SECOND REGULAR SESSION

HOUSE BILL NO. 1784

95TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVES NOLTE (Sponsor), FISHER (125), WETER, SMITH (150), NANCE, SCHIEFFER, ATKINS AND RUESTMAN (Co-sponsors).

4554L.01I

D. ADAM CRUMBLISS, Chief Clerk

AN ACT

To repeal section 137.115, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof one new section relating to property assessments.

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

Section A. Section 137.115, RSMo, is repealed and one new section enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as section 137.115, to read as follows:

thereof, to be known as section 137.115, to read as follows:
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.

4 Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3 of this section and section 137.078, the assessor

5 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

7 property, including any new construction and improvements to real property, and possessory

8 interests in real property at the [percent] **percentage** 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

10 (3), where such real property is on or lies within the ultimate airport boundary as shown by a

11 federal airport layout plan, as defined by 14 CFR 151.5, of a commercial airport having a FAR

12 Part 139 certification and owned by a political subdivision, shall be the otherwise applicable true

13 value in money of any such possessory interest in real property, less the total dollar amount of

4 costs paid by a party, other than the political subdivision, towards any new construction or

15 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

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.

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or whether such costs were considered in any prior year. The assessor shall annually assess all 18 real property in the following manner: new assessed values shall be determined as of January 19 first of each odd-numbered year and shall be entered in the assessor's books; those same assessed 20 values shall apply in the following even-numbered year, except for new construction and 21 property improvements which shall be valued as though they had been completed as of January 22 first of the preceding odd-numbered year. The assessor may call at the office, place of doing 23 business, or residence of each person required by this chapter to list property, and require the 24 person to make a correct statement of all taxable tangible personal property owned by the person 25 or under his or her care, charge or management, taxable in the county. On or before January first 26 of each even-numbered year, the assessor shall prepare and submit a two-year assessment 27 maintenance plan to the county governing body and the state tax commission for their respective 28 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 30 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. 31 32 If the state tax commission fails to approve a plan and if the state tax commission and the 33 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 34 35 shall petition the administrative hearing commission, by May first, to decide all matters in 36 dispute regarding the assessment maintenance plan. Upon agreement of the parties, the matter 37 may be stayed while the parties proceed with mediation or arbitration upon terms agreed to by 38 the parties. The final decision of the administrative hearing commission shall be subject to 39 judicial review in the circuit court of the county involved. In the event a valuation of subclass 40 (1) real property within any county with a charter form of government, or within a city not within 41 a county, is made by a computer, computer-assisted method or a computer program, the burden 42 of proof, supported by clear, convincing and cogent evidence to sustain such valuation, shall be 43 on the assessor at any hearing or appeal. In any such county, unless the assessor proves 44 otherwise, there shall be a presumption that the assessment was made by a computer, 45 computer-assisted method or a computer program. Such evidence shall include, but shall not be 46 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

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- 52 (b) Such properties are not more than one mile from the site of the disputed property, 53 except where no similar properties exist within one mile of the disputed property, the nearest 54 comparable property shall be used. Such property shall be within five hundred square feet in size 55 of the disputed property, and resemble the disputed property in age, floor plan, number of rooms, 56 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:
- 62 (1) Grain and other agricultural crops in an unmanufactured condition, one-half of one 63 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, RSMo, and aircraft which are at least twenty-five years old and which are used solely for noncommercial purposes and are operated less than fifty 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 (6) of section 135.200, RSMo, 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. 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:
 - (1) For real property in subclass (1), nineteen percent;
 - (2) For real property in subclass (2), twelve percent; and
 - (3) For real property in subclass (3), thirty-two percent.
- 6. Manufactured homes, as defined in section 700.010, RSMo, which are actually used as dwelling units shall be assessed at the same percentage of true value as residential real

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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. 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. 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 has been converted to real property in compliance with section 700.111, RSMo, 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 has been converted to real property in compliance with section 700.111, RSMo, 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. 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

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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. The provisions of subsections 11 and 12 of this section shall only apply in any county with a charter form of government with more than one million inhabitants.
- 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.
- 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, RSMo, 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, RSMo, 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, RSMo, 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.

- 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 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.
 - 17. (1) As used in this subsection, the following terms mean:
- (a) "Disabled", totally and permanently disabled or blind and receiving federal Social Security disability benefits, federal supplemental security income benefits, veterans administration benefits, state blind pension under sections 209.010 to 209.160, state aid to blind persons under section 209.240, or state supplemental payments under section 208.030;
- (b) "Maximum upper limit", in the calendar year 2011, the federal adjusted gross income sum of seventy-two thousand three hundred eighty dollars; in each successive calendar year this amount shall be raised by the incremental increase in the general price level, as defined under section 17, article X, of the Missouri Constitution;
- (c) "Principal residence", real property owned and occupied by or held in trust for a qualified taxpayer, or owned and occupied jointly by or held in trust for any individuals any of whom is a qualified taxpayer;
 - (d) "Qualified taxpayer", any individual who:
 - a. Owns and occupies a principal residence;
 - b. Is sixty-five years of age or older, or is disabled;
- c. Had a federal adjusted gross income not exceeding the maximum upper limit in the year before becoming qualified under this subsection.
- (2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, for all property assessments conducted after December 31, 2010, the assessed valuation of a principal residence shall not increase by a percentage greater than the percentage of increase in the qualified taxpayer's Social Security benefits in the previous year, except as otherwise provided in this subsection, in any assessment conducted after the qualified taxpayer has reached sixty-five years of age or has become disabled.

- (3) This subsection shall not apply to any increase in the assessed valuation of a principal residence due to an improvement made on the principal residence, unless the improvement was made solely for increased accessibility for individuals with physical disabilities.
- (4) This subsection shall not apply to any increase in the assessed valuation of a principal residence after the conveyance of the principal residence to another individual who is not a qualified taxpayer. The assessed valuation of such principal residence shall be the assessed valuation as provided in subsections 1 to 16 of this section in the next annual assessment.
- (5) Upon reaching sixty-five years of age, information regarding the age of property owners subject to this subsection shall be provided to the county assessor by affidavit of the owner of the real property before the next assessment is conducted. Any qualified taxpayer who is disabled or becomes disabled before the next assessment is conducted shall provide proof of disability to the county assessor.
- (6) The state auditor may promulgate rules to implement 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, 2010, shall be invalid and void.
 - (7) Under section 23.253 of the Missouri sunset act:
- (a) The provisions of the new program authorized under this subsection shall automatically sunset on December thirty-first six years after the effective date of this subsection unless reauthorized by an act of the general assembly; and
- (b) If such program is reauthorized, the program authorized under this subsection shall automatically sunset on December thirty-first twelve years after the effective date of the reauthorization of this subsection; and
- (c) This subsection shall terminate on September first of the calendar year immediately following the calendar year in which the program authorized under this subsection is sunset.

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