withheld by employers on behalf of existing employees in the redevelopment area prior to the redevelopment plan;

(8) The economic activity taxes generated within the redevelopment area after the approval of the redevelopment plan, to include a separate entry for the increase in state sales tax revenues for the redevelopment area or the increase in state income tax withheld by employers on behalf of new employees who fill new jobs created in the redevelopment area;

(9) Reports on contracts made incident to the implementation and furtherance of a redevelopment plan or project;

(10) A copy of any redevelopment plan, which shall include the required findings and cost-benefit analysis pursuant to subdivisions (1) to (6) of section 99.810;

(11) The cost of any property acquired, disposed of, rehabilitated, reconstructed, repaired or remodeled;

(12) The number of parcels acquired by or through initiation of eminent domain proceedings; and

(13) Any additional information the municipality deems necessary.

2. Data contained in the report mandated pursuant to the provisions of subsection 1 of this section shall be made available to the commissioner of administration, who shall publish such reports on the Missouri accountability portal pursuant to section 37.850. Any information regarding amounts disbursed to municipalities pursuant to the provisions of section 99.845 shall be deemed a public record, as defined in section 610.010. An annual statement showing the payments made in lieu of taxes received and expended in that year, the status of the redevelopment plan and projects therein, amount of outstanding bonded indebtedness and any additional information the municipality deems necessary shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality.

3. Five years after the establishment of a redevelopment plan and every five years thereafter the governing body shall hold a public hearing regarding those redevelopment plans and projects created pursuant to sections 99.800 to 99.865. The purpose of the hearing shall be to determine if the redevelopment project is making satisfactory progress under the proposed time schedule contained within the approved plans for completion of such projects. Notice of such public hearing shall be given in a newspaper of general circulation in the area served by the commission once each week for four weeks immediately prior to the hearing, **and shall also be sent to the Missouri department of revenue, which shall publish such notice on its website.**

4. The director of the department of revenue shall submit a report to the state auditor, the speaker of the house of representatives, and the president pro tem of the senate no later than February first of each year. The report shall contain a summary of all information received by the director pursuant to subsection 1 of this section.

5. For the purpose of coordinating all tax increment financing projects using new state revenues, the director of the department of economic development may promulgate rules and regulations to ensure compliance with this section. Such rules and regulations may include methods for enumerating all of the municipalities which have established commissions pursuant to section 99.820. No rule or portion of a rule promulgated under the authority of sections 99.800 to 99.865 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.

6. The department of economic development shall provide information and technical assistance, as requested by any municipality, on the requirements of sections 99.800 to 99.865. Such information and technical assistance shall be provided in the form of a manual, written in an easy-to-follow manner, and through consultations with departmental staff.

7. The department of revenue shall provide notice of any failure to comply with the reporting requirements provided in subsection 1 of this section to the applicable municipality, specifying any required corrections, by certified mail addressed to the municipality's chief elected officer. If such municipality does not satisfy the reporting requirements for which it previously did not comply, as specified in the notice from the department of revenue, within sixty days of the receipt of the notice, the municipality shall be prohibited from adopting any new tax increment finance plan for a period of five years from the date of the department of revenue's notice. All reports filed pursuant to subsection 1 of this section or in response to a notice from the department of revenue pursuant to this subsection shall be deemed accepted by the department of revenue unless the department of revenue provides the applicable municipality with a written objection thereto, specifying any required corrections, by certified mail addressed to the chief elected officer of the municipality within sixty days of the municipality's submission of such report.

8. Based upon the information provided in the reports required under the provisions of this section, the state auditor shall make available for public inspection on the auditor's website a searchable electronic database of such municipal tax increment finance reports. All information contained within such database shall be maintained for a period of no less than ten years from initial posting.”; and

Further amend said bill, page 15, Section 140.190, line 55, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“238.212. 1. If the petition was filed by registered voters or by a governing body, the circuit clerk in whose office the petition was filed shall give notice to the public by causing one or more newspapers of general circulation serving the counties or portions thereof contained in the proposed district to publish once a week for four consecutive weeks a notice substantially in the following form:

NOTICE OF PETITION

TO SUBMIT TO A POPULAR VOTE THE CREATION AND  
FUNDING OF A TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT

Notice is hereby given to all persons residing or owning property in (here specifically describe the proposed district boundaries), within the state of Missouri, that a petition has been filed asking that upon voter approval, a transportation development district by the name of “\_\_\_\_\_ Transportation Development District” be formed for the purpose of developing the following transportation project: (here summarize the proposed transportation project or projects). The petition also requests voter approval of the following method(s) of funding the district, which (may) (shall not) increase the total taxes imposed within the proposed district: (describe the proposed funding

methods). A copy of this petition is on file and available at the office of the clerk of the circuit court of \_\_\_\_\_ County, located at \_\_\_\_\_, Missouri. You are notified to join in or file your own petition supporting or answer opposing the creation of the transportation development district and requesting a declaratory judgment, as required by law, no later than the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_\_. You may show cause, if any there be, why such petition is defective or proposed transportation development district or its funding method, as set forth in the petition, is illegal or unconstitutional and should not be submitted for voter approval at a general, primary or special election as directed by this court.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Clerk of the Circuit Court of \_\_\_\_\_ County

2. The circuit court may also order a public hearing on the question of the creation and funding of the proposed district, if it deems such appropriate, under such terms and conditions as it deems appropriate. The circuit court shall order at least one public hearing on the creation and funding of the proposed district, if the petition for creating such district was filed by the owners of record of all real property within the proposed district. If a public hearing is ordered, notice of the time, date and place of the hearing shall also be given in the notice specified in subsection 1 of this section.

**3. The notice required by this section shall also be sent to the Missouri department of revenue, which shall publish and maintain such notice on its website.**

238.222. 1. The board shall possess and exercise all of the district's legislative and executive powers.

2. Within thirty days after the election of the initial directors or the selection of the initial directors pursuant to subsection 3 of section 238.220, the board shall meet. The time and place of the first meeting of the board shall be designated by the court that heard the petition upon the court's own initiative or upon the petition of any interested person. At its first meeting and after each election of new board members or the selection of the initial directors pursuant to subsection 3 of section 238.220, the board shall elect a chairman from its members.

3. The board shall appoint an executive director, district secretary, treasurer and such other officers or employees as it deems necessary.

4. At the first meeting, the board, by resolution, shall define the first and subsequent fiscal years of the district, shall adopt a corporate seal, and shall notify the state auditor as required in subsection 7 of this section.

5. A simple majority of the board shall constitute a quorum. If a quorum exists, a majority of those voting shall have the authority to act in the name of the board, and approve any board resolution.

6. Each director shall devote such time to the duties of the office as the faithful discharge thereof may require and may be reimbursed for his actual expenditures in the performance of his duties on behalf of the district.

7. Any district which has been previously organized and for which formation was approved prior to August 28, 2016, shall notify the state auditor's office in writing of the date it was organized and provide contact information for the current board of directors by December 31, 2016. Any district organized and

formed after August 28, 2016, shall be required to notify the state auditor’s office in writing of the date it was organized and provide contact information for the current board of directors within thirty days of the date of the first meeting of the board under the provisions of subsection 2 of this section.

**8. (1) The governing body of the local transportation authority establishing a district or the governing body of such district shall, as soon as is practicable, submit the following information to the state auditor and the department of revenue:**

**(a) A description of the boundaries of such district as well as the average assessment made against real property located in such district, the rate of property tax levied in such district, or rate of sales tax levied in such district, as applicable;**

**(b) Any amendments made to the boundaries of a district or the tax rates levied in such district; and**

**(c) The date on which the district is to expire unless sooner terminated.**

**(2) The governing body of a district established on or after August 28, 2022, shall not collect any property or sales taxes until the information required by paragraph (a) of subdivision (1) of this subsection has been submitted.”; and**

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

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

Senator Rowden offered SA 9:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 9

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1606, Page 8, Section 55.160, Line 50, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“57.317. 1. (1) **Except in a noncharter county of the first classification with more than one hundred fifty thousand and less than two hundred thousand inhabitants**, the county sheriff in any county of the first or second classification shall receive an annual salary equal to eighty percent of the compensation of an associate circuit judge of the county.

(2) The county sheriff in any county of the third or fourth classification shall receive an annual salary computed as the following percentages of the compensation of an associate circuit judge of the county. If there is an increase in salary of less than ten thousand dollars, the increase shall take effect on January 1, 2022. If there is an increase of ten thousand dollars or more, the increase shall be paid over a period of five years in twenty percent increments per year. The assessed valuation factor shall be the amount thereof as shown for the year next preceding the computation. The provisions of this section shall not permit or require a reduction in the amount of compensation being paid for the office of sheriff from the prior year.

Assessed Valuation	Percentage
\$18,000,000 to 99,999,999	45%
100,000,000 to 249,999,999	50%
250,000,000 to 449,999,999	55%
450,000,000 to 899,999,999	60%
900,000,000 and over	65%

2. Two thousand dollars of the salary authorized in this section shall be payable to the sheriff only if the

sheriff has completed at least twenty hours of classroom instruction each calendar year relating to the operations of the sheriff's office when approved by a professional association of the county sheriffs of Missouri unless exempted from the training by the professional association. The professional association approving the program shall provide a certificate of completion to each sheriff who completes the training program and shall send a list of certified sheriffs to the treasurer of each county. Expenses incurred for attending the training session may be reimbursed to the county sheriff in the same manner as other expenses as may be appropriated for that purpose.

3. The county sheriff in any county other than a charter county shall not receive an annual compensation less than the compensation described under this section.”; and

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

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

Senator Bernskoetter offered **SA 10**:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 10

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1606, Page 22, Section 473.742, Line 113, by inserting after all of said line the following:

**“Section 1. 1. The governor is hereby authorized and empowered to sell, transfer, grant, convey, remise, release, and forever quitclaim all interest of the state of Missouri in property located in the City of Kirksville, Adair County, Missouri, to the Kirksville R-III School District. The property to be conveyed is more particularly described as follows:**

**All of Block thirty nine (39) of the Original Town (Now City) of Kirksville, Missouri.**

**2. The commissioner of administration shall set the terms and conditions for the conveyance as the commissioner deems reasonable. Such terms and conditions may include, but not be limited to, the number of appraisals required and the time, place, and terms of the conveyance.**

**3. The attorney general shall approve the form of the instrument of conveyance.**

**Section 2. 1. The governor is hereby authorized and empowered to sell, transfer, grant, convey, remise, release, and forever quitclaim all interest of the state of Missouri in property located in the City of Kirksville, Adair County, Missouri to Truman State University. The property to be conveyed is more particularly described as follows:**

**Part of the Northwest Fourth (NW 1/4) of the Northeast Quarter (NE 1/4) Section 16 Township 62 Range 15 Adair County, Missouri, beginning at a point Six Hundred Twenty-nine and One-half (629 1/2) feet South and Twenty (20) feet East of the Northwest (NW) Corner of said Forty acre tract, and running thence East Two Hundred Twenty-five (225) feet, thence South One Hundred Feet (100), thence West Two Hundred Twenty-five (225) feet, thence North One Hundred (100) feet to place of beginning;**

**Also part of the Northwest Fourth (NW 1/4) of the Northeast Quarter (NE 1/4) Section 16 Township 62 Range 15 Adair County, Missouri, beginning Six Hundred Twenty-nine and One-half (629 1/2) feet South and Two Hundred Forty-five (245) feet East of the Northwest (NW) Corner of said Forty acre tract, and running thence East Four Hundred Forty-eight (448) feet more or less to the West line of Florence Street, thence South Fifty-one (51) feet Four (4)**

inches, thence West Four Hundred Forty-eight (448) feet, thence North Fifty-one (51) feet Four (4) inches to beginning; subject to Right-of-Way for highway across Southwest Corner thereof.

2. The commissioner of administration shall set the terms and conditions for the conveyance as the commissioner deems reasonable. Such terms and conditions may include, but not be limited to, the number of appraisals required and the time, place, and terms of the conveyance.

3. The attorney general shall approve the form of the instrument of conveyance.

Section 3. 1. The governor is hereby authorized and empowered to sell, transfer, grant, convey, remise, release, and forever quitclaim all interest of the state of Missouri in property located in the City of Rolla, Phelps County, Missouri, to Edgewood Investments. The property to be conveyed is more particularly described as follows:

A fractional part of Lot 119 of the Railroad Addition in Rolla, Missouri, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing at the Northwest Corner of said Lot 119; thence South 0°43' West, 30.00 feet to the South line of Gale Drive; thence North 88°53' East, 311.92 feet along said South street line; thence South 0°52' West, 325.00 feet; thence North 88°53' East, 109.10 feet to the true point of beginning of the tract hereinafter described: Thence North 88°53' East, 10.00 feet to the northwest corner of a parcel described in Phelps County Deed Records at Document No. 2017-4361; thence South 0°52' West, 241.19 feet along the West line of said Document No. 2017-4361 parcel to its southwest corner; thence South 89°07' West, 10.00 feet; thence North 0°52' East, 241.19 feet to the true point of beginning. Description derived from survey recorded in Phelps County Surveyor's records in Book "I" at Page S-6038, dated August 30th, A.D. 1982, made by Elgin & Associates, Engineers & Surveyors, Rolla, Missouri.

2. The commissioner of administration shall set the terms and conditions for the conveyance as the commissioner deems reasonable. Such terms and conditions may include, but not be limited to, the number of appraisals required and the time, place, and terms of the conveyance.

3. The attorney general shall approve the form of the instrument of conveyance.

Section 4. 1. The governor is hereby authorized and empowered to sell, transfer, grant, convey, remise, release, and forever quitclaim all interest of the state of Missouri in property located in the City of St. Louis, Missouri. The property to be conveyed is more particularly described as follows:

Legal Description from Quit Claim Deed between the Land Reutilization Authority, City of St. Louis and the State of Missouri. Dated 10-3-1996

**PARCEL NO. 1:**

The Southern part of Lot 1 of HUTCHINSON'S THIRD ADDITION and in Block 3558 of the City of St. Louis, fronting 53 feet 5-1/2 inches on the East line of Newstead Avenue, by a depth Eastwardly of 202 feet 11-1/4 inches along the North line of Carrie Avenue to the West line of Lot 2 and having a width along the West line of said Lot 2 of 50 feet. Together with all improvements thereon, if any, known as and numbered 4443 N. Newstead Avenue and also known as parcel 3558-00-01100.

**PARCEL NO. 2:**

**Lot 11 in Block 1 of HUTCHINSON'S ADDITION and in Block 3559 of the City of St. Louis, fronting 50 feet on the Northwest line of Pope Avenue, by a depth Northwest of 155 feet to the Southeast line of Lot 16 of said block and addition. Together with all improvements thereon, if any, known as and numbered 4521 Pope Avenue and also known as parcel 3559-00-02600.**

**PARCEL NO. 3:**

**The Northern 1/2 of Lot 12 in Block 1 of HUTCHINSON'S ADDITION and in Block 3559 of the City of St. Louis, fronting 25 feet on the West line of Pope Avenue, by a depth Westwardly of 155 feet to the dividing line of said Block. (Pope Avenue is now treated as running North and South).**

**The Southern half of Lot No. 12, partly in Block No. 1 of HUTCHINSON'S SUBDIVISION of the SHREVE TRACT, and partly in HUTCHINSON'S THIRD SUBDIVISION and in Block No. 3559 of the City of St. Louis, fronting 25 feet on the West line of Pope Avenue, by a depth Westwardly of 155 feet to the West line of said Lot. (Pope Avenue is now treated as running North and South). Together with all improvements thereon, if any, known as and numbered 4515-17 Pope Avenue and also known as parcel 3559-00-02710.**

**PARCEL NO. 4:**

**The Northern 1/2 of Lot No. 13, partly in Block No. 1 of HUTCHINSON'S ADDITION and partly in HUTCHINSON'S THIRD SUBDIVISION and in Block No. 3559 of the City of St. Louis, fronting 25 feet on the West line of Pope Avenue, by a depth Westwardly between parallel lines of 155 feet to the dividing line of said Block. (Pope Avenue is now treated as running North and South). Together with all improvements thereon, if any, known as and numbered 4511 Pope Avenue and also known as parcel 3559-00-02900.**

**PARCEL NO. 5:**

**The Southern 1/2 of Lot No. 13 in Block No. 1 of HUTCHINSON'S SUBDIVISION and in Block No. 3559 of the City of St. Louis, having a front of 25 feet on the West line of Pope Avenue, by a depth Westwardly of 155 feet to the dividing line of said Block. Together with all improvements thereon, if any, known as and numbered 4509 Pope Avenue and also known as parcel 3559-00-03000.**

**PARCEL NO. 6:**

**Lot No. 14 in Block No. 3559 of the City of St. Louis, lying partly in HUTCHINSON'S THIRD SUBDIVISION and partly in Block No. 1 of HUTCHINSON'S ADDITION, fronting 93 feet 1-3/4. inches on the North line of Pope Avenue, by a depth Northwardly of 165 feet 8 1/2 inches on the West line and 155 feet on the East line to the North line of said lot, on which there is a width of 30 feet 2-1.2 inches; bounded West by Newstead Avenue. Together with all improvements thereon, if any, known as and numbered 4501-03 Pope Avenue and also known as parcel 3559-00-03100.**

**PARCEL NO. 7:**

**Lots No. 15 and 16 in HUTCHINSON'S ADDITION and in Block 3559 of the City of St. Louis, beginning in the East line of Newstead Avenue at the Southwest corner of said Lot 15, thence North along the East line of Newstead Avenue 165 feet 8-1/2 inches to Carrie Avenue, thence**

Northeast along Carrie Avenue 117 feet 3-1/2 inches to the Northeast corner of said Lot 16, thence Southeast 155 feet to the Southeast corner of said Lot 16, thence Southwest 180 feet 2-12 inches to the point of beginning. Together with all improvements thereon, if any, known as and numbered 4431 No. Newstead Avenue and also known as parcel 3559-00-03200.

Legal Description from Quit Claim Deed between the Health and Educational Facilities Authority and the State of Missouri. Dated 9-16-1993.

**PARCEL 1:**

Lots numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 9 of HUTCHINSON'S 3RD SUBDIVISION in the Shreve Tract and in BLOCK 4417 of the City of St. Louis, being more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the North line of Carter Avenue and the West line of Newstead Avenue; thence Northwardly along the West line of Newstead Avenue 190 feet to an angle in said street; thence Northwardly still following said West line of Newstead Avenue 209 feet 10-3/4 inches to the corner of Lot 8; thence Southwestwardly along the line between Lots 8 and 9, a distance of 180 feet 0-1/2 inch to the North line of Lot 3; thence Westwardly along the north line of Lots 3, 4 and 5, a distance of 500 feet to a point in the East line of Taylor Avenue; thence Southwardly along the East line of Taylor Avenue 369 feet 4-1/2 inches to the North line of Carter Avenue; thence Eastwardly along the North line of Carter Avenue 801 feet 2-1/2 inches to the West line of Newstead Avenue and the place of beginning.

**PARCEL 2:**

Lots 7 and 8 of HUTCHINSON'S 3RD SUBDIVISION in the Shreve Tract and in BLOCK 4417 of the City of St. Louis, together fronting 225 feet 1-1/2 inches on the West line of Newstead Avenue, by a depth Westwardly on the North line of Lot 7 of 283 feet 4-1/2 inches and on the South line of Lot 8 a distance of 180 feet 1/2 inch; bounded North by Lot 6 and South by Lot 9 and on the West by Lots 3 and 4 of said subdivision.

**PARCEL 3:**

Part of Lot 6 of HUTCHINSON'S 3RD SUBDIVISION in the Shreve Tract and in BLOCK 4417 of the City of St. Louis, beginning at a point in the East line of an alley, 181 feet South of the South line of Newstead Avenue; thence Southwardly along the East line of said alley, 183 feet 9 inches to the south line of Lot 6; thence Eastwardly along the South line of said Lot, 157 feet 6 inches to the West line of Lot 7; thence Northwardly along the West line of Lot 7 183 feet 9 inches to a point 99 feet 7-1/2 inches South of the South line of Newstead Avenue; thence Westwardly 157 feet 6 inches to the East line of said alley and the point of beginning.

2. The commissioner of administration shall set the terms and conditions for the conveyance as the commissioner deems reasonable. Such terms and conditions may include, but not be limited to, the number of appraisals required and the time, place, and terms of the conveyance.

3. The attorney general shall approve the form of the instrument of conveyance.

Section 5. 1. The governor is hereby authorized and empowered to sell, transfer, grant, convey, remise, release, and forever quitclaim all interest of the state of Missouri in property located in St. Louis County, Missouri. The property to be conveyed is more particularly described as follows:

A tract of land located in U.S. Survey 3341, Township 44 North, Ranges 6 and 7 East of the 5th

**P.M., more particularly described as follows: Commencing at the Northeast Corner of St. Bernadette Subdivision, St. Louis County, Missouri; thence North 70°52'40" West, 213.38 feet along the centerline of Sherman Avenue to its intersection with the centerline of Worth Road (aka Gregg Road), also being the southernmost corner of Parcel A as described in St. Louis County Deed Records at Book 8412, Page 545; thence North 19°06'20" East, 110.00 feet along said centerline of Worth Road (aka Gregg Road) and along the easterly line of said Parcel A to its easternmost corner, the true point of beginning of the hereinafter described tract: Thence North 70°53'10" West, 250.12 feet along the northerly line of said Parcel A to its northernmost corner, also being a point on the centerline of Randolph Street; thence North 19°02'30" East, 182.89 feet along said centerline of Randolph Street to its projected intersection with the centerline of Randolph Place; thence North 10°48'20" East, 85.08 feet to the southwest corner of Parcel B as described in St. Louis County Deed Records at the aforesaid Book 8412, Page 545; thence South 70°52'40" East, 262.25 feet along the southerly line of said Parcel B to its southeast corner, also being a point on the aforesaid centerline of Worth Road (aka Gregg Road); thence South 19°01'40" West, 267.03 feet along said centerline to the true point of beginning. Above described tract contains 1.54 acre, more or less, per plat of survey J-576, revised June 20, 2018, by Archer-Elgin Surveying and Engineering, LLC.**

**2. The commissioner of administration shall set the terms and conditions for the conveyance as the commissioner deems reasonable. Such terms and conditions may include, but not be limited to, the number of appraisals required and the time, place, and terms of the conveyance.**

**3. The attorney general shall approve the form of the instrument of conveyance.”; and**

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

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

Senator Eigel offered SA 11:

#### SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 11

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1606, Page 1, In the Title, Lines 5-6, by striking the words “county officials” and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “political subdivisions”; and

Further amend said bill, page 15, section 140.190, line 55 by inserting after all of said line the following:

**“164.450. 1. Any school district located in whole or in part in any county with more than four hundred thousand but fewer than five hundred thousand inhabitants that receives voter approval for the issuance of bonds under this chapter shall maintain a detailed accounting of each and every expenditure by the school district for the moneys generated by such issuance. Any such school district shall be required to maintain a budget for each project approved by the school district using moneys from the issuance of bonds. Such budget shall detail the exact cost of the project and the source of all moneys used to fund the project. All information required under this subsection regarding expenditures and budgets shall be maintained and updated on the website of the school district and shall be publicly available.**

**2. Continuation of any project undertaken by a school district as described under subsection 1 of this section shall be halted immediately upon exceeding the budgeted amount of moneys to complete**

**such project by more than ten percent. The continuation of any such project described under this subsection shall not occur until such time as the school district receives voter approval under this chapter for the issuance of further bonded indebtedness specifically for such project.**

**3. Any taxpayer residing within a school district that violates the provisions of this section may seek, and a court shall order, injunctive relief against such school district in any court of competent jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of this section.”; and**

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

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

Senator Rizzo offered SA 12:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 12

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1606, Page 15, Section 140.190, Line 55, by inserting after all of said line the following:

**“144.051. Beginning June 1, 2026, and ending July 31, 2026, in addition to the exemptions granted pursuant to the provisions of section 144.030, there is hereby exempted from the provisions of and the computation of the tax levied, assessed or payable pursuant to this chapter and the local sales tax law as defined in section 32.085, and section 238.235, all charges for admissions, as defined in section 144.010, to any of the matches of the 2026 FIFA World Cup soccer tournament which are held in any county with more than seven hundred thousand but fewer than eight hundred thousand inhabitants.”; and**

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

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

Senator Beck offered SA 13:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 13

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1606, Page 15, Section 140.190, Line 55, by inserting after all of said line the following:

**“260.295. No building code adopted by a political subdivision shall prohibit the use of refrigerants that are approved for use under the provisions of 42 U.S.C. Section 7671k or the regulations promulgated thereunder, provided any related equipment is installed in accordance with the provisions of 42 U.S.C. Section 7671k or the regulations promulgated thereunder. Any provision of a building code that violates this section shall be null and void.”; and**

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

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

Senator Brattin offered SA 14:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 14

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1606, Page 15, Section 140.190, Line 15, by inserting after all of said line the following:

**“144.064. 1. No sales tax levied under this chapter on any firearms or ammunition shall be levied at a**

rate that is higher than the sales tax levied under this chapter or any other excise tax levied on any sporting goods or equipment or any hunting equipment.

**2. Beginning August 28, 2022, in addition to all other exemptions granted pursuant to this chapter, there is hereby specifically exempted from the provisions of and from the computation of the tax levied, assessed, or payable pursuant to this chapter and the local sales tax law as defined in section 32.085, all sales of firearms and ammunition made in this state.”; and**

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

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

Senator Onder offered **SA 15**, which was read:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 15

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1606, Page 22, Section 473.742, Line 113, by inserting after all of said line the following:

**“Section 1. No public employee, as that term is defined in section 105.500, shall be required by any political subdivision to receive a vaccination against COVID-19 as a condition of commencing employment.”; and**

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

Senator Onder moved that the above amendment be adopted.

At the request of Senator Onder, **SA 15** was withdrawn.

Senator Onder offered **SA 16**:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 16

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1606, Page 22, Section 473.742, Line 113, by inserting after all of said line the following:

**“Section 1. No public employee, as that term is defined in section 105.500, shall be required by any political subdivision to receive a vaccination against COVID-19 as a condition of commencing or continuing employment.”; and**

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

Senator Onder moved that the above amendment be adopted.

Senator Beck offered **SA 1 to SA 16**:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO  
SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 16

Amend Senate Amendment No. 16 to Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1606, Page 1, Line 1, by inserting after the word “page” the following: “15, section 140.190, line 55, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“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 of feminine hygiene products. For the purposes of this subdivision, “feminine hygiene products” shall mean tampons, pads, liners, and cups.**

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, page”.

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

Senator Bernskoetter assumed the Chair.

At the request of Senator Onder, SA 16 was withdrawn, rendering SA 1 to SA 16 moot.

Senator Onder offered SA 17:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 17

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1606, Page 15, Section 140.190, Line 55, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“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] act, sections [281.220] **281.210** 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 (**42 U.S.C. Section 1395y, as amended**), 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] **sections 67.1830 [or 67.2689] to 67.1846**; 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 of diapers. For the purposes of this subdivision, “diapers” means absorbent garments worn by infants or toddlers who are not toilet-trained or by individuals who are incapable of controlling their bladder or bowel movements;**

**(47) All sales of feminine hygiene products. For the purposes of this subdivision, “feminine hygiene products” shall mean tampons, pads, liners, and cups.**

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, page 22, section 473.742, line 113, by inserting after all of said line the following:

**“Section 1. No public employee, as that term is defined in section 105.500, shall be required by any political subdivision to receive a vaccination against COVID-19 as a condition of commencing or continuing employment. As used in this section, the term “political subdivision” shall not include any facility that meets the definition of hospital in section 197.020, any long term care facility licensed under chapter 198, any entity that meets the definition of facility in section 199.170, any facility certified by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), any state department or agency, or employees thereof, that are part of an onsite survey team performing federal oversight of certified providers and suppliers for CMS, or any entity or individual licensed under sections 190.001 to 190.245.”; and**

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

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

President Kehoe assumed the Chair.

Senator Roberts offered **SA 18**:

#### SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 18

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1606, Page 11, Section 58.200, Line 17, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“59.310. 1. The county recorder of deeds may refuse any document presented for recording that does not meet the following requirements:

(1) The document shall consist of one or more individual pages printed only on one side and not permanently bound nor in a continuous form. The document shall not have any attachment stapled or otherwise affixed to any page except as necessary to comply with statutory requirements, provided that a document may be stapled together for presentation for recording; a label that is firmly attached with a bar code or return address may be accepted for recording;

(2) The size of print or type shall not be smaller than eight-point type and shall be in black or dark ink. Should any document presented for recording contain type smaller than eight-point type, such document shall be accompanied by an exact typewritten copy not smaller than eight-point type to be recorded contemporaneously as additional pages of the document;

(3) The document must be of sufficient legibility to produce a clear and legible reproduction thereof. Should any document not be of sufficient legibility to produce a clear and legible reproduction, such document shall be accompanied by an exact typewritten copy not smaller than eight-point type to be recorded contemporaneously as additional pages of the document;

(4) The document shall be on white [paper] or light-colored **paper** of not less than twenty-pound weight without watermarks or other visible inclusions, except for plats and surveys, which may be on materials such as Mylar or velum. All text within the document shall be of sufficient color and clarity to ensure that when the text is reproduced from record, it shall be readable;

(5) All signatures on a document shall be in black or dark ink, such that such signatures shall be of sufficient color and clarity to ensure that when the text is reproduced from record, it shall be readable, and shall have the corresponding name typed, printed or stamped underneath said signature. The typing or printing of any name or the applying of an embossed or inked stamp shall not cover or otherwise materially interfere with any part of the document except where provided for by law;

(6) The documents shall have a top margin of at least three inches of vertical space from left to right, to be reserved for the recorder of deeds' certification and use. All other margins on the document shall be a minimum of three-fourths of one inch on all sides. Nonessential information such as form numbers, page numbers or customer notations may be placed in the margin. A document may be recorded if a minor portion of a seal or incidental writing extends beyond the margins. The recorder of deeds will not incur any liability for not showing any seal or information that extends beyond the margins of the permanent archival record.

2. Every document containing any of the items listed in this subsection that is presented for recording, except plats and surveys, shall have such information on the first page below the three-inch horizontal margin:

- (1) The title of the document;
- (2) The date of the document;
- (3) All grantors' names **and marital status**;
- (4) All grantees' names;
- (5) Any statutory addresses;
- (6) The legal description of the property; and
- (7) Reference book and pages for statutory requirements, if applicable.

If there is not sufficient room on the first page for all of the information required by this subsection, the page reference within the document where the information is set out shall be stated on the first page.

3. From January 1, 2002, documents which do not meet the requirements set forth in this section may be recorded for an additional fee of twenty-five dollars, which shall be deposited in the recorders' fund established pursuant to subsection 1 of section 59.319.

4. Documents which are exempt from format requirements and which the recorder of deeds may record include the following:

- (1) Documents which were signed prior to January 1, 2002;

- (2) Military separation papers;
- (3) Documents executed outside the United States;
- (4) Certified copies of documents, including birth and death certificates;
- (5) Any document where one of the original parties is deceased or otherwise incapacitated; and
- (6) Judgments or other documents formatted to meet court requirements.

5. Any document rejected by a recorder of deeds shall be returned to the preparer or presenter accompanied by an explanation of the reason it could not be recorded.

6. Recorders of deeds shall be allowed fees for their services as follows:

(1) For recording every deed or instrument: five dollars for the first page and three dollars for each page thereafter except for plats and surveys;

(2) For copying or reproducing any recorded instrument, except surveys and plats: a fee not to exceed two dollars for the first page and one dollar for each page thereafter;

(3) For every certificate and seal, except when recording an instrument: one dollar;

(4) For recording a plat or survey of a subdivision, outlets or condominiums: twenty-five dollars for each sheet of drawings or calculations based on a size not to exceed twenty-four inches in width by eighteen inches in height. For recording a survey of one or more tracts: five dollars for each sheet of drawings or calculations based on a size not to exceed twenty-four inches in width by eighteen inches in height. Any plat or survey larger than eighteen inches by twenty-four inches shall be counted as an additional sheet for each additional eighteen inches by twenty-four inches, or fraction thereof, plus five dollars per page of other material;

(5) For copying a plat or survey of one or more tracts: a fee not to exceed five dollars for each sheet of drawings and calculations not larger than twenty-four inches in width and eighteen inches in height and one dollar for each page of other material;

(6) For a document which releases or assigns more than one item: five dollars for each item beyond one released or assigned in addition to any other charges which may apply;

(7) For every certified copy of a marriage license or application for a marriage license: two dollars;

(8) For duplicate copies of the records in a medium other than paper, the recorder of deeds shall set a reasonable fee not to exceed the costs associated with document search and duplication; and

(9) For all other use of equipment, personnel services and office facilities, the recorder of deeds may set a reasonable fee.

92.720. 1. If any of the lands or town lots contained in the back tax book or list of delinquent lands or lots remain unredeemed on the first day of January, the collector may file suit in the circuit court against such lands or lots to enforce the lien of the state and city as herein provided in sections 92.700 to 92.920.

2. The collector shall note opposite such tract in the back tax book the fact that suit has been commenced.

3. The collector shall compile lists of all state, city, school and other tax bills collectible by him which

are delinquent according to his records and he shall assign a serial number to each parcel of real estate in each list and if suit has been filed in the circuit court of the city on any delinquent tax bill included in any list, the collector shall give the court docket number of each suit.

4. The sheriff may appoint the collector and the collector's deputies as deputy sheriffs, and when so appointed they may serve all process in matters pertaining to sections 92.700 to 92.920 with like effect as the sheriff himself might do.

5. No action for recovery of taxes against real estate shall be commenced, had or maintained, unless action therefor shall be commenced within five years after delinquency.

**6. For any improved parcel identified by a city operating under sections 92.700 to 92.920 as being vacant, the collector shall, within no more than two years after delinquency, file suit in the circuit court against such lands or lots to enforce the lien of the state and the city as provided in sections 92.700 to 92.920. Failure of the collector to bring suit within the time frame prescribed herein shall not constitute a defense or bar an action for the collection of taxes as otherwise provided by this section.**

92.740. 1. A suit for the foreclosure of the tax liens herein provided for shall be instituted by filing in the appropriate office of the circuit clerk and with the land reutilization authority a petition, which petition shall contain a caption, a copy of the list prepared by the collector, and a prayer. Such petition without further allegation shall be deemed to be sufficient.

2. The caption shall be in the following form:

In the Circuit Court of \_\_\_\_\_ Missouri,

In the Matter of

Foreclosure of Liens for Delinquent Land Taxes

By Action in Rem.

Collector of Revenue of \_\_\_\_\_, Missouri, Plaintiff

-vs-

Parcels of Land Encumbered with Delinquent Tax Liens, Defendants

3. The petition shall conclude with a prayer that all tax liens upon such real estate be foreclosed; that the court determine the amounts and priorities of all tax bills, together with interest, penalties, costs, and attorney's fees; that the court order such real estate to be sold by the sheriff at public sale as provided by sections 92.700 to 92.920 and that thereafter a report of such sale be made by the sheriff to the court for further proceedings under the provisions of sections 92.700 to 92.920.

4. The petition when so filed shall have the same force and effect with respect to each parcel of real estate therein described as a separate suit instituted to foreclose the tax lien or liens against any one of said parcels of real estate.

**5. For each petition filed, the collector shall make available to the public a list detailing each parcel included in the suit.**

92.750. 1. **Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4 of this section,** any person having any right,

title, or interest in, or lien upon, any parcel of real estate described in such petition may redeem such parcel of real estate by paying to the collector all of the sums mentioned therein, including principal, interest, penalties, attorney's fees and costs then due, at any time prior to the time of the foreclosure sale of such real estate by the sheriff.

2. In the event of failure to redeem prior to the time of the foreclosure sale by the sheriff, such person shall be barred and forever foreclosed of all his right, title and interest in and to the parcels of real estate described in such petition.

3. Upon redemption, as permitted by this section, the person redeeming shall be entitled to a certificate of redemption from the collector describing the property in the same manner as it is described in such petition, and the collector shall thereupon note on his records the word "redeemed" and the date of such payment opposite the description of such parcel of real estate.

**4. For any improved nonhomestead parcel, any person having any right, title, or interest in, or lien upon, any parcel of real estate described in the petition may redeem such parcel of real estate at any time prior to the time of the foreclosure sale of such real estate by the sheriff by paying to the collector all of the sums due as of the date of redemption mentioned therein, including principal, interest, penalties, attorney's fees, and costs then due including, but not limited to, all debts owed to the city, exclusive of any debts owed to any statutorily created sewer district, that are known to the collector and that may be collected pursuant to section 67.451, such as amounts for water, forestry, nuisance abatement, special tax bills, and vacant building assessments.**

92.760. 1. The collector shall also cause to be prepared and mailed in an envelope with postage prepaid, within thirty days after the filing of such petition, a brief notice of the filing of the suit, to the persons named in the petition as [being the owners] **having an interest in the parcel**, according to the records of the assessor, **or otherwise known to the collector**, for the respective parcels of real estate described in the petition. The notices shall be sent to the addresses [of such persons upon the records of the assessor] **most likely to apprise the parties of the proceedings as provided**, and in the event that any name or address does not appear on the records of the assessor, with respect to any parcel of real estate, the collector shall so state in an affidavit, giving the serial number of each parcel of real estate affected. Such affidavit shall be filed in the suit with the circuit clerk not later than sixty days after the date of the first publication of the notice of foreclosure. The failure of the collector to mail the notice as provided in this section shall invalidate any proceedings brought pursuant to the provisions of sections 92.700 to 92.920. The failure of the collector to file the affidavit as provided in this section shall not affect the validity of any proceedings brought pursuant to the provisions of sections 92.700 to 92.920.

2. Such notice shall be substantially as follows:

To the person to whom this notice is addressed:

According to [the] **available** records [in the assessor's office], you [are the record owner as to] **have a legal interest in** one or more parcels of real estate described in a certain petition bearing cause No. \_\_\_\_\_ (fill in number of case) filed in the Circuit Court of \_\_\_\_\_, Missouri, at \_\_\_\_\_ (fill in city), on \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_\_, wherein a foreclosure of the lien of various delinquent tax bills is sought and a court order asked for the purpose of selling such real estate at a public sale for payment of all delinquent tax bills, together with interest, penalties, attorney's fees and costs. Publication of notice of such foreclosure was commenced on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_\_, in \_\_\_\_\_ (here insert name of city), Missouri.

THE COLLECTOR OF THE CITY OF \_\_\_\_\_ (Insert name of city) HAS FILED A LAWSUIT AGAINST YOUR PROPERTY. THE LAWSUIT SAYS THAT YOU ARE BEHIND ON YOUR PROPERTY TAXES. YOU COULD LOSE YOUR PROPERTY IF YOU DON'T DO ANYTHING ABOUT THIS.

YOU HAVE A RIGHT TO ENTER INTO AN AGREEMENT WITH THE COLLECTOR TO BRING YOUR TAXES UP TO DATE. YOU MAY CONTACT THE COLLECTOR BY CALLING \_\_\_\_\_ (Insert telephone number of collector). IF YOU DO NOT UNDERSTAND THIS NOTICE, OR YOU DO NOT KNOW WHAT TO DO, YOU MAY CALL THIS OFFICE FOR FURTHER EXPLANATION OR SEE A LAWYER RIGHT AWAY.

Unless all delinquent taxes be paid upon the parcels of real estate described in such petition and such real estate redeemed prior to the time of the foreclosure sale of such real estate by the sheriff, the owner or any person claiming any right, title or interest in or to, or lien upon, any such parcels of real estate shall be forever barred and foreclosed of all right, title and interest and equity of redemption in and to such parcels of real estate; except that any such persons shall have the right to file an answer in said suit on or before the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_\_, in the office of the Circuit Clerk and a copy thereof to the Collector, setting forth in detail the nature and amount of the interest and any defense or objection to the foreclosure. Dated \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Collector of Revenue  
\_\_\_\_\_, Missouri  
(Name of City)  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

92.765. Affidavits of publication of notice of foreclosure, and of posting, mailing, or other acts required by the provisions of sections 92.700 to 92.920 shall be filed in the office of the circuit clerk prior to the trial, and when so filed shall constitute part of the evidentiary documents in the foreclosure suit. Such affidavits shall be prima facie evidence of the performance of acts therein described, and may be so used in the trial of the suit, unless challenged by verified answer duly filed in the suit. **The collector shall file with the court an affidavit of compliance with notice requirements of sections 92.700 to 92.920 prior to any sheriff's sale. The affidavit shall include the identities of all parties to whom notice was attempted and by what means. In the case of mailed notice returned undeliverable, the collector's affidavit shall certify that additional notice was attempted and by what means. The expense of complying with this section shall be taxed and collected as other costs in the suit.**

92.770. 1. The collector may employ such attorneys as he deems necessary to collect such taxes and to prosecute suits for taxes.

2. Such attorneys shall receive as total compensation a sum, not to exceed six percent of the amount of taxes actually collected and paid into the treasury, and an additional sum not to exceed two dollars for each suit filed when publication is not necessary and not to exceed five dollars where publication is necessary, as may be agreed upon in writing and approved by the collector, before such services are rendered.

3. The [attorney] **attorney's** fees shall be taxed as costs in the suit and collected as other costs.

92.775. 1. Upon the trial of the cause upon the question of foreclosure, the tax bill shall be prima facie proof that the tax described in the tax bill has been validly assessed at the time indicated by the tax bill and that the tax is unpaid. Any person alleging any jurisdictional defect or invalidity in the tax bill or in the sale thereof must particularly specify in his answer the defect or basis of invalidity, and must, upon trial, affirmatively establish such defense.

2. After the court has first determined the validity of the tax liens of all tax bills affecting parcels of real estate described in the petition, the priorities of the respective tax bills and the amounts due thereon, including principal, interest, penalties, attorney's fees, and costs, the court shall thereupon enter judgment of foreclosure of such liens and fix the time and place of the foreclosure sale. The petition shall be dismissed as to any parcel of real estate redeemed prior to the time fixed for the sheriff's foreclosure sale as provided in sections 92.700 to 92.920. If the parcel of real estate auctioned off at sheriff's foreclosure sale is sold for a sum sufficient to fully pay the principal amount of all tax bills included in the judgment, together with interest, penalties, attorney's fees and costs, and for no more, and such sale is confirmed by the court, then all other proceedings as to such parcels of real estate shall be finally dismissed as to all parties and interests other than tax bill owners or holders; provided, however, that any parties seeking relief other than an interest in or lien upon the real estate may continue with said suit to a final adjudication of such other issues; provided, further, an appeal may be had as to any claim attacking the validity of the tax bill or bills or the priorities as to payment of proceeds of foreclosure sale. If the parcel of real estate auctioned off at sheriff's foreclosure sale is sold for a sum greater than the total amount necessary to pay the principal amount of all tax bills included in the judgment, together with interest, penalties, attorney's fees and costs, and such sale is confirmed by the court, and no appeal is taken by any person claiming any right, title or interest in or to or lien upon said parcel of real estate or by any person or taxing authority owning or holding or claiming any right, title or interest in or to any tax bills within the time fixed by law for the filing of notice of appeal, the court shall thereupon order the sheriff to make distribution to the owners or holders of the respective tax bills included in the judgment of the amounts found to be due and in the order of priorities. Thereafter all proceedings in the suit shall be ordered by the court to be dismissed as to such persons or taxing authorities owning, holding or claiming any right, title or interest in any such tax bill or bills so paid, and the case shall proceed as to any parties claiming any right, title, or interest in or lien upon the parcel of real estate affected by such tax bill or bills as to their respective claims to such surplus funds then remaining in the hands of the sheriff. **The receipt of such surplus funds shall constitute a bar to any claim of right, title, or interest in, or lien upon, said parcel of real estate, by the fund recipient.**

3. Whenever an answer is filed to the petition, as herein provided, a severance of the action as to all parcels of real estate affected by such answer shall be granted, and the issues raised by the petition and such answer shall be tried separate and apart from the other issues in the suit, but the granting of such severance shall not delay the trial or other disposition of any other issue in the case. A separate appeal may be taken from any other issue in the case. A separate appeal may be taken from any action of the court affecting any right, title or interest in or to, or lien upon, such real estate, other than issues of law and fact affecting the amount or validity of the lien of tax bills, but the proceeding to foreclose the lien of any tax bills shall not be stayed by such appeal. The trial shall be conducted by the court without the aid of a jury and the suit shall be in equity. This action shall take precedence over and shall be triable before any other action in equity affecting the title to such real estate, upon motion of any interested party.

92.810. 1. After the judgment of foreclosure has been entered, or, after a motion for a new trial has been overruled, or, if an appeal be taken from such judgment and the judgment has been affirmed, after the sheriff shall have been notified by any party to the suit that such judgment has been affirmed on appeal and that

the mandate of the appellate court is on file with the circuit clerk, there shall be a waiting period of six months before any advertisement of sheriff's sale shall be published.

2. If any such parcel of real estate be not redeemed, or if no written contract providing for redemption be made within six months after the date of the judgment of foreclosure, if no motion for rehearing be filed, and, if filed, within six months after such motion may have been overruled, or, if an appeal be taken from such judgment and the judgment be affirmed, within six months after the sheriff shall have been notified by any party to the suit that such judgment has been affirmed on appeal and that the mandate of the appellate court is on file with the circuit clerk, the sheriff shall, after giving the [notice] **notices** required by [subsection 3] **subsections 4 and 5** of this section, commence to advertise the real estate described in the judgment and shall fix the date of sale within thirty days after the date of the first publication of the notice of sheriff's sale as herein provided, and shall at such sale proceed to sell the real estate.

3. **No later than one hundred twenty days prior to the sheriff's sale, the collector shall obtain a title abstract or report on any unredeemed parcels. Such title abstract or report shall be obtained from a licensed title company or attorney and subject to a public and competitive bidding process administered by the collector and conducted triennially. The title report shall include all conveyances, liens, and charges against the real estate, and the names and mailing addresses of any interested parties and lienholders. The charges of said abstract or report shall be taxed as costs and shall be paid as other costs in the case.**

4. **No later than twenty days prior to the sheriff's sale, the collector shall send notice of the sale to the lienholders and interested parties, as disclosed upon the title abstract or report of the real estate for which tax bills thereon are delinquent. The notice shall provide the date, time, and place of the sale. The notice shall also state that the parcel may be redeemed prior to the sale as specified in section 92.750 or by entering into an agreement with the collector to pay the taxes included in the foreclosure suit under section 92.740. The notice required by this subsection shall be mailed in an envelope with postage prepaid. The cost of the mailing and notice as required by this subsection shall be included as costs in the case.**

5. No later than [twenty] **forty** days prior to the sheriff's sale, the [sheriff] **collector** shall send notice of the sale to the [owner or owners,] **parties having interest in the parcel** as disclosed upon the records of the assessor, **or otherwise known to the collector**, of the real estate for which tax bills thereon are delinquent. [The search of the records of the assessor must be made not more than forty days prior to the sending of this notice] **The notice shall be sent to the addresses most likely to apprise the parties of the proceedings as provided.** The notice shall provide the date, time and place of the sale. The notice shall also state that [the property owner] **an interested party** may avoid the sale by redeeming such parcel of real estate prior to the sale as specified in section 92.750 or, **if applicable**, by entering into an agreement with the collector to pay the taxes included in the foreclosure suit under section 92.740. The notice required by this subsection shall be mailed in an envelope with postage prepaid. The cost of [the title search,] mailing and notice as required by this subsection shall be included as costs [at the sale of the real estate] **in the case.**

6. **No later than twenty days prior to the sheriff's sale, the sheriff shall enter upon the parcel subject to foreclosure of these tax liens and post a written informational notice in a conspicuous location, attached to a structure, and intended to be visible by the nearest public right-of-way. This notice shall describe the property; shall advise that it is the subject of delinquent land tax collection proceedings brought pursuant to sections 92.700 to 92.920 and that it may be sold for the payment of delinquent taxes at a sale to be held at a certain time, date, and place; and shall contain the serial**

**number and the phone number and address of the collector, as well as a statement of the prohibition against removal unless the parcel has been redeemed. The notice shall be not less than eight inches by ten inches and shall be laminated or otherwise sufficiently weatherproof to withstand normal exposure to rain, snow, and other conditions. The sheriff shall document, by time-stamped photograph, compliance with this section, make said documentation generally available upon request, and provide verification by affidavit of compliance with this section. The cost of notice as required by this subsection shall be included as costs in the case.**

**7. In addition to the other notice requirements of this section, no later than twenty days prior to the sheriff's sale, the sheriff shall attempt in-person notice that shall describe the property; that shall advise that it is the subject of delinquent land tax collection proceedings brought pursuant to sections 92.700 to 92.920 and that it may be sold for the payment of delinquent taxes at a sale to be held a certain time, date, and place; and that shall contain the serial number and phone number and address of the collector. In-person notice may be provided to any person found at the property. The sheriff shall note the date and time of attempted notice and the name, description, or other identifying information regarding the person to whom notice was attempted. The sheriff shall document compliance with this section, make said documentation generally available upon request, and provide verification by affidavit of compliance with this section. The cost of notice as required by this subsection shall be included as costs in the case.**

[4.] **8.** Notwithstanding the provisions of this section to the contrary, any residential property which has not been redeemed by the end of the waiting period required by this section which has been determined to be of substandard quality or condition under the standards established by the residential renovation loan commission pursuant to sections 67.970 to 67.983 may, upon the request of the residential renovation loan commission, be transferred to the residential renovation loan commission for the purpose of renovation of the property. Any such property transferred pursuant to this subsection shall be renovated and sold by the residential renovation loan commission in the manner prescribed in sections 67.970 to 67.983. The residential renovation loan commission shall reimburse the land reutilization authority for all expenses directly incurred in relation to such property under sections 92.700 to 92.920 prior to the transfer.

92.815. 1. During such waiting period and at any time prior to the time of foreclosure sale by the sheriff, any interested party may redeem any parcel of real estate as provided by sections 92.700 to 92.920; except that during such time and at any time prior to the time of foreclosure sale by the sheriff, the collector shall enter into a written redemption contract with the owner of any real estate occupied as a homestead and who has not previously defaulted upon any such written redemption contract, provided that in no instance shall such installments exceed twelve in number or extend more than twenty-four months next after any agreement for such installment payments shall have been entered into; provided further, that upon good cause being shown by the owner of any parcel of real estate occupied as a homestead, or in the case of improved real estate with a total assessed valuation of not more than five thousand dollars, owned by an individual, the income from such property being a major factor in the total income of such individual, or by anyone on his behalf, the court may, in its discretion, fix the time and terms of payment in such contract to permit all of such installments to be paid within not longer than forty-eight months after any order or agreement as to installment payments shall have been made. **The collector shall not enter into a redemption contract with respect to any improved parcel not occupied as a homestead.**

2. So long as such installments be paid according to the terms of the contract, the six months' waiting period shall be extended, but if any installment be not paid when due, the extension of the waiting period

shall be ended and the real estate shall immediately be advertised for sale or included in the next notice of sheriff's foreclosure sale. Notice shall also be sent to the redemption contract [payor] **payer** as specified in subsection [3] 4 of section 92.810.

**3. On an annual basis, the collector shall make publicly available the number of parcels under redemption contract under this section.**

**92.817. 1. The court shall stay the sale of any parcel to be sold under execution of a tax foreclosure judgment obtained under this chapter, which is the subject of an action filed under sections 447.620 to 447.640, provided that the party that has brought such an action has, upon an order of the court, paid into the circuit court the principal amount of all land taxes then due and owing under the tax foreclosure judgment, exclusive of penalties and interest, prior to the date of any proposed sale under execution.**

**2. Upon the granting by the court of temporary possession of any property under section 447.632, upon order, the circuit court shall direct payment to the collector of all principal land taxes theretofore paid to the circuit court. In addition, in any order granting a final judgment or deed under section 447.625 or 447.640, the court shall also order the permanent extinguishment of penalties and interest arising from actions to collect delinquent land taxes due on the parcel against the grantee of said deed, and all successors in interest; excepting however, any defendant in such action.**

**3. If an owner of the parcel moves the court for restoration of possession under section 447.638, the owner shall pay into the circuit court all land tax amounts currently due and owing on the property, including all statutory penalties, interest, attorney's fees, and court costs retroactive to the date of accrual. Upon an order granting the restoration of possession to an owner under section 447.638, the court shall order that the funds paid to the court under subsection 2 of this section be returned to the payer, and that the funds paid to the court under this subsection be paid out to the collector.**

**4. If the party that brought the action under sections 447.620 to 447.640 dismisses its action prior to gaining temporary possession of the property, it shall recover any amounts paid into the circuit court prior to that date for principal land taxes.**

92.825. 1. The sale shall be conducted, the sheriff's return thereof made, and the sheriff's deed pursuant to the sale executed, all as provided in the case of sales of real estate taken under execution except as otherwise provided in sections 92.700 to 92.920, and provided that such sale need not occur during the term of court or while the court is in session.

2. Such sale shall convey the whole interest of every person having or claiming any right, title or interest in or lien upon such real estate, whether such person has answered or not, subject to rights-of-way thereon of public utilities upon which tax has been otherwise paid, and subject only to the tax lien thereon, if any, of the United States of America.

3. The collector shall advance from current tax collections the sums necessary to pay for the publication of all advertisements required by the provisions of sections 92.700 to 92.920 and shall be allowed credit therefor in his accounts with the taxing authorities on a pro rata basis. He shall give credit in such accounts for all such advances recovered by him. Such expenses of publication shall be apportioned pro rata among and taxed as costs against the respective parcels of real estate described in the judgment; provided, however, that none of the costs herein enumerated, including the costs of publication, shall constitute any lien upon

the real estate after such sale.

**4. No person shall be eligible to bid at the time of the sheriff's sale unless such person has, no later than ten days before the sale date, demonstrated to the satisfaction of the collector or sheriff that the person is not the owner of any parcel of real estate in the city that is subject to delinquent property taxes, unpaid special tax bills, or vacant building fees. A prospective bidder shall be prohibited from participating in the delinquent land tax sale if he or she has previously bid at a sheriff's sale and failed to pay bid amounts, confirm the sale, or sign a sheriff's deed. The collector or sheriff may require prospective bidders to submit an affidavit attesting to the requirements of this section and is expressly authorized to permanently preclude any prospective bidder from participating in the sale for failure to comply with this section. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, any taxing authority or land reutilization authority shall be eligible to bid at any sale conducted under this section without making such a demonstration.** The purchaser at a sale conducted by the sheriff shall pay cash immediately at the end of bidding of each parcel on the day of the sale in an amount including all taxes **then** due and owing, **which may be in an amount in excess of or less than the judgment amount**, and other costs, **exclusive of any amounts for debts owed to any statutorily created sewer district** [as otherwise provided by law].

92.835. 1. The title to any real estate which shall vest in the land reutilization authority under the provisions of sections 92.700 to 92.920 shall be held by the land reutilization authority of the city in trust for the tax bill owners and taxing authorities having an interest in any tax liens which were foreclosed, as their interests may appear in the judgment of foreclosure.

2. The title to any real estate which shall vest in any purchaser, upon confirmation of such sale by the court, shall be an absolute estate in fee simple, subject to rights-of-way thereon of public utilities on which tax has been otherwise paid, and subject to any tax lien thereon of the United States of America, if any, and all persons, including the state of Missouri, **any taxing authority or tax district as defined herein, judgment creditors, lienholders**, minors, incapacitated and disabled persons, and nonresidents who may have had any right, title, interest, claim, or equity of redemption in or to, or lien upon, such lands shall be barred and forever foreclosed of all such right, title, interest, claim, lien or equity of redemption, and the court shall order immediate possession of such real estate be given to such purchaser[; provided, however, that such title shall also be subject to the liens of any tax bills which may have attached to such parcel of real estate prior to the time of the filing of the petition affecting such parcel of real estate not then delinquent, or which may have attached after the filing of the petition and prior to sheriff's sale and not included in any answer to such petition, but]. If such parcel of real estate is sold to the land reutilization authority the title thereto shall be free of any [such] liens to the extent of the interest of any taxing authority in such real estate; provided further, that such title shall not be subject to the lien of special tax bills [which has attached to the parcel of real estate prior to January 1, 1972, but the lien of such special tax bills shall attach to the proceeds of the sheriff's sale or to the proceeds of the ultimate sale of such parcel by the land reutilization authority].

92.840. 1. **Within six months** after the sheriff sells any parcel of real estate, the court shall, upon its own motion or upon motion of any interested party, set the cause down for hearing to confirm **or set aside** the foreclosure sale of the real estate, even though such parcels are not all of the parcels of real estate described in the notice of sheriff's foreclosure sale. Notice of the hearing shall be sent by any interested party, or the court, moving to confirm the foreclosure sale, to each person who [received] **was sent** notice of sale as specified in [subsection 3] **subsections 4 and 5** of section 92.810 **and to any other necessary**

**parties as required by prevailing notions of due process.** At the time of such hearing, the sheriff shall make report of the sale, and the court shall hear evidence of the value of the property offered on behalf of any interested party to the suit, and shall immediately determine whether an adequate consideration has been paid for each such parcel. **Any parcel deemed to have been purchased by the land reutilization authority pursuant to section 92.830 shall not require any inquiry as to value. The court's judgment shall include a specific finding that adequate notice was provided to all necessary parties pursuant to prevailing notions of due process and sections 92.700 to 92.920, reciting the notice efforts of the collector, sheriff, and tax sale purchaser. Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to preclude a successful tax sale purchaser from asserting a claim to quiet title to the bid upon parcel pursuant to section 527.150.**

2. For this purpose, the court shall have power to summon any city official or any private person to testify as to the reasonable value of the property, and if the court finds that adequate consideration has been paid, he shall confirm the sale and order the sheriff to issue a deed with restriction as provided herein to the purchaser subject to the application of an occupancy permit for all parcels as provided in subsection [5] 7 of this section. If the court finds that the consideration paid is inadequate, the purchaser may increase his bid to such amount as the court may deem to be adequate, whereupon the court may confirm the sale. If, however, the purchaser declines to increase his bid and make such additional payment, then the sale shall be disapproved, the lien of the judgment continued, and such parcel of real estate shall be again advertised and offered for sale by the sheriff to the highest bidder at public auction for cash at any subsequent sheriff's foreclosure sale.

3. If the sale is confirmed, the court shall order the proceeds of the sale applied in the following order:

(1) To the payment of the costs of the publication of the notice of foreclosure and of the sheriff's foreclosure sale;

(2) To the payment of all **of the collector and sheriff's** costs including appraiser's fee and attorney's fees;

(3) To the payment of all tax bills adjudged to be due in the order of their priority, including principal, interest and penalties thereon. If, after such payment, there is any sum remaining of the proceeds of the sheriff's foreclosure sale, the court shall thereupon try and determine the other issues in the suit in accordance with section 92.775. If any answering parties have specially appealed as provided in section 92.845, the court shall retain the custody of such funds pending disposition of such appeal, and upon disposition of such appeal shall make such distribution. If there are not sufficient proceeds of the sale to pay all claims in any class described, the court shall order the same to be paid pro rata in accordance with the priorities.

4. If there are any funds remaining of the proceeds after the sheriff's sale and after the distribution of such funds as set out in this section and no person entitled to any such funds, whether or not a party to the suit, shall, within two years after such sale, appear and claim the funds, they shall be distributed **ten percent to the affordable housing trust fund or equivalent of such city operating under sections 92.700 to 92.920 for purposes that promote the reduction and prevention of vacant properties, with the remainder to be distributed** to the appropriate taxing authorities.

5. Any city operating under the provisions of sections 92.700 to 92.920, by ordinance, may elect to allocate a portion of its share of the proceeds of the sheriff's sale towards a fund for the purpose of defending against claims challenging the sufficiency of notice provisions under this section.

**6.** For the purpose of this section, the term “occupancy permit” shall mean the certificate of [use and] **inspection or occupancy permit for residential or commercial structures** as provided for in the revised municipal code of any city not within a county, which now has or may hereafter have a population in excess of three hundred thousand inhabitants.

[6.] **7.** If there is a building or structure on the parcel, the purchaser shall apply for an occupancy permit from the city or appropriate governmental agency within ten days after the confirmation hearing. Any purchaser who is a public corporation acting in a governmental capacity shall not be required to acquire the occupancy permit. When a parcel, acquired at a sheriff sale, containing a building is sold from a public corporation acting in a governmental capacity, the subsequent purchaser shall be required to apply for the occupancy permit. Failure to apply for such occupancy permit within ten days after confirmation shall result in the sale and confirmation being immediately set aside by the motion of any interested party and that parcel shall again be advertised and offered for sale by the sheriff to the highest bidder at public auction for cash at any subsequent sheriff foreclosure sale.

[7.] **8.** The sheriff shall include a deed restriction in the sheriff’s deed, issued after confirmation and after the application of an occupancy permit for any parcel containing a building or structure. The deed restriction shall state that the purchasers at the sheriff’s sale who had the property confirmed and who applied for an occupancy permit shall obtain an occupancy permit for the building or structure from the appropriate governmental agency prior to any subsequent transfer or sale of this property. This deed restriction shall **not** exist as a lien against such real estate [while the purchasers hold same in the amount of five thousand dollars]. The purchasers of the property at the sheriff sale who had the property confirmed and applied for the occupancy permit shall agree that in the event of their failure to obtain an occupancy permit prior to any subsequent transfer of the property, they shall pay to the sheriff the sum of five thousand dollars as fixed, liquidated and ascertained damages without proof of loss or damages. **These damages shall not constitute a lien on property, and** the sheriff shall have the discretionary power to file a lawsuit against such purchaser for collection of these liquidated damages. These liquidated damages shall be distributed on a prorated basis to the appropriate taxing authority after the sheriff deducts all costs, expenses and [attorney] **attorney’s** fees for such lawsuits. The sheriff may employ attorneys as he deems necessary to collect liquidated damages.

**9. If any sale is not confirmed within six months after the sale, any set-aside of the sale may, at the discretion of the court or collector, include a penalty of twenty-five percent of the bid amount over and above the opening bid amount, and such penalty shall be directed to the affordable housing trust fund or the equivalent, if any, of a city operating under sections 92.700 to 92.920.**

**10. Any interested party, other than the sheriff’s sale purchaser, who moves the court to set aside a sheriff’s sale after the issuance of a sheriff’s deed made under the provisions of sections 92.700 to 92.920 shall be required to pay into the court the redemption amount otherwise necessary under section 92.750 prior to the court hearing any such motion to set aside. The court may hear any motion to confirm brought under the terms of this section if the redemption amount is not paid by the interested party moving the court to set aside the sale.**

92.852. Any sheriff’s deed given pursuant to the municipal land reutilization law shall be subject to a recording fee for the costs of recording the deed that shall be assessed and collected from the purchaser of the property at the same time the proceeds from the sale are collected. All such deeds shall be recorded at the office of the recorder of deeds within two months after the [sheriff’s deed is given] **court confirms the sale, if no proceeding to set aside the confirmation judgment is before the court.**

92.855. Each sheriff's deed given pursuant to the provisions of the municipal land reutilization law shall be [presumptive] **prima facie** evidence that the suit and all proceedings therein and all proceedings prior thereto from and including assessment of the lands affected thereby and all notices required by law were regular and in accordance with all provisions of the law relating thereto. [After two years from the date of the recording of such sheriff's deed, the presumption shall be conclusive, unless at the time that this section takes effect the two-year period since the recording of such sheriff's deed has expired, or less than six months of such period of two years remains unexpired, in which latter case the presumption shall become conclusive six months after September 28, 1971. No suit to set aside or to attack the validity of any such sheriff's deed shall be commenced or maintained unless the suit is filed prior to the time that the presumption becomes conclusive, as aforesaid.]; and

Further amend said bill, page 18, section 304.022, line 110, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“442.130. **1.** All deeds or other conveyances of lands, or of any estate or interest therein, shall be subscribed by the party granting the same, or by his lawful agent, and shall be acknowledged or proved and certified in the manner herein prescribed.

**2. All written instruments conveying real estate or any interest in real estate shall state whether any natural person acting as grantors, mortgagors, or other parties executing the instrument are married or unmarried.”; and**

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

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

Senator Thompson Rehder offered **SA 19**:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 19

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1606, Page 1, In the Title, Lines 5-6, by striking “county officials” and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “political subdivisions”; and

Further amend, said bill, page 11, section 58.200, line 17, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“67.2300. **1.** As used in this section, the following terms mean:

**(1) “Department”, any department authorized to allocate funds raised by the state or federal funds received by the state for housing or homelessness;**

**(2) “State funds”, any funds raised by the state and federal funds received by the state for housing or homelessness, but shall not include any federal funds not able to be used for housing programs pursuant to this section due to federal statutory or regulatory restrictions.**

**2. State funds for the homeless shall be used for the following:**

**(1) For parking areas, each area shall provide:**

**(a) Access to potable water and electric outlets; and**

**(b) Access to bathrooms sufficient to serve all of the parking areas;**

**(2) For camping facilities, individuals experiencing homelessness may camp and store personal**

property at such facilities, which shall be subject to the following:

(a) Individuals shall only camp and store personal property at such facilities in the areas designated to each individual by the agency providing the camping facilities; and

(b) Facilities shall provide a mental health and substance use evaluation as designated by a state or local agency and individuals may complete such evaluation;

(3) For individual shelters, which shall be subject to the following:

(a) Be suitable to house between one and three individuals;

(b) Provide basic sleeping accommodations and access to electricity;

(c) Provide adequate access to showers and bathroom facilities; and

(d) Be limited to occupation by each individual for a period of not more than two years;

(4) For congregate shelters housing more than four homeless individuals in one space, state funds shall be available only to the extent the shelter monitors and provides programs to improve the employment, income, and prevention of return to homelessness of individuals leaving those shelters. The department shall provide performance payments of up to ten percent for such programs that meet guidelines as established by the department.

Individuals utilizing such facilities pursuant to this subsection shall be entered into a homelessness management information system maintained by the local continuum of care.

3. A private campground owner or an employee or officer of a private campground operating such facility pursuant to this section shall be subject to the provisions of section 537.328.

4. (1) State funds otherwise used for the construction of permanent housing for the homeless shall be used to assist such individuals with substance use, mental health treatment, and other services, including short-term housing. The department shall provide up to twenty-five percent of the base allocation of such funds as performance payments to political subdivisions or not-for-profit organizations providing such services as rewards for meeting predetermined goals on reductions of:

(a) Days unhoused;

(b) Days in jail or prison; and

(c) Days hospitalized, with the weights of such days to be determined by the department.

(2) Political subdivisions and not-for-profit organizations may use state grants otherwise used for permanent housing to conduct surveys to identify individuals with the greatest number of days unhoused, in jail or prison, or hospitalized but these expenses shall not exceed ten percent of the total grant amount.

5. No person shall be permitted to use state-owned lands for unauthorized sleeping, camping, or the construction of long-term shelters. Any violation of this subsection shall be a class C misdemeanor; however, for the first offense such individual shall be given a warning, and no citation shall be issued unless that individual refuses to move to any offered services or shelter.

6. (1) A political subdivision shall not adopt or enforce any policy under which the political subdivision prohibits or discourages the enforcement of any order or ordinance prohibiting public

camping, sleeping, or obstructions of sidewalks.

(2) In compliance with subsection 5 of this section, a political subdivision shall not prohibit or discourage a peace officer or prosecuting attorney who is employed by or otherwise under the direction or control of the political subdivision from enforcing any order or ordinance prohibiting public camping, sleeping, or obstructions of sidewalks.

(3) The provisions of this section shall not prohibit a policy of any political subdivision that encourages diversion programs or offering of services in lieu of a citation or arrest.

(4) The attorney general shall have the power to bring a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction against any political subdivision to enjoin the political subdivision from violating the provisions of this subsection.

(5) The attorney general may recover reasonable expenses incurred in any civil action brought under this section, including court costs, reasonable attorney's fees, investigative costs, witness fees, and deposition costs.

7. Any political subdivision with a higher per-capita rate of homelessness than the state average, as determined by the most recent United States census numbers for the overall population and the most recent federal Department of Housing and Urban Development homelessness point-in-time continuum of care, as defined by 24 C.F.R. 578.5(a), in which the political subdivision is located, shall, within one year of the passage of this act, receive no further state funding by the department until the department determines:

(1) The political subdivision has a per-capita rate of unsheltered homeless individuals at or below the state average; or

(2) The political subdivision is in compliance with subsection 6 of this act.

8. The department authorized to allocate funds pursuant to this section may promulgate all rules and regulations 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 January 1, 2023, shall be invalid and void.

9. The provisions of this section, including references to the disbursement of state grants and funds, shall not apply to shelters for victims of domestic violence as defined in section 455.200.”; and

Further amend, said bill, page 26, section 50.810, line 65, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“Section B. The enactment of section 67.2300 of this act shall become effective on January 1, 2023.”; and

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

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

Senator Razer offered **SA 20**:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 20

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1606, Page 11, Section 58.200, Line 17, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“92.105. It is the intent of sections 92.105 to 92.125 that starting in 2011 voters in any city imposing an earnings tax will decide in local elections to continue the earnings tax. If the majority of local voters vote to continue the earnings tax, it will continue for five years, **or in any city with more than four hundred thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county, for ten years**, and then will be voted on again. If a majority of voters in any city having an earnings tax vote against continuing the earnings tax, it will be phased out pursuant to section 92.125 in such city over a period of ten years. Further, sections 92.105 to 92.125 prohibit any Missouri city or town that does not, as of November 2, 2010, impose an earnings tax, from imposing such a tax on residents and businesses.

92.111. 1. After December 31, 2011, no city, including any constitutional charter city, shall impose or levy an earnings tax, except a constitutional charter city that imposed or levied an earnings tax on November 2, 2010, may continue to impose the earnings tax if it submits to the voters of such city pursuant to section 92.115 the question whether to continue such earnings tax for a period of five years, **or if such city with more than four hundred thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county, for a period of ten years**, and a majority of such qualified voters voting thereon approve such question, however, if no such election is held, or if in any election held to continue to impose or levy the earnings tax a majority of such qualified voters voting thereon fail to approve the continuation of the earnings tax, such city shall no longer be authorized to impose or levy such earnings tax except to reduce such tax in the manner provided by section 92.125.

2. As used in sections 92.111 to 92.200, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the term “earnings tax” means a tax on the:

- (1) Salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation earned by its residents;
- (2) Salaries, wages, commissions and other compensation earned by nonresidents of the city for work done or services performed or rendered in the city;
- (3) Net profits of associations, businesses or other activities conducted by residents;
- (4) Net profits of associations, businesses or other activities conducted in the city by nonresidents;
- (5) Net profits earned by all corporations as the result of work done or services performed or rendered and business or other activities.

92.115. 1. Any constitutional charter city which as of November 2, 2010, imposed or levied an earnings tax may continue to impose or levy an earnings tax, pursuant to sections 92.111 to 92.200, if it submits to the qualified voters of such city on the next general municipal election date immediately following November 2, 2010, and once every five years thereafter, **or if such city with more than four hundred thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county, once every ten years thereafter**, the question whether to continue to impose and levy the earnings tax authorized pursuant to sections 92.111 to 92.200, and if a majority of qualified voters voting approve the continuance of the earnings tax at such election.

2. **(1)** The question submitted to the qualified voters in any such city, **except for any city with more than four hundred thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county**, shall contain the earnings tax percentage imposed and the name of the city submitting the question and shall otherwise contain exactly the following language:

Shall the earnings tax of \_\_\_\_\_ %, imposed by the City of \_\_\_\_\_, be continued for a period of five (5) years commencing January 1 immediately following the date of this election?

Yes

No

**(2)** The question submitted to the qualified voters in any city with more than four hundred thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county shall contain the earnings tax percentage imposed and the name of the city submitting the question and shall otherwise contain exactly the following language:

Shall the earnings tax of \_\_\_\_\_ %, imposed by the City of \_\_\_\_\_, be continued for a period of ten (10) years commencing January 1st immediately following the date of this election?

YES

NO

3. If the question whether to continue to impose and levy the earnings tax fails to be approved by the majority of qualified voters voting thereon, the earnings tax levied and imposed on November 2, 2010, shall be reduced pursuant to section 92.125 commencing January first of the calendar year following the date of the election held under this section or January first of the calendar year following the calendar year in which such election was authorized under this section but not held by such city.

4. No city which has begun reductions of its earnings tax pursuant to section 92.125 may, by ordinance or any other means, with or without voter approval, stop or suspend such reduction.”; and

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

Senator Razer moved that the above amendment be adopted, which motion failed on a standing division vote.

Senator Bernskoetter offered SA 21:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 21

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1606, Page 22, Section 473.742, Line 113, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“523.061. After the filing of the commissioners’ report pursuant to section 523.040, the circuit judge presiding over the condemnation proceeding shall apply the provisions of section 523.039 and shall determine whether a homestead taking has occurred and shall determine whether heritage value is payable and shall increase the commissioners’ award to provide for the additional compensation due where a homestead taking occurs or where heritage value applies, in accordance with the just compensation provisions of section 523.039. If a jury trial of exceptions occurs under section 523.060 **and the circuit judge presiding over the condemnation proceeding has determined that a homestead taking has occurred or heritage value is payable**, the circuit judge presiding over the condemnation proceeding shall apply the provisions of section 523.039 [and shall determine whether a homestead taking has occurred and shall determine whether heritage value is payable] and shall increase the jury verdict to provide for the additional compensation due where a homestead taking occurs or where heritage value applies, in

accordance with the just compensation provisions of section 523.039. **Notwithstanding any other provision of law in sections 523.001 to 523.286 to the contrary, a circuit judge who determines that heritage value is payable as provided in this section shall not increase the commissioners' award or jury verdict to provide for the additional compensation due where heritage value applies if the plaintiff is a city, town, or village that is incorporated in accordance with the laws of this state and the plaintiff moves for exclusion of the heritage value and shows after an evidentiary hearing by a preponderance of the evidence that the property taken has been:**

- (1) Abandoned;**
- (2) Declared a nuisance and been ordered to be vacated;**
- (3) Demolished or repaired after notice and hearing; or**
- (4) Materially and negatively contributed to a blighted area as that term is defined in section 99.805.”; and**

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

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

Senator Thompson Rehder assumed the Chair.

Senator Moon offered **SA 22**:

#### SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 22

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1606, Page 15, Section 140.190, Line 55, by inserting after all of said line the following:

**“167.780. 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the “Save Women’s Sports Act”.**

**2. No athletic team or sport designated for biological females shall be open to students that are biological males.**

**3. No governmental entity, licensing or accrediting organization, or athletic association or organization shall entertain a complaint, open an investigation, or take any other adverse action against a school or institution for maintaining separate interscholastic or intramural athletic teams or sports for students that are biological females.**

**4. No public school or a private middle school or high school, that has biological males playing biological female’s sports shall be eligible for any moneys appropriated by the general assembly.**

**5. For the purposes of this section, the following terms shall mean:**

- (1) “Biological females”, persons with XX chromosomes;**
- (2) “Biological males”, persons with XY chromosomes.”; and**

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

Senator Moon moved that the above amendment be adopted.

Senator Arthur raised the point of order that **SA 22** is out of order as it goes beyond the scope of the underlying bill.

The point of order was referred to the President Pro Tem.

At the request of Senator Moon, **SA 22** was withdrawn, rendering the point of order moot.

Senator Crawford offered **SA 23**:

SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 23

Amend Senate Substitute for Senate Committee Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 1606, Page 11, Section 58.200, Line 17, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“70.631. 1. Each political subdivision may, by majority vote of its governing body, elect to cover emergency telecommunicators, jailors, and emergency medical service personnel as public safety personnel members of the system. The clerk or secretary of the political subdivision shall certify an election concerning the coverage of emergency telecommunicators, jailors, and emergency medical service personnel as public safety personnel members of the system to the board within ten days after such vote. The date in which the political subdivision’s election becomes effective shall be the first day of the calendar month specified by such governing body, the first day of the calendar month next following receipt by the board of the certification of the election, or the effective date of the political subdivision’s becoming an employer, whichever is the latest date. Such election shall not be changed after the effective date. If the election is made, the coverage provisions shall be applicable to all past and future employment with the employer by present and future employees. If a political subdivision makes no election under this section, no emergency telecommunicator, jailor, or emergency medical service personnel of the political subdivision shall be considered public safety personnel for purposes determining a minimum service retirement age as defined in section 70.600.

2. If an employer elects to cover emergency telecommunicators, jailors, and emergency medical service personnel as public safety personnel members of the system, the employer’s contributions shall be correspondingly changed effective the same date as the effective date of the political subdivision’s election.

3. The limitation on increases in an employer’s contributions provided by subsection 6 of section 70.730 shall not apply to any contribution increase resulting from an employer making an election under the provisions of this section.

[4. The provisions of this section shall only apply to counties of the third classification and any county of the 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, and any political subdivisions located, in whole or in part, within such counties.]”; and

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

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

Senator Eslinger moved that **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 1606**, as amended, be adopted, which motion prevailed.

Senator Eslinger moved that **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 1606**, as amended, be read the 3rd time and passed and was recognized to close.

President Pro Tem Schatz referred **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 1606**, as amended, to the Committee on Governmental Accountability and Fiscal Oversight.

**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 adopt **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3002**, and requests the Senate to recede from its position and failing to do so grant the House a conference thereon.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House refuses to adopt **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3003**, and requests the Senate to recede from its position and failing to do so grant the House a conference thereon.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House refuses to adopt **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3004**, and requests the Senate to recede from its position and failing to do so grant the House a conference thereon.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House refuses to adopt **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3005**, and requests the Senate to recede from its position and failing to do so grant the House a conference thereon.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House refuses to adopt **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3006**, and requests the Senate to recede from its position and failing to do so grant the House a conference thereon.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House refuses to adopt **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3007**, and requests the Senate to recede from its position and failing to do so grant the House a conference thereon.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House refuses to adopt **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3008**, and requests the Senate to recede from its position and failing to do so grant the House a conference thereon.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House refuses to adopt **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3009**, and requests the Senate to recede from its position and failing to do so grant the House a conference thereon.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House refuses to adopt **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3010**, and requests the Senate to recede from its position and failing to do so grant the House a conference thereon.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House refuses to adopt **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3011**, and requests the Senate to recede from its position and failing to do so grant the House a conference thereon.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House refuses to adopt **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3012**, and requests the Senate to recede from its position and failing to do so grant the House a conference thereon.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House refuses to adopt **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3013**, and requests the Senate to recede from its position and failing to do so grant the House a conference thereon.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House refuses to adopt **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3015**, and requests the Senate to recede from its position and failing to do so grant the House a conference thereon.

#### **PRIVILEGED MOTIONS**

Senator Bean moved that the Senate refuse to recede from its position on **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 1720**, as amended, and grant the House a conference thereon, which motion prevailed.

Senator Eslinger moved that the Senate refuse to recede from its position on **SS** for **HB 2149**, as amended, and grant the House a conference thereon, which motion prevailed.

Senator Hegeman requested unanimous consent of the Senate to make one motion to send **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3002**; **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3003**; **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3004**; **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3005**; **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3006**; **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3007**; **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3008**; **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3009**; **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3010**; **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3011**; **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3012**; **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3013**; and **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3015** to conference in one motion, which was granted.

Senator Hegeman moved that the Senate refuse to recede from its position on **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3002**; **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3003**; **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3004**; **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3005**; **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3006**; **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3007**; **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3008**; **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3009**; **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3010**; **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3011**; **SS** for **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3012**; **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3013**; and **SCS** for **HCS** for **HB 3015** and grant the House a conference thereon, which motion prevailed.

President Pro Tem Schatz assumed the Chair.

#### **REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES**

Senator Wieland, Chairman of the Committee on Insurance and Banking, submitted the following reports:

Mr. President: Your Committee on Insurance and Banking, to which was referred **HCS** for **HB 1472**,

begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

Also,

Mr. President: Your Committee on Insurance and Banking, to which was referred **HCS** for **HB 2168**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

Also,

Mr. President: Your Committee on Insurance and Banking, to which was referred **HB 2400**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the bill do pass.

Senator Schupp, Chairman of the Committee on Progress and Development, submitted the following report:

Mr. President: Your Committee on Progress and Development, to which was referred **HCS** for **HB 2000**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

Senator Hoskins, Chairman of the Committee on Economic Development, submitted the following report:

Mr. President: Your Committee on Economic Development, to which was referred **HCS** for **HB 2587**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the bill do pass.

Senator Cierpiot, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, Energy and the Environment, submitted the following reports:

Mr. President: Your Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, Energy and the Environment, to which was referred **HCS** for **HB 2485**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

Also,

Mr. President: Your Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, Energy and the Environment, to which was referred **HCS** for **HB 1734**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

Senator White, Chairman of the Committee on Seniors, Families, Veterans and Military Affairs, submitted the following reports:

Mr. President: Your Committee on Seniors, Families, Veterans and Military Affairs, to which was referred **HCS** for **HB 2151**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

Also,

Mr. President: Your Committee on Seniors, Families, Veterans and Military Affairs, to which was referred **HJR 116**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the joint resolution do pass.

Also,

Mr. President: Your Committee on Seniors, Families, Veterans and Military Affairs, to which was referred **HCS** for **HBs 2116, 2097, 1690** and **2221**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

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

Mr. President: Your Committee on Governmental Accountability and Fiscal Oversight, to which was referred **HB 2090**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

Senator Luetkemeyer, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence, submitted the following reports:

Mr. President: Your Committee on the Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence, to which were referred **HB 2697, HB 1589, HB 1637** and **HCS** for **HB 2127**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

Also,

Mr. President: Your Committee on the Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence, to which were referred **HB 2088, HB 1705** and **HCS** for **HB 1699**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

Senator Brown, Chairman of the Committee on Transportation, Infrastructure and Public Safety, submitted the following report:

Mr. President: Your Committee on Transportation, Infrastructure and Public Safety, to which was referred **HB 1962**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the bill do pass.

On behalf of Senator O’Laughlin, Chairman of the Committee on Education, Senator Brattin submitted the following report:

Mr. President: Your Committee on Education, to which was referred **HB 2202**, begs leave to report that it has considered the same and recommends that the Senate Committee Substitute, hereto attached, do pass.

Senator Hough assumed the Chair.

### **MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE**

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

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that the House has taken up and passed **HCS** for **SB 820**, entitled:

An Act to repeal sections 386.890 and 442.404, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof three new sections relating to renewable energy, with an effective date for a certain section.

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

## HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 820, Page 1, In the Title, Line 3, by deleting the phrase “renewable energy” and inserting in lieu thereof the word “utilities”; 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. 820, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after said section and line the following:

**“67.288. 1. For purposes of this section, the following terms mean:**

**(1) “Electric vehicle”, any vehicle that operates, either partially or exclusively, on electrical energy from the grid or an off-board source that is stored onboard for a motive purpose;**

**(2) “Electric vehicle charging station”, a public or private parking space that is served by battery charging station equipment that has as its primary purpose the transfer of electric energy by conductive or inductive means to a battery or other energy storage device in an electric vehicle.**

**2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any political subdivision that adopts an ordinance, resolution, regulation, code, or policy that requires installation of electric vehicle charging stations or infrastructure for future installation at any business shall pay all costs associated with the installation, maintenance, and operation of the electric vehicle charging stations.**

**3. This condition shall not apply to any grant agreements between businesses and political subdivisions that include requirements for charging stations, and those businesses enter into the agreements voluntarily.**

**4. Nothing in this section shall prohibit private business or property owners from paying for the installation, maintenance, and operation of electric vehicle charging stations.” 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. 820, Page 9, Section 442.404, Line 40, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

**“523.010. 1. In case land, or other property, is sought to be appropriated by any road, railroad, street railway, telephone, telegraph or any electrical corporation organized for the manufacture or transmission of electric current for light, heat or power, including the construction, when that is the case, of necessary dams and appurtenant canals, flumes, tunnels and tailraces and including the erection, when that is the case, of necessary electric steam powerhouses, hydroelectric powerhouses and electric substations or any oil, pipeline or gas corporation engaged in the business of transporting or carrying oil, liquid fertilizer solutions, or gas by means of pipes or pipelines laid underneath the surface of the ground, or other corporation created under the laws of this state for public use, and such corporation and the owners cannot agree upon the proper compensation to be paid, or in the case the owner is incapable of contracting, be unknown, or be a nonresident of the state, such corporation may apply to the circuit court of the county of this state where such land or any part thereof lies by petition setting forth the general directions in which it is desired to construct its road, railroad, street railway, telephone, or telegraph line or electric line, including, when that**

is the case, the construction and maintenance of necessary dams and appurtenant canals, tunnels, flumes and tailraces and, when that is the case, the appropriation of land submerged by the construction of such dam, and including the erection and maintenance, when that is the case, of necessary electric steam powerhouses, hydroelectric powerhouses and electric substations, or oil, pipeline, liquid fertilizer solution pipeline, or gas line over or underneath the surface of such lands, a description of the real estate, or other property, which the company seeks to acquire; the names of the owners thereof, if known; or if unknown, a pertinent description of the property whose owners are unknown and praying the appointment of three disinterested residents of the county, as commissioners, or a jury, to assess the damages which such owners may severally sustain in consequence of the establishment, erection and maintenance of such road, railroad, street railway, telephone, telegraph line, or electrical line including damages from the construction and maintenance of necessary dams and the condemnation of land submerged thereby, and the construction and maintenance of appurtenant canals, flumes, tunnels and tailraces and the erection and maintenance of necessary electric steam powerhouses, hydroelectric powerhouses and electric substations, or oil, pipeline, or gas line over or underneath the surface of such lands; to which petition the owners of any or all as the plaintiff may elect of such parcels as lie within the county or circuit may be made parties defendant by names if the names are known, and by the description of the unknown owners of the land therein described if their names are unknown.

2. If the proceedings seek to affect the lands of persons under conservatorship, the conservators must be made parties defendant. If the present owner of any land to be affected has less estate than a fee, the person having the next vested estate in remainder may at the option of the petitioners be made party defendant; but if such remaindermen are not made parties, their interest shall not be bound by the proceedings.

3. It shall not be necessary to make any persons party defendants in respect to their ownership unless they are either in actual possession of the premises to be affected claiming title or having a title of the premises appearing of record upon the proper records of the county.

4. Except as provided in subsection 5 of this section, nothing in this chapter shall be construed to give a public utility, as defined in section 386.020, or a rural electric cooperative, as provided in chapter 394, the power to condemn property which is currently used by another provider of public utility service, including a municipality or a special purpose district, when such property is used or useful in providing utility services, if the public utility or cooperative seeking to condemn such property, directly or indirectly, will use or proposes to use the property for the same purpose, or a purpose substantially similar to the purpose for which the property is being used by the provider of the public utility service.

5. A public utility or a rural electric cooperative may only condemn the property of another provider of public utility service, even if the property is used or useful in providing utility services by such provider, if the condemnation is necessary for the public purpose of acquiring a nonexclusive easement or right-of-way across the property of such provider and only if the acquisition will not materially impair or interfere with the current use of such property by the utility or cooperative and will not prevent or materially impair such provider of public utility service from any future expansion of its facilities on such property.

6. If a public utility or rural electric cooperative seeks to condemn the property of another provider of public utility service, and the conditions in subsection 4 of this section do not apply, this section does not limit the condemnation powers otherwise possessed by such public utility or rural electric cooperative.

7. Suits in inverse condemnation or involving dangerous conditions of public property against a

municipal corporation established under Article VI, Section 30(a) of the Missouri Constitution shall be brought only in the county where such land or any part thereof lies.

**8. For purposes of this chapter, the authority for an electrical corporation as defined in 386.020 to condemn property shall not extend to the construction of merchant transmission lines with Federal Energy Regulatory Commission negotiated rate authority that provide less than fifty percent of their electrical load to end user electrical customers in this state and less than fifty percent of the cost of the merchant transmission line is paid for by Missouri ratepayers. For purposes of this subsection, the term “merchant transmission line” means a high-voltage direct current electrical transmission line that does not provide for the erection of electric substations at intervals of less than fifty miles, which substations are necessary to accommodate both the purchase and sale to persons located in this state of electricity generated or transmitted by such electrical corporation.**

**523.025. If an electrical corporation as defined in section 386.020, except for an electrical corporation operating under a cooperative business plan as described in section 393.110, acquires any involuntary easement by means of eminent domain and does not obtain the financial commitments necessary to construct a project for which the involuntary easement was needed within five years of the date that such easement rights are recorded with the appropriate county recorder of deeds, the corporation shall return possession of the easement to the fee simple title holder within sixty days and cause the dissolution of the easement to be recorded with the county recorder of deeds. In the event of such return of the easement to the title holder, no reimbursement of any payment made by the corporation to the title holder shall be due.**

523.039. 1. In all condemnation proceedings filed after December 31, 2006, just compensation for condemned property shall be determined under one of the three following subdivisions, whichever yields the highest compensation, as applicable to the particular type of property and taking:

(1) An amount equivalent to the fair market value of such property;

(2) For condemnations that result in a homestead taking, an amount equivalent to the fair market value of such property multiplied by one hundred twenty-five percent; or

(3) For condemnations of property that result in any taking that prevents the owner from utilizing property in substantially the same manner as it was currently being utilized on the day of the taking and involving property owned within the same family for fifty or more years, an amount equivalent to the sum of the fair market value and heritage value. For the purposes of this subdivision, family ownership of property may be established through evidence of ownership by children, grandchildren, siblings, or nephews or nieces of the family member owning the property fifty years prior to the taking; and in addition, may be established through marriage or adoption by such family members. If any entity owns the real property, members of the family shall have an ownership interest in more than fifty percent of the entity in order to be within the family line of ownership for the purposes of this subdivision. The property owner shall have the burden of proving to the commissioners or [jury] court that the property has been owned within the same family for fifty or more years.

**2. For condemnation of any agricultural or horticultural property by an electrical corporation as defined in section 386.020, except for an electrical corporation operating under a cooperative business plan as described in section 393.110, just compensation shall be an amount equivalent to fair market value multiplied by one hundred fifty percent, as determined by the court.**

523.040. 1. The court, or judge thereof in vacation, on being satisfied that due notice of the pendency of the petition has been given, shall appoint three disinterested commissioners, who shall be residents of the county in which the real estate or a part thereof is situated, and in any city not within a county, any county with a charter form of government and with more than one million inhabitants, or any county with a charter form of government and with more than six hundred thousand but fewer than seven hundred thousand inhabitants at least one of the commissioners shall be either a licensed real estate broker or a state-licensed or state-certified real estate appraiser, to assess the damages which the owners may severally sustain by reason of such appropriation, who, within forty-five days after appointment by the court, which forty-five days may be extended by the court to a date certain with good cause shown, after applying the definition of fair market value contained in subdivision (1) of section 523.001, and after having viewed the property, shall return to the clerk of such court, under oath, their report in duplicate of such assessment of damages, setting forth the amount of damages allowed to the person or persons named as owning or claiming the tract of land condemned, and should more than one tract be condemned in the petition, then the damages allowed to the owner, owners, claimant or claimants of each tract, respectively, shall be stated separately, together with a specific description of the tracts for which such damages are assessed; and the clerk shall file one copy of said report in his office and record the same in the order book of the court, and he shall deliver the other copy, duly certified by him, to the recorder of deeds of the county where the land lies (or to the recorder of deeds of the city of St. Louis, if the land lies in said city) who shall record the same in his office, and index each tract separately as provided in section 59.440, and the fee for so recording shall be taxed by the clerk as costs in the proceedings; and thereupon such company shall pay to the clerk the amount thus assessed for the party in whose favor such damages have been assessed; and on making such payment it shall be lawful for such company to hold the interest in the property so appropriated for the uses prescribed in this section; and upon failure to pay the assessment, the court may, upon motion and notice by the party entitled to such damages, enforce the payment of the same by execution, unless the said company shall, within ten days from the return of such assessment, elect to abandon the proposed appropriation of any parcel of land, by an instrument in writing to that effect, to be filed with the clerk of the court, and entered on the minutes of the court, and as to so much as is thus abandoned, the assessment of damages shall be void.

2. Prior to the issuance of any report under subsection 1 of this section, a commissioner shall notify all parties named in the condemnation petition no less than ten days prior to the commissioners' viewing of the property of the named parties' opportunity to accompany the commissioners on the commissioners' viewing of the property and of the named parties' opportunity to present information to the commissioners.

3. The commissioners shall view the property, hear arguments, and review other relevant information that may be offered by the parties.

**4. In any condemnation proceeding involving agricultural or horticultural property, at least one of the disinterested commissioners appointed by the court shall be a farmer who has been engaged in farming, as defined in section 350.010, for a minimum of ten years in the county where such property is situated.**

523.060. 1. Any plaintiff or defendant, individual or corporate, shall have the right of trial by jury of twelve persons, if either party file exceptions to the award of commissioners in any condemnation case.

2. Such jury shall use the definition of fair market value provided for in subdivision (1) of section 523.001.

**3. In any condemnation proceeding commenced by an electrical corporation as defined in section 386.020, except for an electrical corporation operating under a cooperative business plan as described in section 393.110, if the amount awarded is greater than the offer made by the condemning authority pursuant to section 523.253, the court may award attorney’s fees to the property owner.”; and**

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO  
HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 5

Amend House Amendment No. 5 to House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 820, Page 1, Line 1, by inserting after the number “820,” the following:

“Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“204.455. 1. Any user charges, connection fees, or other charges levied by the sewer district shall be due at such time or times as specified by the board of trustees, and shall, if not paid by the due date, become delinquent and shall bear interest from the date of delinquency until paid. If such charges become delinquent they shall be a lien upon the land charged, upon the board of trustees filing with the recorder of deeds in the county where the land is situated a notice of delinquency. The board of trustees shall file with the recorder of deeds a similar notice when the delinquent amounts, plus interest and any recording fees or attorneys’ fees, have been paid in full. The lien hereby created may be enforced by suit or foreclosure.

2. For purposes of this section, the term “board of trustees” shall include, but is not limited to, the board of trustees established in subsection 2 of section 204.300.

**3. No sewer district shall refuse to connect service at a property following a transfer of ownership due to the previous owner’s delinquent fees in charges, unless the sewer district has a lien on the property. A sewer district in violation of this subsection shall be subject to the property owner’s attorney’s fees.”; and**

Further amend said bill,”; 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. 820, Page 9, Section 442.404, Line 40, by inserting after all of said line the following:

**“(4) No political subdivision shall require a resident non-corporate owner of a detached, single-family residence to obtain any business license, certification, or professional registration as a condition of applying for or utilizing a building permit for any part of the installation, replacement, or maintenance of solar panels provided all work is performed by the owner or other current resident. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to any structure being rented, leased, sub-leased or otherwise occupied outside of the owner’s principal residence. Nothing in this subsection shall be otherwise construed to prohibit the enforcement of any applicable building codes or relevant inspections as otherwise required by ordinance or law.”; and**

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO  
HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 6

Amend House Amendment No. 6 to House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 820, Page 10, Line 31, by deleting the word “**Missouri**”; and

Further amend said amendment and page, Line 38, by deleting all of said line; and

Further amend said amendment, Page 11, Line 1, by deleting all of said line; and

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 6

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 820, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

“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 purchases by a Missouri company of solar photovoltaic energy equipment used to construct a solar photovoltaic energy system and all purchases of materials and supplies used directly to construct or make improvements to such systems, provided that such systems:**

**(a) Allow for energy storage;**

**(b) Include advanced or smart meter inverter capacity; or**

**(c) Are projects greater than twenty megawatts.**

**For the purposes of this subdivision, the term "Missouri company" shall mean any corporation or other business organization that is registered with the secretary of state.**

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. 7

Amend House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 820, Page 9, Section 443.404, Line 40, by inserting after all of the said section and line the following:

“610.021. Except to the extent disclosure is otherwise required by law, a public governmental body is authorized to close meetings, records and votes, to the extent they relate to the following:

(1) Legal actions, causes of action or litigation involving a public governmental body and any confidential or privileged communications between a public governmental body or its representatives and its attorneys. However, any minutes, vote or settlement agreement relating to legal actions, causes of action or litigation involving a public governmental body or any agent or entity representing its interests or acting on its behalf or with its authority, including any insurance company acting on behalf of a public government body as its insured, shall be made public upon final disposition of the matter voted upon or upon the signing by the parties of the settlement agreement, unless, prior to final disposition, the settlement agreement is ordered closed by a court after a written finding that the adverse impact to a plaintiff or plaintiffs to the action clearly outweighs the public policy considerations of section 610.011, however, the amount of any moneys paid by, or on behalf of, the public governmental body shall be disclosed; provided, however, in matters involving the exercise of the power of eminent domain, the vote shall be announced or become public immediately following the action on the motion to authorize institution of such a legal action. Legal work product shall be considered a closed record;

(2) Leasing, purchase or sale of real estate by a public governmental body where public knowledge of the transaction might adversely affect the legal consideration therefor. However, any minutes, vote or public record approving a contract relating to the leasing, purchase or sale of real estate by a public governmental body shall be made public upon execution of the lease, purchase or sale of the real estate;

(3) Hiring, firing, disciplining or promoting of particular employees by a public governmental body when personal information about the employee is discussed or recorded. However, any vote on a final decision, when taken by a public governmental body, to hire, fire, promote or discipline an employee of a public governmental body shall be made available with a record of how each member voted to the public within seventy-two hours of the close of the meeting where such action occurs; provided, however, that any employee so affected shall be entitled to prompt notice of such decision during the seventy-two-hour period before such decision is made available to the public. As used in this subdivision, the term “personal information” means information relating to the performance or merit of individual employees;

(4) The state militia or national guard or any part thereof;

(5) Nonjudicial mental or physical health proceedings involving identifiable persons, including medical, psychiatric, psychological, or alcoholism or drug dependency diagnosis or treatment;

(6) Scholastic probation, expulsion, or graduation of identifiable individuals, including records of individual test or examination scores; however, personally identifiable student records maintained by public educational institutions shall be open for inspection by the parents, guardian or other custodian of students under the age of eighteen years and by the parents, guardian or other custodian and the student if the student is over the age of eighteen years;

(7) Testing and examination materials, before the test or examination is given or, if it is to be given again, before so given again;

(8) Welfare cases of identifiable individuals;

(9) Preparation, including any discussions or work product, on behalf of a public governmental body or its representatives for negotiations with employee groups;

(10) Software codes for electronic data processing and documentation thereof;

(11) Specifications for competitive bidding, until either the specifications are officially approved by the public governmental body or the specifications are published for bid;

(12) Sealed bids and related documents, until the bids are opened; and sealed proposals and related documents or any documents related to a negotiated contract until a contract is executed, or all proposals are rejected;

(13) Individually identifiable personnel records, performance ratings or records pertaining to employees or applicants for employment, except that this exemption shall not apply to the names, positions, salaries and lengths of service of officers and employees of public agencies once they are employed as such, and the names of private sources donating or contributing money to the salary of a chancellor or president at all public colleges and universities in the state of Missouri and the amount of money contributed by the source;

(14) Records which are protected from disclosure by law;

(15) Meetings and public records relating to scientific and technological innovations in which the owner has a proprietary interest;

(16) Records relating to municipal hotlines established for the reporting of abuse and wrongdoing;

(17) Confidential or privileged communications between a public governmental body and its auditor, including all auditor work product; however, all final audit reports issued by the auditor are to be considered open records pursuant to this chapter;

(18) Operational guidelines, policies and specific response plans developed, adopted, or maintained by any public agency responsible for law enforcement, public safety, first response, or public health for use in responding to or preventing any critical incident which is or appears to be terrorist in nature and which has the potential to endanger individual or public safety or health. Financial records related to the procurement of or expenditures relating to operational guidelines, policies or plans purchased with public funds shall be open. When seeking to close information pursuant to this exception, the public governmental body shall affirmatively state in writing that disclosure would impair the public governmental body's ability to protect the security or safety of persons or real property, and shall in the same writing state that the public interest in nondisclosure outweighs the public interest in disclosure of the records;

(19) Existing or proposed security systems and structural plans of real property owned or leased by a public governmental body, and information that is voluntarily submitted by a nonpublic entity owning or operating an infrastructure to any public governmental body for use by that body to devise plans for protection of that infrastructure, the public disclosure of which would threaten public safety:

(a) Records related to the procurement of or expenditures relating to security systems purchased with public funds shall be open;

(b) When seeking to close information pursuant to this exception, the public governmental body shall affirmatively state in writing that disclosure would impair the public governmental body's ability to protect the security or safety of persons or real property, and shall in the same writing state that the public interest

in nondisclosure outweighs the public interest in disclosure of the records;

(c) Records that are voluntarily submitted by a nonpublic entity shall be reviewed by the receiving agency within ninety days of submission to determine if retention of the document is necessary in furtherance of a state security interest. If retention is not necessary, the documents shall be returned to the nonpublic governmental body or destroyed;

(20) The portion of a record that identifies security systems or access codes or authorization codes for security systems of real property;

(21) Records that identify the configuration of components or the operation of a computer, computer system, computer network, or telecommunications network, and would allow unauthorized access to or unlawful disruption of a computer, computer system, computer network, or telecommunications network of a public governmental body. This exception shall not be used to limit or deny access to otherwise public records in a file, document, data file or database containing public records. Records related to the procurement of or expenditures relating to such computer, computer system, computer network, or telecommunications network, including the amount of moneys paid by, or on behalf of, a public governmental body for such computer, computer system, computer network, or telecommunications network shall be open;

(22) Credit card numbers, personal identification numbers, digital certificates, physical and virtual keys, access codes or authorization codes that are used to protect the security of electronic transactions between a public governmental body and a person or entity doing business with a public governmental body. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to close the record of a person or entity using a credit card held in the name of a public governmental body or any record of a transaction made by a person using a credit card or other method of payment for which reimbursement is made by a public governmental body;

(23) Records submitted by an individual, corporation, or other business entity to a public institution of higher education in connection with a proposal to license intellectual property or perform sponsored research and which contains sales projections or other business plan information the disclosure of which may endanger the competitiveness of a business; [and]

(24) Records relating to foster home or kinship placements of children in foster care under section 210.498; **and**

**(25) Individually identifiable customer usage and billing records for customers of a municipally owned utility unless the records are requested by the customer or authorized for release by the customer, except that a municipally owned utility shall make available to the public the customer's name, billing address, location of service, and dates of service provided for any commercial service account.”; 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. 820, Page 2, Section 386.885, Lines 51-54, by deleting all of said lines and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

**“6. The members of the task force shall serve without compensation but may be reimbursed for any actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of the task force's official duties.”; 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. 820, Page 8, Section 386.890, Line 198, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

**“393.1072. 1. There is hereby established the “Task Force on Fair, Nondiscriminatory Local Taxation Concerning Solar Energy Systems”, which shall be composed of the following members:**

**(1) Three members of the house of representatives, with not more than two members from the same political party and each member to be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives;**

**(2) Three members of the senate, with not more than two members from the same political party and each member to be appointed by the president pro tempore of the senate;**

**(3) Two currently elected county assessors from Missouri county governments, with one to be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives and one to be appointed by the president pro tempore of the senate;**

**(4) Two representatives from the Missouri state tax commission to be appointed by the commissioners of the Missouri state tax commission;**

**(5) Two representatives from a state-wide agricultural organization, with one to be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives and one to be appointed by the president pro tempore of the senate;**

**(6) Two representatives from the private sector with experience in utility-scale solar energy development and operation, with one to be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives and one to be appointed by the president pro tempore of the senate; and**

**(7) One member from an organization that advocates for policy supporting solar energy appointed by the chair of the public service commission.**

**2. The task force shall conduct public hearings and research and compile a report for delivery to the general assembly before December 31, 2022. Such report shall include information on the following:**

**(1) The economic benefits and drawbacks of solar energy systems to local communities and the state;**

**(2) The fair, uniform, and standardized assessment and taxation of solar energy systems and their connected equipment owned by a retail or wholesale provider of electricity at the county level in all counties;**

**(3) Compliance with existing federal and state programs and regulations; and**

**(4) Potential legislation that will provide a uniform assessment and taxation methodology for solar energy systems and their connected equipment owned by a retail or wholesale provider of electricity that will be used in every county of Missouri.**

**3. The task force shall meet within thirty days after its creation and shall organize by selecting a chair and vice chair, one of whom shall be a member of the senate and the other a member of the house of representatives. Thereafter, the task force may meet as often as necessary in order to accomplish the tasks assigned to it. Meetings may be held by telephone or video conference at the**

discretion of the chair. The chair shall designate a person to keep the records of the task force. A majority of the task force shall constitute a quorum, and a majority vote of such quorum shall be required for any action.

4. The staff of house research and senate research shall provide necessary clerical, research, fiscal, and legal services to the task force as the task force may request.

5. The members of the task force shall serve without compensation, but any actual and necessary expenses incurred by the task force, its members, and any staff assigned to the task force shall be reimbursed.

6. **This section shall expire on December 31, 2022.**”; 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. 820, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

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

(1) **“Broadband” or “broadband service”, any service providing advanced telecommunications capability with the same downstream data rate and upstream data rate as required to satisfy the definition of “broadband” by the Federal Communications Commission and that:**

(a) **Does not require the end user to dial up a connection;**

(b) **Has the capacity to always be on;**

(c) **Has transmission speeds that are based on regular available bandwidth rates, not sporadic or burstable rates, with latency suitable for real-time applications and services such as voice over internet protocol and video conferencing; and**

(d) **Has a monthly usage capacity reasonably comparable to that of residential terrestrial fixed broadband offerings in urban areas.**

**As the Federal Communications Commission updates the downstream data rate and the upstream data rate, the council shall publish the revised data rates within sixty days of the federal update;**

(2) **“Council”, the broadband development council;**

(3) **“Digital navigation service”, a person or entity that helps or teaches people to safely and effectively use the internet;**

(4) **“Downstream data rate”, the transmission speed from the service provider source to the end user;**

(5) **“Internet protocol address” or “IP address”, a unique string of numbers separated by periods that identifies each computer using the internet protocol to communicate over a network;**

(6) **“Unserved area”, an area that has no access to broadband service;**

(7) **“Upstream data rate”, the transmission speed from the end user to the service provider source.**

**2. There is hereby established the “Broadband Development Council”. The office of broadband development of the department of economic development shall provide administrative, personnel, and technical support to the council as necessary.**

**3. The council shall consist of:**

- (1) The director of the department of economic development or his or her designee;**
- (2) The chief information officer within the office of administration or his or her designee;**
- (3) The commissioner of higher education or his or her designee;**
- (4) The commissioner of education or his or her designee;**
- (5) The director of the state office of broadband development or his or her designee;**

**(6) The following members of the public, appointed by and serving at the pleasure of the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate:**

**(a) Two members representing providers that deploy a large volume of broadband service, one of which shall provide service in a rural area;**

**(b) One member from each congressional district representing business users of this state; and**

**(c) One member from each congressional district representing residential users of this state.**

**Members appointed under this subdivision shall serve no more than two three-year terms. However, the terms shall be staggered with one-third of the inaugural members, chosen by lot, serving one additional year and another one-third of the inaugural members, chosen by lot, serving an additional two years. Members appointed under this subdivision shall be deemed part-time public officials and may have other employment. Any person employed by, owning an interest in, or otherwise associated with a broadband deployment project, project sponsor, or project participant is not disqualified from serving as a council member but shall recuse himself or herself from board actions if the member has a conflict of interest or would violate the rules of the Missouri ethics commission;**

**(7) Three senators appointed by the president pro tempore of the senate, two of whom shall be members of the majority party and one of whom shall be a member of the minority party; and**

**(8) Three members of the house of representatives appointed by the speaker of the house, two of whom shall be members of the majority party and one of whom shall be a member of the minority party.**

**4. (1) The council shall select a chair and vice chair from among its members. The director of the department of economic development shall chair the first meeting of the council until a chair is selected. Terms of the chair and vice chair shall be two years, and no member may serve more than two consecutive terms in either position. The council shall appoint a secretary-treasurer, who need not be a member of the council and who, among other tasks or functions designated by the council, shall keep records of its proceedings.**

**(2) Fifteen voting members of the council shall constitute a quorum, and a simple majority of the members present shall be sufficient for any action taken by vote of the council.**

**(3) The council may appoint committees or subcommittees for the purposes of investigations and**

recommendations. Members of these committees or subcommittees need not be members of the council.

**(4) No member of the council who serves by virtue of his or her office shall receive compensation or reimbursement of expenses for serving as a member. Members appointed under subdivision (5) of subsection 3 of this section and the members of any committee or subcommittee are entitled to be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses.**

**(5) No member shall be subject to antitrust or unfair competition liability based on membership or participation in the council. The council shall be deemed to provide an essential governmental function and shall have state-action immunity.**

**5. (1) The council shall:**

**(a) Explore any and all ways to expand access to broadband services including, but not limited to, middle mile, last mile, and wireless applications;**

**(b) Gather data regarding the various speeds provided to consumers and compare that data to the speeds the internet service provider advertises;**

**(c) Explore the potential for increased use of broadband service for the purposes of education, career readiness, workforce preparation, and alternative career training;**

**(d) Explore ways to encourage state and municipal agencies to expand the development and use of broadband services to better serve the public;**

**(e) Assist in expanding electronic instruction and distance education services, including digital navigation services;**

**(f) Advise and make recommendations to the general assembly regarding:**

**a. Strategies to make broadband service available to unserved and underserved areas;**

**b. Statutory changes that may enhance and expand broadband in the state; and**

**c. Strategies to increase adoption of the Affordable Connectivity Program or any successor program; and**

**(g) Submit a report to the general assembly and governor on or before January first each year. The report shall include a summary of the actions taken by the council during the previous year.**

**(2) In addition to other powers, the council is hereby granted the powers necessary and appropriate to carry out and effectuate the duties described under subdivision (1) of this subsection. The council shall have the power to:**

**(a) Promote awareness of public facilities that have community broadband access that can be used for distance education and workforce development;**

**(b) Advise on the deployment of online government portals so that all public bodies and political subdivisions have websites, one-stop government access, and the ability to stream audio and video of public meetings;**

**(c) Make and execute contracts, commitments, and other agreements necessary or convenient to exercise its powers including, but not limited to, hiring consultants to assist in the mapping of the state**

**and categorization of areas within the state; and**

**(d) Perform any other activities to further its purpose.**

**(3) The council may:**

**(a) Retain outside expert consultants to assist in the purposes of this section. Any retention and contracting of expert consultants shall be transparent, and the council shall make publicly available any contracts, retention agreements, payments, and invoicing for services; and**

**(b) Take action to increase awareness of issues concerning broadband services and to educate and inform the public.**

**6. (1) The council shall establish a mapping of broadband services in the state based on analysis of data, broadband demand, and other relevant information. The council shall publish an annual assessment and map of the status of broadband that shall specifically designate underserved and unserved areas of the state.**

**(2) The council shall establish a public map that is interactive and reflects estimated downstream data rates and upstream data rates in regions, counties, cities, communities, streets, or other areas. The public map shall not be so specific as to show data rates at a particular street address or physical location but may include data regarding capacity, based upon fiber count.**

**(3) The mapping shall be based on information collected or received by the council including, but not limited to, data collected from:**

**(a) State agencies, federal agencies, public institutions of higher education, and private entities that collect data on broadband services;**

**(b) Industry-provided information;**

**(c) Consumer data; and**

**(d) A voluntary data collection program that the council may establish. The program may include voluntarily submitted data from internet service providers and include any home or region data rate meters utilized by the provider and voluntarily submitted data from customers of an internet service provider, reflecting the person's data rate at a particular IP address, which may be based upon a web-based test or analysis program. Any data collected through a voluntary data collection program shall not be deemed public information and is not subject to public release or availability. Any voluntary data collection program established by the council shall:**

**a. Clearly state to the providers or customers submitting information that the data rate speed may become public, including references to the provider or customer's physical address;**

**b. Clearly state submission of information is voluntary and shall be deemed as consent to use and make public such information; and**

**c. Not include any customer's browsing history, search history, usage records, billing records, or otherwise publicly identify the customer by name, IP address, or physical address.**

**(4) The mapping and designations therein shall be revised on a continuing basis by the council.**

**(5) Any map of broadband services accessible to the public shall exclude:**

**(a) The location or identity of any critical infrastructure used by public or private entities to provide internet services;**

**(b) Any identifying information of users, including name and IP addresses; and**

**(c) Any information designated as confidential for public security reasons by the United States Department of Homeland Security or the department of public safety. However, it shall be the duty of the public and private entities to make the council aware of such confidential designation, and the actual or estimated upstream data rates and downstream data rates of an area or region of the state shall not be excluded from public or private maps unless the council determines good cause for the exclusion.**

**7. Any entity that has received or hereafter receives state or federal moneys to install infrastructure for broadband services shall furnish nonproprietary information to the council concerning the location, type, and extent of such infrastructure.**

**8. The council shall partner with a research organization, or contract with such an organization, to annually survey each county and school district in the state in order to assess the internet speeds available in such areas and identify areas with challenges to high-speed internet access.**

**9. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 610, information provided to the council, its consultants, or its other agents that is identified as confidential information when submitted shall be exempt from disclosure and shall be secured and safeguarded. Such information may include, but not be limited to, physical plant locations, subscriber levels, market penetration data, and any other proprietary business information or any other information that constitutes a trade secret.**

**(2) Any person who makes any unauthorized disclosure of such confidential information or data shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor.**

**10. This section shall not be construed to confer authority to regulate broadband, broadband services, broadband internet access services, broadband service providers, or internet service providers on the broadband development council, the office of broadband development within the department of economic development, or the department of economic development beyond the authority stated in this section.**

**1.513. 1. The state of Missouri or the attorney general is hereby authorized to seek the deposit of federal funds designated for broadband deployment in Missouri from broadband providers who default or otherwise fail to complete deployment as agreed upon with the federal government. Such federal funds shall be deposited into a fund that is under the supervision of the Missouri office of broadband development.**

**2. Any provider in Missouri who defaults or otherwise fails to deploy broadband after receiving federal funds or any moneys from any other state for broadband services shall disclose such default or failure to deploy broadband services on any application to receive any state moneys in Missouri within seven days of such notice of default or failure to deploy broadband services. Any provider who has defaulted in this state or any other state shall be presumed incapable of fulfilling the provider's obligations to deploy broadband internet in Missouri. Such presumption shall be rebuttable.**

**3. The Missouri office of broadband development is hereby authorized to adjudicate any such findings under subsection 2 of this section in a manner consistent with Missouri law.**

**8.055. Beginning January 1, 2024, unified high speed Wi-Fi internet access shall be provided to the public within the capitol building and on capitol grounds. Such Wi-Fi access shall be of adequate bandwidth and connectivity to accommodate the number of users in the capitol building and on capitol grounds.**

**8.475. 1. This section shall be known and may be cited as the “Vertical Real Estate Act”.**

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

**(1) “Ground facilities”, any shed, building, server room, or other ancillary structure providing an essential service to a tower including, but not limited to, distributing power or providing communications backhaul;**

**(2) “Tower”, a structure that hosts an antenna or other equipment used for the purpose of transmitting cellular or wireless signals for communications purposes, including telephonically, or for computing purposes, including all associated equipment;**

**(3) “Vertical real estate”, any communication or broadcast tower or other structure or installation mounted on a rooftop or other prominent place, along with any facilities associated with that structure, that is suitable for mounting communications equipment upon and any associated ground facilities necessary to accommodate the communications purpose or any real estate suitable for the installation of a telecommunications vertical asset. Nothing in this definition shall prohibit terrestrial, middle-mile, or last-mile broadband or high-speed internet wiring or facilities installation under section 67.1847. Classification as “vertical real estate” shall not prevent any utility installation including, but not limited to, water, electric, or sewer services.**

**3. Any political subdivision of the state of Missouri is hereby authorized to erect vertical real estate or towers on its property unless otherwise proscribed by law. Any such political subdivision is hereby authorized to enter into public-private partnerships in order to effectuate construction of vertical real estate or towers.**

**67.485. 1. Two or more political subdivisions may elect to form a broadband infrastructure improvement district for the delivery of broadband internet service to the residents of such political subdivisions. The authority under this section shall be in addition to the authority given to municipalities to form a broadband infrastructure improvement district under section 71.1000 or any other authority granted to political subdivisions to form a broadband infrastructure improvement district under Missouri law. The district shall be a body politic and corporate. The district shall give funding priority to unserved areas and underserved areas of the district. For purposes of this section, public universities and public school districts are included in the meaning of “political subdivision”.**

**2. A political subdivision that elects to form or join a broadband infrastructure improvement district shall submit to the eligible voters of the political subdivision a proposition at a regular or special election, in substantially the following form:**

Shall _____ (insert name of the political subdivision) enter into a broadband infrastructure improvement district to be known as _____?
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**If a majority of votes cast on the proposition are in favor of the proposition, the political subdivision**

**shall form or join the broadband infrastructure improvement district with other political subdivisions that approve the proposition. If a majority of votes cast on the proposition oppose the proposition, the political subdivision shall not form or join a broadband infrastructure improvement district unless and until the proposition is resubmitted to voters and voters approve the proposition.**

**3. A broadband infrastructure improvement district shall have the power to:**

**(1) Contract with a publicly owned or private broadband internet service provider to provide broadband internet service to the residents of the district; and**

**(2) Finance the provision or expansion of broadband internet service through grants, loans, bonds, or user fees.**

**A district shall not have the power to levy, assess, apportion, or collect any tax upon property within the district nor upon any political subdivision that is part of the district.**

**4. (1) The district governing board shall be composed of at least one representative from each political subdivision, but in no case shall there be fewer than four representatives.**

**(2) Annually, on or before the last Monday in April, the governing body of each political subdivision that is part of a district shall appoint representatives to the district governing board for a one-year term. Each political subdivision shall appoint an equal number of representatives. A representative shall hold office until his or her successor is duly appointed or until the representative is recalled. The governing body of a political subdivision, by majority vote, may recall and replace its representative at any time. If a representative's position is vacated, the governing body of that representative's political subdivision shall fill the vacancy within thirty days by appointing a new representative who shall serve the remainder of the term. A representative may be reappointed to successive terms without limit.**

**(3) For the purpose of transacting business, the presence of representatives representing more than fifty percent of the political subdivisions that are part of the district shall constitute a quorum. Any action adopted by a majority of the votes cast at a meeting of the governing board at which a quorum is present shall be the action of the board. Each representative shall be entitled to cast one vote.**

**(4) Each district political subdivision may reimburse its representative for expenses as the political subdivision determines reasonable.**

**(5) (a) The officers of a district shall be the chair of the board, the vice chair of the board, the clerk of the district, and the treasurer of the district.**

**(b) The chair shall preside at all meetings of the board and shall make and sign all contracts on behalf of the district upon approval by the board. The chair shall perform all duties incident to the position and office.**

**(c) During an absence or inability of the chair to render or perform his or her duties or exercise his or her powers, the same shall be performed and exercised by the vice chair, and, when so acting, the vice chair shall have all the powers and be subject to all the responsibilities hereby given to or imposed upon the chair.**

**(d) During an absence or inability of the vice chair to render or perform his or her duties or**

exercise his or her powers, the board shall elect from among its representatives an acting vice chair who shall have the powers and be subject to all the responsibilities hereby given or imposed upon the vice chair.

(e) Upon the death, disability, resignation, or removal of the chair or vice chair, the board shall elect a successor to such vacant office until the next term.

(6) The board shall adopt bylaws for the regulation of its affairs and the conduct of its business.

5. Additional political subdivisions may join a broadband infrastructure improvement district. The board may offer admission to additional political subdivisions upon such terms and conditions as the board deems fair, reasonable, and in the best interests of the district. The governing body of any political subdivision that desires to be admitted to the district shall apply for admission to the board. The board shall determine the financial, economic, governance, and operational effects that are likely to occur if such political subdivision is admitted and thereafter offer or deny admission to the applicant political subdivision. If the board offers admission, it shall specify any terms and conditions, including financial obligations, upon which the admission is predicated. Upon resolution of the board, the applicant political subdivision shall join the district.

6. A political subdivision may withdraw from a district in the same manner as a political subdivision joining a district under subsection 5 of this section.

7. (1) The board may authorize admitting one or more private partners in the broadband improvement district upon such terms and conditions as the board, in the board's sole discretion, deems to be fair, reasonable, and in the best interests of the district. A private partner desiring admission to the district shall apply for admission to the board. For purposes of this subsection, "private partner" includes, but is not limited to, an electric cooperative or public utility providing services within the state.

(2) The board shall determine the financial, economic, governance, and operational effects that are likely to occur if a private partner is admitted and thereafter either grant or deny authority for admission of the petitioning private partner. If the board grants such authority, the board shall also specify any terms and conditions, including financial obligations, upon which such admission is predicated. Upon resolution of the board, such applicant private partner shall become a district member.

(3) The board and the private partner shall by agreement specify the ownership and other financial determinants of the private partner's participation in the district. Such determinations shall be considered to be within the public purposes of the district, absent a judicial determination that such public purposes do not exist.

(4) A private partner admitted to a district under this subsection may finance the installation or expansion of broadband internet service through grants, loans, bonds, user fees, or any other financing methods that do not negatively impact the cost of service provided to the district's residents, customers, or rate-payers.

8. The dissolution of a broadband infrastructure improvement district shall follow the procedures established under sections 67.950 and 67.955.

9. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit or limit the ability of a municipality or

**other political subdivision to enter into a contract or cooperative agreement as authorized by section 70.220 or by other legal means.”; and**

Further amend said bill, Page 8, Section 442.404, Line 40, by inserting after all of section and line the following:

“620.2450. 1. A grant program is hereby established under sections 620.2450 to 620.2458 to award grants to applicants who seek to expand access to **and improve the reliability of** broadband internet service in unserved and underserved areas of the state. The department of economic development shall administer and act as the fiscal agent for the grant program and shall be responsible for receiving and reviewing grant applications and awarding grants under sections 620.2450 to 620.2458. Funding for the grant program established under this section shall be subject to appropriation by the general assembly.

2. As used in sections 620.2450 to 620.2458, the following terms shall mean:

(1) **“Project”, the acquisition and installation of retail broadband internet service in unserved and underserved areas of the state;**

(2) **“Underserved area”, a project area without access to wireline or fixed wireless broadband internet service of speeds of [at least twenty-five] the higher of:**

(a) **One hundred** megabits per-second download and [three] **one hundred** megabits per-second upload;  
**or**

(b) **The minimum speed established by the Federal Communications Commission as authorized in 7 U.S.C. 950bb(e)(1) to (2);**

[ (2) ] (3) **“Unserved area”, a project area without access to wireline or fixed wireless broadband internet service of speeds of at least [ten] twenty-five megabits per-second download and [one megabit] three megabits per-second upload.**

620.2451. 1. Grants awarded under sections 620.2450 to 620.2458 shall fund the acquisition and installation of retail broadband internet service [at], **prioritizing projects providing** speeds of [at least twenty-five] **the higher of:**

(1) **One hundred** megabits per-second download and [three] **one hundred** megabits per-second upload[, but] that is scalable to higher speeds; **or**

(2) **The minimum acceptable speed established by the Federal Communications Commission as authorized in 7 U.S.C. 950bb(e)(1) to (2). Any provider that is incapable of meeting the speed requirement under this subdivision shall be allowed to continue deploying broadband infrastructure at current speeds, provided that each provider quarterly updates the office of broadband development regarding the provider’s maximum speed.**

2. The department shall maintain a record of all federal grants awarded to entities for the purposes of providing, maintaining, and expanding rural broadband in the state of Missouri. In cases in which funds have been awarded by a federal agency but later retained, withheld, or otherwise not distributed to the original grant recipient due to failure to meet performance standards or other criteria, the department shall seek to have the funds awarded to another eligible, qualified Missouri broadband provider.

**3. The funds awarded by the department to an entity for the purposes of providing, maintaining, and expanding rural broadband in the state of Missouri shall require the entity to use the funds**

**specifically for purposes set forth in the grant. If the entity uses the proceeds or funds for any other purposes or fails to comply with any requirement established by the department through the grant or funds awarded pursuant thereto, the entity shall return any remaining proceeds expended or the value of any incentives or services received by the entity to which a monetary value can be assigned, to be repaid to the department as required by the terms of the grant or contract.**

620.2453. An eligible applicant shall submit an application to the department of economic development on a form prescribed by the department. An application for a grant under sections 620.2450 to 620.2458 shall include the following information:

- (1) A description of the project area;
- (2) A description of the kind and amount of broadband internet infrastructure that is proposed to be deployed;
- (3) Evidence demonstrating the unserved or underserved nature of the project area;
- (4) The number of households that would have new access to broadband internet service, or whose broadband internet service would be upgraded, as a result of the grant;
- (5) A list of significant community institutions that would benefit from the proposed grant;
- (6) The total cost of the proposal and the [timeframe] **time frame** in which it will be completed;
- (7) A list identifying sources of funding or in-kind contributions, including government funding, that would supplement any awarded grant; [and]
- (8) A map or list of addresses showing the highest broadband speeds available within the applicant's area of service in the same manner in which the applicant is specified to provide data to the Federal Communications Commission under the Broadband Deployment Accuracy and Technological Availability Act, 47 U.S.C. Section 641 et seq. Such map or list of addresses shall be utilized by the department of economic development to determine the speeds available to individual addresses and eligibility for grant funding. Any map made publicly available as a result of maps provided by broadband providers under this subdivision shall be aggregated and anonymized to show the highest broadband speeds available; and**
- (9) Any other information required by the department of economic development.

**620.2465. 1. The department shall implement a program to increase high-speed internet access in unserved and underserved areas. The department may use its discretion in choosing the method of the program, but the program shall provide high-speed internet access to as many residents who do not have high-speed internet access as quickly as practicable, with preference given to residents who have no internet access.**

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

**the effective date of this section shall be invalid and void.**

**620.2468. The state office of broadband development within the department of economic development shall have the authority to engage in site inspections of broadband providers that have received grants or loans for projects from the state office of broadband development. The authority to inspect shall last until the project is complete and operational.**

**Section 1. 1. There is hereby established in the Missouri department of economic development the “Office of Broadband Development”, for the purpose of furthering the goal of connecting Missouri with high-speed internet, creating a long-term plan on broadband access and adoption, and helping to fulfill the statutory mission of the broadband development council. The director of the office of broadband shall be selected by, and report directly to, the director of the department of economic development and will provide support and coordination to the broadband development council.**

**2. The office shall be administered by the director of the office of broadband development. The department of economic development shall provide administrative support and staff as deemed necessary to assist the office of broadband development and to fulfill the statutory mission of the broadband development council.”; 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. 820, Page 8, Section 386.890, Line 198, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

**“393.135. Except as provided in section 393.1250, any charge made or demanded by an electrical corporation for service, or in connection therewith, which is based on the costs of construction work in progress, as that term is defined in section 393.1250, upon any existing or new [facility of the] electrical corporation facility, or any other cost associated with owning, operating, maintaining, or financing any such property before it is fully operational and used for service, [is unjust and unreasonable, and] is prohibited.**

**393.1250. 1. This section shall be known and may be cited as the “Missouri Nuclear Clean Power Act”, the purpose of which is to enable the construction of clean baseload electric generating plants or facilities that utilize renewable sources to produce energy. This section shall not apply to clean baseload electric generating plants or renewable source generating facilities that are in commercial operation before August 28, 2022.**

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

**(1) “Clean baseload generating plant”, a new nuclear-fueled electric generating facility located in this state that is designed to be operated at a capacity factor exceeding seventy percent annually and is intended in whole or in part to serve retail customers of an electrical corporation in Missouri;**

**(2) “Construction work in progress”, the electrical corporation’s share of all capital costs associated with a clean baseload generating plant or renewable source generating facility, which have been incurred but have not been included in the electrical corporation’s plant in service, and are recorded in the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission’s Uniform System of Accounts Prescribed for Public Utilities and Licensees Subject to the Provisions of the Federal Power Act, Balance Sheet Chart Accounts, as construction work in progress for electric plants in 18 CFR Part 101, or any other account established in the Uniform System of Accounts for the recording of construction work in**

progress;

**(3) “Renewable source generating facility”, any electric generating facility powered by wind, hydropower, solar power, landfill methane, biomass, or any other renewable source of power that does not produce significant carbon emissions.**

**3. The provisions of section 393.135 shall not apply to a clean baseload generating plant or a renewable source generating facility if the plant or facility is rated at two hundred megawatts or more. Costs recovered by an electrical corporation under the provisions of this section are subject to inclusion or exclusion from rates in a ratemaking proceeding pursuant to the commission’s authority to determine just and reasonable rates. In addition, the commission may authorize an electrical corporation to make or demand charges for service based in whole or in part on additional amortizations to maintain the electrical corporation’s financial ratios that will, in the commission’s judgment, better enable the electrical corporation to cost-effectively construct a clean baseload generating plant or a renewable source generating facility.**

**4. The commission may promulgate rules to assist in the implementation 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, 2022, shall be invalid and void.”; and**

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

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO  
HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 12

Amend House Amendment No. 12 to House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 820, Page 3, Line 13, by deleting said line and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

“the governor prior to the expenditure.

153.034. 1. The term “distributable property” of an electric company shall include all the real or tangible personal property which is used directly in the generation and distribution of electric power, but not property used as a collateral facility nor property held for purposes other than generation and distribution of electricity. Such distributable property includes, but is not limited to:

- (1) Boiler plant equipment, turbogenerator units and generators;
- (2) Station equipment;
- (3) Towers, fixtures, poles, conductors, conduit transformers, services and meters;
- (4) Substation equipment and fences;
- (5) Rights-of-way;
- (6) Reactor, reactor plant equipment, and cooling towers;
- (7) Communication equipment used for control of generation and distribution of power;

(8) Land associated with such distributable property.

2. The term “local property” of an electric company shall include all real and tangible personal property owned, used, leased or otherwise controlled by the electric company not used directly in the generation and distribution of power and not defined in subsection 1 of this section as distributable property. Such local property includes, but is not limited to:

- (1) Motor vehicles;
- (2) Construction work in progress;
- (3) Materials and supplies;
- (4) Office furniture, office equipment, and office fixtures;
- (5) Coal piles and nuclear fuel;
- (6) Land held for future use;
- (7) Workshops, warehouses, office buildings and generating plant structures;
- (8) Communication equipment not used for control of generation and distribution of power;
- (9) Roads, railroads, and bridges;
- (10) Reservoirs, dams, and waterways;
- (11) Land associated with other locally assessed property and all generating plant land.

3. (1) Any real or tangible personal property associated with a project which uses wind energy directly to generate electricity shall be valued and taxed by local authorities having jurisdiction under the provisions of chapter 137 and any other relevant provisions of law. The method of taxation prescribed in subsection 2 of section 153.030 and subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to such property.

(2) The real or tangible personal property referenced in subdivision (1) of this subsection shall include all equipment whose sole purpose is to support the integration of a wind generation asset into an existing system. Examples of such property may include, but are not limited to, wind chargers, windmills, wind turbines, wind towers, and associated electrical equipment such as inverters, pad mount transformers, power lines, storage equipment directly associated with wind generation assets, and substations.

4. For any real or tangible personal property associated with a generation project which was originally constructed utilizing financing authorized under chapter 100 for construction, upon the transfer of ownership of such property to a public utility, such property shall be valued and taxed by local authorities having jurisdiction under the provisions of chapter 137 and any other relevant provisions of law. The method of taxation prescribed in subsection 2 of section 153.030 and subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to such property.

**5. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1 of this section to the contrary, the term “distributable property” shall not include any towers, poles, conduit transformers, converter stations, and substation equipment that carry high-voltage, direct current, electric transmission lines. Such towers, poles, conduit transformers, converter stations, and substations shall be valued and taxed by local authorities having jurisdiction under the provisions of chapter 137 and any other relevant provisions of law. The method of taxation prescribed in subsection 2 of section 153.030 and subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to such property.”; and”; 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. 820, Page 1, Section A, Line 3, by inserting after all of said section and line:

**“44.032. 1. (1) As used in this section, the term “rural electric cooperative” means any rural electric cooperative organized or operating under the provisions of chapter 394, any corporation organized on a nonprofit or a cooperative basis as described in subsection 1 of section 394.200, or any electrical corporation operating under a cooperative business plan as described in subsection 2 of section 393.110.**

**(2)** The general assembly recognizes the necessity for anticipating and making advance provisions to care for the unusual and extraordinary burdens imposed **by disasters or emergencies** on this state [and], its political subdivisions [by disasters or emergencies], **and rural electric cooperatives**. To meet such situations, it is the intention of the general assembly to confer emergency powers on the governor, acting through the director, and vesting the governor with adequate power and authority within the limitation of available funds in the Missouri disaster fund to meet any such emergency or disaster.

2. There is hereby established a fund to be known as the “Missouri Disaster Fund”, to which the general assembly may appropriate funds and from which funds may be appropriated annually to the state emergency management agency. The funds appropriated shall be expended during a state emergency at the direction of the governor and upon the issuance of an emergency declaration which shall set forth the emergency and shall state that it requires the expenditure of public funds to furnish immediate aid and relief. The director of the state emergency management agency shall administer the fund.

3. Expenditures may be made upon direction of the governor for emergency management, as defined in section 44.010, or to implement the state disaster plans. Expenditures may also be made to meet the matching requirements of state and federal agencies for any applicable assistance programs.

4. Assistance may be provided from the Missouri disaster fund to political subdivisions of this state [which] **and rural electric cooperatives that** have suffered from a disaster to such an extent as to impose a severe financial burden exceeding the ordinary reserve capacity of the subdivision **or rural electric cooperative** affected. Applications for aid under this section shall be made to the state emergency management agency on such forms as may be prescribed and furnished by the agency, which forms shall require the furnishing of sufficient information to determine eligibility for aid and the extent of the financial burden incurred. The agency may call upon other agencies of the state in evaluating such applications. The director of the state emergency management agency shall review each application for aid under the provisions of this section and recommend its approval or disapproval, in whole or in part, to the governor. If approved, the governor shall determine and certify to the director of the state emergency management agency the amount of aid to be furnished. The director of the state emergency management agency shall thereupon issue [his] **the director’s** voucher to the commissioner of administration, who shall issue [his] **the commissioner’s** warrants therefor to the applicant.

5. When a disaster or emergency has been proclaimed by the governor or there is a national emergency, the director of the state emergency management agency, upon order of the governor, shall have authority to expend funds for the following:

(1) The purposes of sections 44.010 to 44.130 and the responsibilities of the governor and the state emergency management agency as outlined in sections 44.010 to 44.130;

(2) Employing, for the duration of the response and recovery to emergency, additional personnel and contracting or otherwise procuring necessary appliances, supplies, equipment, and transport;

(3) Performing services for and furnishing materials and supplies to state government agencies, counties, [and] municipalities, **and rural electric cooperatives** with respect to performance of any duties enjoined by law upon such agencies, counties, [and] municipalities, **and rural electric cooperatives** which they are unable to perform because of extreme natural or man-made phenomena, and receiving reimbursement in whole or in part from such agencies, counties, [and] municipalities, **and rural electric cooperatives** able to pay therefor under such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by the director of the state emergency management agency and any such agency, county, [or] municipality, **or rural electric cooperative**;

(4) Performing services for and furnishing materials to any individual in connection with alleviating hardship and distress growing out of extreme natural or man-made phenomena, and receiving reimbursement in whole or in part from such individual under such terms as may be agreed upon by the director of the state emergency management agency and such individual;

(5) Providing services to counties and municipalities with respect to quelling riots and civil disturbances;

(6) Repairing and restoring public infrastructure;

(7) Furnishing transportation for supplies to alleviate suffering and distress;

(8) Furnishing medical services and supplies to prevent the spread of disease and epidemics;

(9) Quelling riots and civil disturbances;

(10) Training individuals or governmental agencies for the purpose of perfecting the performance of emergency assistance duties as defined in the state disaster plans;

(11) Procurement, storage, and transport of special emergency supplies or equipment determined by the director to be necessary to provide rapid response by state government to assist counties and municipalities in impending or actual emergencies;

(12) Clearing or removing from publicly or privately owned land or water, debris and wreckage which may threaten public health or safety;

(13) Reimbursement to any urban search and rescue task force for any reasonable and necessary expenditures incurred in the course of responding to any declared emergency under this section; and

(14) Such other measures as are customarily necessary to furnish adequate relief in cases of catastrophe or disaster.

6. The governor may receive such voluntary contributions as may be made from any source to aid in carrying out the purposes of this section and shall credit the same to the Missouri disaster fund.

7. All obligations and expenses incurred by the governor in the exercise of the powers and duties vested by the provisions of this section shall be paid by the state treasurer out of available funds in the Missouri disaster fund, and the commissioner of administration shall draw warrants upon the state treasurer for the payment of such sum, or so much thereof as may be required, upon receipt of proper vouchers provided by the director of the state emergency management agency.

8. The provisions of this section shall be liberally construed in order to accomplish the purposes of

sections 44.010 to 44.130 and to permit the governor to cope adequately with any emergency which may arise, and the powers vested in the governor by this section shall be construed as being in addition to all other powers presently vested in the governor and not in derogation of any existing powers.

9. Such funds as may be made available by the government of the United States for the purpose of alleviating distress from disasters may be accepted by the state treasurer and shall be credited to the Missouri disaster fund, unless otherwise specifically provided in the act of Congress making such funds available.

10. The foregoing provisions of this section notwithstanding, any expenditure or proposed series of expenditures which total in excess of one thousand dollars per project shall be approved by the governor prior to the expenditure.”; 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.

### **HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING**

**HCS for HBs 2502 and 2556**, entitled:

An Act to repeal sections 313.800, 313.813, and 313.842, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof seventeen new sections relating to sports wagering, with penalty provisions.

Was taken up by Senator Hegeman.

Senator Hegeman offered **SS** for **HCS for HBs 2502 and 2556**, entitled:

#### **SENATE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILLS NOS. 2502 & 2556**

An Act to repeal sections 313.004, 313.230, 313.255, 313.800, 313.813, and 313.842, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof twenty-eight new sections relating to gaming, with penalty provisions.

Senator Hegeman moved that **SS** for **HCS for HBs 2502 and 2556** be adopted.

Senator Bernskoetter offered **SA 1**:

#### **SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 1**

Amend Senate Substitute for House Committee Substitute for House Bills Nos. 2502 and 2556, Pages 8-10, Section 313.230, by striking all of said section from the bill; and

Further amend the title and enacting clause accordingly.

Senator Bernskoetter moved that the above amendment be adopted.

Senator Bernskoetter 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 Committee Substitute for House Bills Nos. 2502 and 2556, Page 1, Line 2, by inserting after all of said line the following:

“Further amend pages 10-12, section 313.255, by striking all of said section; and

Further amend page 12, section 313.425, by striking all of said section; and  
Further amend pages 12-16, section 313.427, by striking all of said section; and  
Further amend pages 16-29, section 313.429, by striking all of said section; and  
Further amend pages 29-30, section 313.431, by striking all of said section; and  
Further amend page 30, section 313.433, by striking all of said section; and  
Further amend page 30, section 313.434, by striking all of said section; and  
Further amend pages 30-31, section 313.435, by striking all of said section; and  
Further amend page 31, section 313.437, by striking all of said section; and”.

Senator Bernskoetter moved that the above amendment be adopted and requested a roll call vote be taken. He was joined in his request by Senators Cierpiot, Gannon, Schatz and White.

President Pro Tem Schatz assumed the Chair.

Senator Hough assumed the Chair.

Senator Bean assumed the Chair.

At the request of Senator Hegeman, **HCS** for **HBs 2502** and **2556**, with **SS**, **SA 1** and **SA 1 to SA 1** (pending), was placed on the Informal Calendar.

### **RESOLUTIONS**

Senator Razer offered Senate Resolution No. 856, regarding Henry E. Albright, Lebanon, which was adopted.

Senator Washington offered Senate Resolution No. 857, regarding Dr. Karen Curls, Kansas City, which was adopted.

### **INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS**

Senator Crawford introduced to the Senate, Cadet Master Sergeant Jenesis May; and his mother, Amanda May, Sedalia; and First Sergeant Chad Supanich.

Senator Crawford introduced to the Senate, Dallas County Public Administrator, Carol Ann Johnson; and her husband, Steve, Elkland.

Senator Rowden introduced to the Senate, Gary Pinkel; and his wife, Missy, Columbia.

Senator May introduced to the Senate, Jamie Folsom, Versailles.

Senator Roberts introduced to the Senate, Jim and Nancy Sterling.

Senator Arthur introduced to the Senate, Dr. Laura Neff-Rogers; her children, Henry and Ellie; and Henry and Ellie were made honorary pages, Kansas City.

Senator Thompson Rehder introduced to the Senate, Consul General of India, Amit Kumar, Chicago; and SEMO Board of Regents, Vivek Malik; and Andy Patel, Cape Girardeau.

Senator Moon introduced to the Senate, Emma Mark; and Glen Cope.

On motion of Senator Rowden, the Senate adjourned under the rules.

SENATE CALENDAR

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FIFTY-SIXTH DAY—THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 2022

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FORMAL CALENDAR

HOUSE BILLS ON SECOND READING

HB 1859-Eggleston  
HB 1692-Boggs  
HCS for HB 2381

HB 1977-Kelley (127)  
HJR 114-Coleman (32)  
HCS for HB 1704

THIRD READING OF SENATE BILLS

SS#2 for SCS for SB 649-Eigel  
(In Fiscal Oversight)  
SS for SB 742-Crawford  
(In Fiscal Oversight)

SS for SCS for SB 741-Crawford  
(In Fiscal Oversight)  
SS for SB 812-Eigel  
SS for SB 798-Mosley

SENATE BILLS FOR PERFECTION

1. SB 674-Hough, with SCS  
2. SB 987-Bean  
3. SB 713-Razer, with SCS  
4. SB 781-Moon, with SCS  
5. SB 1179-Hough  
6. SB 994-Washington  
7. SBs 961 & 733-Beck, with SCS  
8. SB 739-Eigel  
9. SB 874-Arthur  
10. SB 1040-Burlison  
11. SB 1143-Brown  
12. SB 685-May  
13. SB 833-Luetkemeyer  
14. SB 1023-Gannon

15. SB 809-Koenig, with SCS  
16. SB 800-Hegeman  
17. SB 958-Bean, with SCS  
18. SB 694-Brattin  
19. SB 1063-Crawford  
20. SB 963-Brown, with SCS  
21. SB 978-Eslinger, with SCS  
22. SB 843-Moon, with SCS  
23. SB 1178-White and Cierpiot, with SCS  
24. SB 1133-White, with SCS  
25. SB 684-May  
26. SB 923-Brattin  
27. SJRs 52 & 53-Koenig, with SCS  
28. SB 839-Brattin, with SCS

## HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. HCS for HB 1686 (Brown)<br/>(In Fiscal Oversight)</li> <li>2. HCS for HJR 117 (Hegeman)<br/>(In Fiscal Oversight)</li> <li>3. HCS for HB 2304, with SCS<br/>(O'Laughlin) (In Fiscal Oversight)</li> <li>4. HCS for HB 1462, with SCS (Burlison)<br/>(In Fiscal Oversight)</li> <li>5. HCS for HJR 79, with SCS (Crawford)<br/>(In Fiscal Oversight)</li> <li>6. HCS for HB 1858 (Koenig)<br/>(In Fiscal Oversight)</li> <li>7. HCS for HB 1472, with SCS (White)</li> <li>8. HCS for HB 2168, with SCS (Crawford)</li> <li>9. HB 2400-Houx (Hoskins)</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10. HCS for HB 2000, with SCS (Williams)</li> <li>11. HCS for HB 2587 (Hoskins)</li> <li>12. HCS for HB 2485, with SCS (O'Laughlin)</li> <li>13. HCS for HB 1734, with SCS (White)</li> <li>14. HCS for HB 2151, with SCS (Arthur)</li> <li>15. HJR 116-Schnelting (White)</li> <li>16. HCS for HBs 2116, 2097, 1690 &amp; 2221,<br/>with SCS (White)</li> <li>17. HB 2090-Griffith, with SCS (Bernskoetter)</li> <li>18. HB 2697, HB 1589, HB 1637 &amp; HCS for<br/>HB 2127, with SCS (Luetkemeyer)</li> <li>19. HB 2088, HB 1705 &amp; HCS for HB 1699,<br/>with SCS (Luetkemeyer)</li> <li>20. HB 1962-Copeland (Eslinger)</li> <li>21. HB 2202-Fitzwater, with SCS (Cierpiot)</li> </ul> |
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## INFORMAL CALENDAR

## SENATE BILLS FOR PERFECTION

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SB 631-Hegeman, with SCS, SS for SCS &amp;<br/>SA 4 (pending)</li> <li>SB 648-Rowden</li> <li>SB 650-Eigel</li> <li>SB 654-Crawford, with SCS</li> <li>SB 657-Cierpiot, with SS (pending)</li> <li>SB 663-Bernskoetter, with SCS</li> <li>SB 664-Bernskoetter</li> <li>SB 665-Bernskoetter, with SS (pending)</li> <li>SB 667-Burlison, with SS (pending)</li> <li>SB 671-White, with SCS, SS for SCS, SA 1<br/>&amp; point of order (pending)</li> <li>SBs 698 &amp; 639-Gannon, et al, with SCS,<br/>SA 1 &amp; SA 1 to SA 1 (pending)</li> <li>SBs 702, 636, 651, &amp; 693-Eslinger, with SCS</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SB 723-Hegeman, with SA 1 (pending)</li> <li>SB 726-Onder, with SS &amp; SA 6 (pending)</li> <li>SB 732-Hoskins, with SCS</li> <li>SB 762-Brown, with SS &amp; SA 4 (pending)</li> <li>SBs 777 &amp; 808-Brattin, with SCS</li> <li>SB 850-Bean, with SCS &amp; SS for SCS (pending)</li> <li>SB 864-Hoskins, with SCS</li> <li>SB 867-Koenig, with SCS</li> <li>SB 869-Koenig, with SS (pending)</li> <li>SB 918-Burlison, with SCS, SS for SCS &amp;<br/>SA 1 (pending)</li> <li>SB 938-White, with SCS &amp; SS#2 for SCS &amp;<br/>SA 1 (pending)</li> <li>SB 1153-Eslinger, with SCS</li> </ul> |
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HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING

SS for SCS for HCS for HB 1606 (Eslinger)  
(In Fiscal Oversight)  
HB 1856-Baker, with SCS (O'Laughlin)  
HB 1878-Simmons, with SCS (Crawford)  
(In Fiscal Oversight)

HCS for HB 2005 (Bean)  
HCS for HBs 2502 & 2556, with SS, SA 1 &  
SA 1 to SA 1 (pending) (Hegeman)

SENATE BILLS WITH HOUSE AMENDMENTS

SB 820-Burlison, with HCS, as amended

BILLS IN CONFERENCE AND BILLS  
CARRYING REQUEST MESSAGES

In Conference

HCS for HB 1720, with SS for SCS, as  
amended (Bean)  
HB 2149-Shields, with SS, as amended  
(Eslinger)  
HCS for HB 3002, with SS for SCS  
(Hegeman)  
HCS for HB 3003, with SS for SCS  
(Hegeman)  
HCS for HB 3004, with SCS (Hegeman)  
HCS for HB 3005, with SCS (Hegeman)  
HCS for HB 3006, with SCS (Hegeman)  
HCS for HB 3007, with SCS (Hegeman)

HCS for HB 3008, with SS for SCS  
(Hegeman)  
HCS for HB 3009, with SCS (Hegeman)  
HCS for HB 3010, with SS for SCS  
(Hegeman)  
HCS for HB 3011, with SS for SCS  
(Hegeman)  
HCS for HB 3012, with SS for SCS  
(Hegeman)  
HCS for HB 3013, with SCS (Hegeman)  
HCS for HB 3015, with SCS (Hegeman)

Requests to Recede or Grant Conference

HCS for HB 2117, with SS#2, as amended (Bernskoetter)  
(House requests Senate recede or grant conference)

RESOLUTIONS

SR 435-Schatz

SR 448-Eigel

SR 453-Eigel

SR 466-Eigel

SR 467-Eigel

SR 468-Hoskins

SR 469-Hoskins

SR 472-White

SR 496-Hoskins

SR 783-Hough

HCR 52-Plocher (Rowden)

Reported from Committee

SR 594-Bernskoetter and Schupp

SR 626-Schatz

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