

SECOND REGULAR SESSION

HOUSE BILL NO. 2246

94TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVES ROBB (Sponsor), BIVINS,
RUESTMAN AND SUTHERLAND (Co-sponsors).

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D. ADAM CRUMBLISS, Chief Clerk

3308L.02I

AN ACT

To repeal sections 32.200 and 143.071, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof two new sections relating to corporate income tax.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Sections 32.200 and 143.071, RSMo, are repealed and two new sections
2 enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 32.200 and 143.071, to read as follows:

32.200. The "Multistate Tax Compact" is hereby enacted into law and entered into with
2 all jurisdictions legally joining therein, in the form substantially as follows:

3 MULTISTATE TAX COMPACT

4 Article I

5 The purposes of this compact are to:

- 6 1. Facilitate proper determination of state and local tax liability of multistate taxpayers,
7 including the equitable apportionment of tax bases and settlement of apportionment disputes.
8 2. Promote uniformity or compatibility in significant components of tax systems.
9 3. Facilitate taxpayer convenience and compliance in the filing of tax returns and in other
10 phases of tax administration.

11 4. Avoid duplicative taxation.

12 Article II

13 As used in this compact:

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted from the law. Matter in **bold-face** type in the above bill is proposed language.

- 14 1. "State" means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the
15 Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or any territory or possession of the United States.
- 16 2. "Subdivision" means any governmental unit or special district of a state.
- 17 3. "Taxpayer" means any corporation, partnership, firm, association, governmental unit
18 or agency or person acting as a business entity in more than one state.
- 19 4. "Income tax" means a tax imposed on or measured by net income including any tax
20 imposed on or measured by an amount arrived at by deducting expenses from gross income, one
21 or more forms of which expenses are not specifically and directly related to particular
22 transactions.
- 23 5. "Capital stock tax" means a tax measured in any way by the capital of a corporation
24 considered in its entirety.
- 25 6. "Gross receipts tax" means a tax, other than a sales tax, which is imposed on or
26 measured by the gross volume of business, in terms of gross receipts or in other terms, and in the
27 determination of which no deduction is allowed which would constitute the tax an income tax.
- 28 7. "Sales tax" means a tax imposed with respect to the transfer for a consideration of
29 ownership, possession or custody of tangible personal property or the rendering of services
30 measured by the price of the tangible personal property transferred or services rendered and
31 which is required by state or local law to be separately stated from the sales price by the seller,
32 or which is customarily separately stated from the sales price, but does not include a tax imposed
33 exclusively on the sale of a specifically identified commodity or article or class of commodities
34 or articles.
- 35 8. "Use tax" means a nonrecurring tax, other than a sales tax, which
36 (a) is imposed on or with respect to the exercise or enjoyment of any right or power over
37 tangible personal property incident to the ownership, possession or custody of that property or
38 the leasing of that property from another including any consumption, keeping, retention, or other
39 use of tangible personal property; and
40 (b) is complementary to a sales tax.
- 41 9. "Tax" means an income tax, capital stock tax, gross receipts tax, sales tax, use tax, and
42 any other tax which has a multistate impact, except that the provisions of articles III, IV and V
43 of this compact shall apply only to the taxes specifically designated therein and the provisions
44 of article IX of this compact shall apply only in respect to determinations pursuant to article IV.
- 45 Article III
- 46 1. Any taxpayer subject to an income tax whose income is subject to apportionment and
47 allocation for tax purposes pursuant to the laws of a party state or pursuant to the laws of
48 subdivisions in two or more party states may elect to apportion and allocate his income in the
49 manner provided by the laws of such state or by the laws of such states and subdivisions without

50 reference to this compact, or may elect to apportion and allocate in accordance with article IV.
51 This election for any tax year may be made in all party states or subdivisions thereof or in any
52 one or more of the party states or subdivisions thereof without reference to the election made in
53 the others. For the purposes of this paragraph, taxes imposed by subdivisions shall be considered
54 separately from state taxes and the apportionment and allocation also may be applied to the entire
55 tax base. In no instance wherein article IV is employed for all subdivisions of a state may the
56 sum of all apportionments and allocations to subdivisions within a state be greater than the
57 apportionment and allocation that would be assignable to that state if the apportionment or
58 allocation were being made with respect to a state income tax.

59 2. Each party state or any subdivision thereof which imposes an income tax shall provide
60 by law that any taxpayer required to file a return, whose only activities within the taxing
61 jurisdiction consist of sales and do not include owning or renting real estate or tangible personal
62 property, and whose dollar volume of gross sales made during the tax year within the state or
63 subdivision, as the case may be, is not in excess of \$100,000 may elect to report and pay any tax
64 due on the basis of a percentage of such volume, and shall adopt rates which shall produce a tax
65 which reasonably approximates the tax otherwise due. The multistate tax commission, not more
66 than once in five years, may adjust the \$100,000 figure in order to reflect such changes as may
67 occur in the real value of the dollar, and such adjusted figure, upon adoption by the commission,
68 shall replace the \$100,000 figure specifically provided herein. Each party state and subdivision
69 thereof may make the same election available to taxpayers additional to those specified in this
70 paragraph.

71 3. Nothing in this article relates to the reporting or payment of any tax other than an
72 income tax.

73 Article IV

74 1. As used in this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

75 (1) "Business income" means income arising from transactions and activity in the regular
76 course of the taxpayer's trade or business and includes income from tangible and intangible
77 property if the acquisition, management, and disposition of the property constitute integral parts
78 of the taxpayer's regular trade or business operations.

79 (2) "Commercial domicile" means the principal place from which the trade or business
80 of the taxpayer is directed or managed.

81 (3) "Compensation" means wages, salaries, commissions and any other form of
82 remuneration paid to employees for personal services.

83 (4) "Financial organization" means any bank, trust company, savings bank, industrial
84 bank, land bank, safe deposit company, private banker, savings and loan association, credit

85 union, cooperative bank, small loan company, sales finance company, investment company, or
86 any type of insurance company.

87 (5) "Nonbusiness income" means all income other than business income.

88 (6) "Public utility" means any business entity

89 (a) which owns or operates any plant, equipment, property, franchise, or license for the
90 transmission of communications, transportation of goods or persons, except by pipeline, or the
91 production, transmission, sale, delivery, or furnishing of electricity, water or steam; and

92 (b) whose rates of charges for goods or services have been established or approved by
93 a federal, state or local government or governmental agency.

94 (7) "Sales" means all gross receipts of the taxpayer not allocated under paragraphs of this
95 article.

96 (8) "State" means any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the
97 Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any territory or possession of the United States, and any foreign
98 country or political subdivision thereof.

99 (9) "This state" means the state in which the relevant tax return is filed or, in the case of
100 application of this article, to the apportionment and allocation of income for local tax purposes,
101 the subdivision or local taxing district in which the relevant tax return is filed.

102 2. Any taxpayer having income from business activity which is taxable both within and
103 without this state, other than activity as a financial organization or public utility or the rendering
104 of purely personal services by an individual, shall allocate and apportion his net income as
105 provided in this article. If a taxpayer has income from business activity as a public utility but
106 derives the greater percentage of his income from activities subject to this article, the taxpayer
107 may elect to allocate and apportion his entire net income as provided in this article.

108 3. For purposes of allocation and apportionment of income under this article, a taxpayer
109 is taxable in another state if

110 (1) in that state he is subject to a net income tax, a franchise tax measured by net income,
111 a franchise tax for the privilege of doing business, or a corporate stock tax; or

112 (2) that state has jurisdiction to subject the taxpayer to a net income tax regardless of
113 whether, in fact, the state does or does not.

114 4. Rents and royalties from real or tangible personal property, capital gains, interest,
115 dividends or patent or copyright royalties, to the extent that they constitute nonbusiness income,
116 shall be allocated as provided in paragraphs 5 through 8 of this article.

117 5. (1) Net rents and royalties from real property located in this state are allocable to this
118 state.

119 (2) Net rents and royalties from tangible personal property are allocable to this state:

120 (a) if and to the extent that the property is utilized in this state; or

(b) in their entirety if the taxpayer's commercial domicile is in this state and the taxpayer is not organized under the laws of or taxable in the state in which the property is utilized.

(3) The extent of utilization of tangible personal property in a state is determined by multiplying the rents and royalties by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of days of physical location of the property in the state during the rental or royalty period in the taxable year and the denominator of which is the number of days of physical location of the property everywhere during all rental or royalty periods in the taxable year. If the physical location of the property during the rental or royalty period is unknown or unascertainable by the taxpayer, tangible personal property is utilized in the state in which the property was located at the time the rental or royalty payer obtained possession.

6. (1) Capital gains and losses from sales of real property located in this state are allocable to this state.

(2) Capital gains and losses from sales of tangible personal property are allocable to this state if

(a) the property had a situs in this state at the time of the sale; or

(b) the taxpayer's commercial domicile is in this state and the taxpayer is not taxable in the state in which the property had a situs.

(3) Capital gains and losses from sales of intangible personal property are allocable to this state if the taxpayer's commercial domicile is in this state.

7. Interest and dividends are allocable to this state if the taxpayer's commercial domicile is in this state.

8. (1) Patent and copyright royalties are allocable to this state:

(a) if and to the extent that the patent or copyright is utilized by the payer in this state; or

(b) if and to the extent that the patent copyright is utilized by the payer in a state in which the taxpayer is not taxable and the taxpayer's commercial domicile is in this state.

(2) A patent is utilized in a state to the extent that it is employed in production, fabrication, manufacturing, or other processing in the state or to the extent that a patented product is produced in the state. If the basis of receipts from patent royalties does not permit allocation to states or if the accounting procedures do not reflect states of utilization, the patent is utilized in the state in which the taxpayer's commercial domicile is located.

(3) A copyright is utilized in a state to the extent that printing or other publication originates in the state. If the basis of receipts from copyright royalties does not permit allocation to states or if the accounting procedures do not reflect states of utilization, the copyright is utilized in the state in which the taxpayer's commercial domicile is located.

9. All business income shall be apportioned to this state by multiplying the income by a fraction, the numerator of which is the property factor plus the payroll factor plus the sales factor, and the denominator of which is three.

10. The property factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the average value of the taxpayer's real and tangible personal property owned or rented and used in this state during the tax period and the denominator of which is the average value of all the taxpayer's real and tangible personal property owned or rented and used during the tax period.

11. Property owned by the taxpayer is valued at its original cost. Property rented by the taxpayer is valued at eight times the net annual rental rate. Net annual rental rate is the annual rental rate paid by the taxpayer less any annual rental rate received by the taxpayer from subrentals.

12. The average value of property shall be determined by averaging the values at the beginning and ending of the tax period but the tax administrator may require the averaging of monthly values during the tax period if reasonably required to reflect properly the average value of the taxpayer's property.

13. The payroll factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the total amount paid in this state during the tax period by the taxpayer for compensation and the denominator of which is the total compensation paid everywhere during the tax period.

14. Compensation is paid in this state if:

(1) the individual's service is performed entirely within the state;

(2) the individual's service is performed both within and without the state, but the service performed without the state is incidental to the individual's service within the state; or

(3) some of the service is performed in the state; and

(a) the base of operations or, if there is no base of operations, the place from which the service is directed or controlled is in the state; or

(b) the base of operations or the place from which the service is directed or controlled is not in any state in which some part of the service is performed, but the individual's residence is in this state.

15. The sales factor is a fraction, the numerator of which is the total sales of the taxpayer in this state during the tax period, and the denominator of which is the total sales of the taxpayer everywhere during the tax period. **For purposes of calculating the apportionment of business income under subsection 9 of this article, the sales factor shall be multiplied by three.**

16. Sales of tangible personal property are in this state if:

(1) the property is delivered or shipped to a purchaser, other than the United States government, within this state regardless of the f.o.b. point or other conditions of the sale; or

191 (2) the property is shipped from an office, store, warehouse, factory, or other place of
192 storage in this state; and

193 (a) the purchaser is the United States government; or

194 (b) the taxpayer is not taxable in the state of the purchaser.

195 17. Sales, other than sales of tangible personal property, are in this state if:

196 (1) the income-producing activity is performed in this state; or

197 (2) the income-producing activity is performed both in and outside this state and a
198 greater proportion of the income-producing activity is performed in this state than in any other
199 state, based on costs of performance.

200 18. If the allocation and apportionment provisions of this article do not fairly represent
201 the extent of the taxpayer's business activity in this state, the taxpayer may petition for or the tax
202 administrator may require, in respect to all or any part of the taxpayer's business activity, if
203 reasonable:

204 (1) separate accounting;

205 (2) the exclusion of any one or more of the factors;

206 (3) the inclusion of one or more additional factors which will fairly represent the
207 taxpayer's business activity in this state; or

208 (4) the employment of any other method to effectuate an equitable allocation and
209 apportionment of the taxpayer's income.

210 Article V

211 1. Each purchaser liable for a use tax on tangible personal property shall be entitled to
212 full credit for the combined amount or amounts of legally imposed sales or use taxes paid by him
213 with respect to the same property to another state and any subdivision thereof. The credit shall
214 be applied first against the amount of any use tax due the state, and any unused portion of the
215 credit shall then be applied against the amount of any use tax due a subdivision.

216 2. Whenever a vendor receives and accepts in good faith from a purchaser a resale or
217 other exemption certificate or other written evidence of exemption authorized by the appropriate
218 state or subdivision taxing authority, the vendor shall be relieved of liability for a sales or use
219 tax with respect to the transaction.

220 Article VI

221 1. (a) The multistate tax commission is hereby established. It shall be composed of one
222 "member" from each party state who shall be the head of the state agency charged with the
223 administration of the types of taxes to which this compact applies. If there is more than one such
224 agency the state shall provide by law for the selection of the commission member from the heads
225 of the relevant agencies. State law may provide that a member of the commission be represented
226 by an alternate but only if there is on file with the commission written notification of the

227 designation and identity of the alternate. The attorney general of each party state or his designee,
228 or other counsel if the laws of the party state specifically provide, shall be entitled to attend the
229 meetings of the commission, but shall not vote. Such attorneys general, designees, or other
230 counsel shall receive all notices of meetings required under paragraph 1 (e) of this article.

231 (b) Each party state shall provide by law for the selection of representatives from its
232 subdivisions affected by this compact to consult with the commission member from that state.

233 (c) Each member shall be entitled to one vote. The commission shall not act unless a
234 majority of the members are present, and no action shall be binding unless approved by a
235 majority of the total number of members.

236 (d) The commission shall adopt an official seal to be used as it may provide.

237 (e) The commission shall hold an annual meeting and such other regular meetings as its
238 bylaws may provide and such special meetings as its executive committee may determine. The
239 commission bylaws shall specify the dates of the annual and any other regular meetings, and
240 shall provide for the giving of notice of annual, regular and special meetings. Notices of special
241 meetings shall include the reasons therefor and an agenda of the items to be considered.

242 (f) The commission shall elect annually, from among its members, a chairman, a vice
243 chairman and a treasurer. The commission shall appoint an executive director who shall serve
244 at its pleasure, and it shall fix his duties and compensation. The executive director shall be
245 secretary of the commission. The commission shall make provision for the bonding of such of
246 its officers and employees as it may deem appropriate.

247 (g) Irrespective of the civil service, personnel or other merit system laws of any party
248 state, the executive director shall appoint or discharge such personnel as may be necessary for
249 the performance of the functions of the commission and shall fix their duties and compensation.
250 The commission bylaws shall provide for personnel policies and programs.

251 (h) The commission may borrow, accept or contract for the services of personnel from
252 any state, the United States, or any other governmental entity.

253 (i) The commission may accept for any of its purposes and functions any and all
254 donations and grants of money, equipment, supplies, materials and services, conditional or
255 otherwise, from any governmental entity, and may utilize and dispose of the same. (j)
256 The commission may establish one or more offices for the transacting of its business.

257 (k) The commission shall adopt bylaws for the conduct of its business. The commission
258 shall publish its bylaws in convenient form, and shall file a copy of the bylaws and any
259 amendments thereto with the appropriate agency or officer in each of the party states.

260 (l) The commission annually shall make to the governor and legislature of each party
261 state a report covering its activities for the preceding year. Any donation or grant accepted by
262 the commission or services borrowed shall be reported in the annual report of the commission,

263 and shall include the nature, amount and conditions, if any, of the donation, gift, grant or services
264 borrowed and the identity of the donor or lender. The commission may make additional reports
265 as it may deem desirable.

266 2. (a) To assist in the conduct of its business when the full commission is not meeting,
267 the commission shall have an executive committee of seven members, including the chairman,
268 vice chairman, treasurer and four other members elected annually by the commission. The
269 executive committee, subject to the provisions of this compact and consistent with the policies
270 of the commission, shall function as provided in the bylaws of the commission.

271 (b) The commission may establish advisory and technical committees, membership on
272 which may include private persons and public officials, in furthering any of its activities. Such
273 committees may consider any matter of concern to the commission, including problems of
274 special interest to any party state and problems dealing with particular types of taxes.

275 (c) The commission may establish such additional committees as its bylaws may provide.

276 3. In addition to powers conferred elsewhere in this compact, the commission shall have
277 power to:

278 (a) Study state and local tax systems and particular types of state and local taxes.

279 (b) Develop and recommend proposals for an increase in uniformity or compatibility of
280 state and local tax laws with a view toward encouraging the simplification and improvement of
281 state and local tax law and administration.

282 (c) Compile and publish information as in its judgment would assist the party states in
283 implementation of the compact and taxpayers in complying with state and local tax laws.

284 (d) Do all things necessary and incidental to the administration of its functions pursuant
285 to this compact.

286 4. (a) The commission shall submit to the governor or designated officer or officers of
287 each party state a budget of its estimated expenditures for such period as may be required by the
288 laws of that state for presentation to the legislature thereof.

289 (b) Each of the commission's budgets of estimated expenditures shall contain specific
290 recommendations of the amounts to be appropriated by each of the party states. The total amount
291 of appropriations requested under any such budget shall be apportioned among the party states
292 as follows: one-tenth in equal shares; and the remainder in proportion to the amount of revenue
293 collected by each party state and its subdivisions from income taxes, capital stock taxes, gross
294 receipts taxes, sales and use taxes. In determining such amounts, the commission shall employ
295 such available public sources of information as, in its judgment, present the most equitable and
296 accurate comparisons among the party states. Each of the commission's budgets of estimated
297 expenditures and requests for appropriations shall indicate the sources used in obtaining
298 information employed in applying the formula contained in this paragraph.

(c) The commission shall not pledge the credit of any party state. The commission may meet any of its obligations in whole or in part with funds available to it under paragraph 1 (i) of this article; provided that the commission takes specific action setting aside such funds prior to incurring any obligation to be met in whole or in part in such manner. Except where the commission makes use of funds available to it under paragraph 1 (i), the commission shall not incur any obligation prior to the allotment of funds by the party states adequate to meet the same.

(d) The commission shall keep accurate accounts of all receipts and disbursements. The receipts and disbursements of the commission shall be subject to the audit and accounting procedures established under its bylaws. All receipts and disbursements of funds handled by the commission shall be audited yearly by a certified or licensed public accountant and the report of the audit shall be included in and become part of the annual report of the commission.

(e) The accounts of the commission shall be open at any reasonable time for inspection by duly constituted officers of the party states and by any persons authorized by the commission.

(f) Nothing contained in this article shall be construed to prevent commission compliance with laws relating to audit or inspection of accounts by or on behalf of any government contributing to the support of the commission.

Article VII

1. Whenever any two or more party states, or subdivisions of party states, have uniform or similar provisions of law relating to an income tax, capital stock tax, gross receipts tax, sales or use tax, the commission may adopt uniform regulations for any phase of the administration of such law, including assertion of jurisdiction to tax, or prescribing uniform tax forms. The commission may also act with respect to the provisions of article IV of this compact.

2. Prior to the adoption of any regulation, the commission shall:

(a) As provided in its bylaws, hold at least one public hearing on due notice to all affected party states and subdivisions thereof and to all taxpayers and other persons who have made timely request of the commission for advance notice of its regulation-making proceedings.

(b) Afford all affected party states and subdivisions and interested persons an opportunity to submit relevant written data and views, which shall be considered fully by the commission.

3. The commission shall submit any regulations adopted by it to the appropriate officials of all party states and subdivisions to which they might apply. Each such state and subdivision shall consider any such regulation for adoption in accordance with its own laws and procedures.

Article VIII

1. This article shall be in force only in those party states that specifically provide therefor by statute.

2. Any party state or subdivision thereof desiring to make or participate in an audit of any accounts, books, papers, records or other documents may request the commission to perform

335 the audit on its behalf. In responding to the request, the commission shall have access to and
336 may examine, at any reasonable time, such accounts, books, papers, records, and other
337 documents and any relevant property or stock of merchandise. The commission may enter into
338 agreements with party states or their subdivisions for assistance in performance of the audit. The
339 commission shall make charges, to be paid by the state or local government or governments for
340 which it performs the service, for any audits performed by it in order to reimburse itself for the
341 actual costs incurred in making the audit.

342 3. The commission may require the attendance of any person within the state where it
343 is conducting an audit or part thereof at a time and place fixed by it within such state for the
344 purpose of giving testimony with respect to any account, book, paper, document, other record,
345 property or stock of merchandise being examined in connection with the audit. If the person is
346 not within the jurisdiction, he may be required to attend for such purpose at any time and place
347 fixed by the commission within the state of which he is a resident; provided that such state has
348 adopted this article.

349 4. The commission may apply to any court having power to issue compulsory process
350 for orders in aid of its powers and responsibilities pursuant to this article and any and all such
351 courts shall have jurisdiction to issue such orders. Failure of any person to obey any such order
352 shall be punishable as contempt of the issuing court. If the party or subject matter on account
353 of which the commission seeks an order is within the jurisdiction of the court to which
354 application is made, such application may be to a court in the state or subdivision on behalf of
355 which the audit is being made or a court in the state in which the object of the order being sought
356 is situated. The provisions of this paragraph apply only to courts in a state that has adopted this
357 article.

358 5. The commission may decline to perform any audit requested if it finds that its
359 available personnel or other resources are insufficient for the purpose or that, in the terms
360 requested, the audit is impracticable of satisfactory performance. If the commission, on the basis
361 of its experience, has reason to believe that an audit of a particular taxpayer, either at a particular
362 time or on a particular schedule, would be of interest to a number of party states or their
363 subdivisions, it may offer to make the audit or audits, the offer to be contingent on sufficient
364 participation therein as determined by the commission.

365 6. Information obtained by any audit pursuant to this article shall be confidential and
366 available only for tax purposes to party states, their subdivisions or the United States.
367 Availability of information shall be in accordance with the laws of the states or subdivisions on
368 whose account the commission performs the audit, and only through the appropriate agencies or
369 officers of such states or subdivisions. Nothing in this article shall be construed to require any
370 taxpayer to keep records for any period not otherwise required by law.

371 7. Other arrangements made or authorized pursuant to law for cooperative audit by or
372 on behalf of the party states or any of their subdivisions are not superseded or invalidated by this
373 article.

374 8. In no event shall the commission make any charge against a taxpayer for an audit.

375 9. As used in this article, "tax" in addition to the meaning ascribed to it in article II,
376 means any tax or license fee imposed in whole or in part for revenue purposes.

377 Article IX

378 1. Whenever the commission finds a need for settling disputes concerning
379 apportionments and allocations by arbitration, it may adopt a regulation placing this article in
380 effect, notwithstanding the provisions of article VII.

381 2. The commission shall select and maintain an arbitration panel composed of officers
382 and employees of state and local governments and private persons who shall be knowledgeable
383 and experienced in matters of tax law and administration.

384 3. Whenever a taxpayer who has elected to employ article IV, or whenever the laws of
385 the party state or subdivision thereof are substantially identical with the relevant provisions of
386 article IV, the taxpayer, by written notice to the commission and to each party state or
387 subdivision thereof that would be affected, may secure arbitration of an apportionment or
388 allocation, if he is dissatisfied with the final administrative determination of the tax agency of
389 the state or subdivision with respect thereto on the ground that it would subject him to double
390 or multiple taxation by two or more party states or subdivisions thereof. Each party state and
391 subdivision thereof hereby consents to the arbitration as provided herein, and agrees to be bound
392 thereby.

393 4. The arbitration board shall be composed of one person selected by the taxpayer, one
394 by the agency or agencies involved, and one member of the commission's arbitration panel. If
395 the agencies involved are unable to agree on the person to be selected by them, such person shall
396 be selected by lot from the total membership of the arbitration panel. The two persons selected
397 for the board in the manner provided by the foregoing provisions of this paragraph shall jointly
398 select the third member of the board. If they are unable to agree on the selection, the third
399 member shall be selected by lot from among the total membership of the arbitration panel. No
400 member of a board selected by lot shall be qualified to serve if he is an officer or employee or
401 is otherwise affiliated with any party to the arbitration proceeding. Residence within the
402 jurisdiction of a party to the arbitration proceeding shall not constitute affiliation within the
403 meaning of this paragraph.

404 5. The board may sit in any state or subdivision party to the proceeding, in the state of
405 the taxpayer's incorporation, residence or domicile, in any state where the taxpayer does business,

406 or in any place that it finds most appropriate for gaining access to evidence relevant to the matter
407 before it.

408 6. The board shall give due notice of the times and places of its hearings. The parties
409 shall be entitled to be heard, to present evidence, and to examine and cross-examine witnesses.
410 The board shall act by majority vote.

411 7. The board shall have power to administer oaths, take testimony, subpoena and require
412 the attendance of witnesses and the production of accounts, books, papers, records, and other
413 documents, and issue commissions to take testimony. Subpoenas may be signed by any member
414 of the board. In case of failure to obey a subpoena, and upon application by the board, any judge
415 of a court of competent jurisdiction of the state in which the board is sitting or in which the
416 person to whom the subpoena is directed may be found may make an order requiring compliance
417 with the subpoena, and the court may punish failure to obey the order as a contempt. The
418 provisions of this paragraph apply only in states that have adopted this article.

419 8. Unless the parties otherwise agree the expenses and other costs of the arbitration shall
420 be assessed and allocated among the parties by the board in such manner as it may determine.
421 The commission shall fix a schedule of compensation for members of arbitration boards and of
422 other allowable expenses and costs. No officer or employee of a state or local government who
423 serves as a member of a board shall be entitled to compensation therefor unless he is required
424 on account of his service to forego the regular compensation attaching to his public employment,
425 but any such board member shall be entitled to expenses.

426 9. The board shall determine the disputed apportionment or allocation and any matters
427 necessary thereto. The determinations of the board shall be final for purposes of making the
428 apportionment or allocation, but for no other purpose.

429 10. The board shall file with the commission and with each tax agency represented in
430 the proceeding: the determination of the board; the board's written statement of its reasons
431 therefor; the record of the board's proceedings; and any other documents required by the
432 arbitration rules of the commission to be filed.

433 11. The commission shall publish the determinations of boards together with the
434 statements of the reasons therefor.

435 12. The commission shall adopt and publish rules of procedure and practice and shall
436 file a copy of such rules and of any amendment thereto with the appropriate agency or officer in
437 each of the party states.

438 13. Nothing contained herein shall prevent at any time a written compromise of any
439 matter or matters in dispute, if otherwise lawful, by the parties to the arbitration proceeding.

440 Article X

1. This compact shall enter into force when enacted into law by any seven states. Thereafter, this compact shall become effective as to any other state upon its enactment thereof. The commission shall arrange for notification of all party states whenever there is a new enactment of the compact.

2. Any party state may withdraw from this compact by enacting a statute repealing the same. No withdrawal shall affect any liability already incurred by or chargeable to a party state prior to the time of such withdrawal.

3. No proceeding commenced before an arbitration board prior to the withdrawal of a state and to which the withdrawing state or any subdivision thereof is a party shall be discontinued or terminated by the withdrawal, nor shall the board thereby lose jurisdiction over any of the parties to the proceeding necessary to make a binding determination therein.

Article XI

Nothing in this compact shall be construed to:

(a) Affect the power of any state or subdivision thereof to fix rates of taxation, except that a party state shall be obligated to implement article III 2 of this compact.

(b) Apply to any tax or fixed fee imposed for the registration of a motor vehicle or any tax on motor fuel, other than a sales tax; provided that the definition of "tax" in article VIII 9 may apply for the purposes of that article and the commission's powers of study and recommendation pursuant to article VI 3 may apply.

(c) Withdraw or limit the jurisdiction of any state or local court or administrative officer or body with respect to any person, corporation or other entity or subject matter, except to the extent that such jurisdiction is expressly conferred by or pursuant to this compact upon another agency or body.

(d) Supersede or limit the jurisdiction of any court of the United States.

Article XII

This compact shall be liberally construed so as to effectuate the purposes thereof. The provisions of this compact shall be severable and if any phrase, clause, sentence or provision of this compact is declared to be contrary to the constitution of any state or of the United States or the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of this compact and the applicability thereof to any government, agency, person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby. If this compact shall be held contrary to the constitution of any state participating therein, the compact shall remain in full force and effect as to the remaining party states and in full force and effect as to the state affected as to all severable matters.

143.071. 1. For all tax years beginning before September 1, 1993, a tax is hereby
2 imposed upon the Missouri taxable income of corporations in an amount equal to five percent
3 of Missouri taxable income.

4 2. For all tax years beginning on or after September 1, 1993, **but ending on or before**
5 **August 31, 2008**, a tax is hereby imposed upon the Missouri taxable income of corporations in
6 an amount equal to six and one-fourth percent of Missouri taxable income.

7 3. For all tax years beginning on or after September 1, 2008, a tax is hereby
8 imposed upon the Missouri taxable income of corporations in an amount equal to five and
9 one-half percent of Missouri taxable income.

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