

HOUSE _____ **AMENDMENT NO.** _____

Offered By

AMEND House Bill No. 0737, Page 2, Section 137.010, Line 33, by inserting immediately after said line the following:

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

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

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

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

(4) "Tax revenue", when referring to the previous year, means the actual receipts from ad valorem levies on all classes of property, including state-assessed property, in the immediately preceding fiscal year of the political subdivision, plus an allowance for taxes billed but not

1 collected in the fiscal year and plus an additional allowance for the revenue which would have
2 been collected from property which was annexed by such political subdivision but which was not
3 previously used in determining tax revenue pursuant to this section. The term "tax revenue" shall
4 not include any receipts from ad valorem levies on any property of a railroad corporation or a
5 public utility, as these terms are defined in section 386.020, RSMo, which were assessed by the
6 assessor of a county or city in the previous year but are assessed by the state tax commission in the
7 current year. All school districts and those counties levying sales taxes pursuant to chapter 67,
8 RSMo, shall include in the calculation of tax revenue an amount equivalent to that by which they
9 reduced property tax levies as a result of sales tax pursuant to section 67.505, RSMo, and section
10 164.013, RSMo, or as excess home dock city or county fees as provided in subsection 4 of section
11 313.820, RSMo, in the immediately preceding fiscal year but not including any amount calculated
12 to adjust for prior years. For purposes of political subdivisions which were authorized to levy a
13 tax in the prior year but which did not levy such tax or levied a reduced rate, the term "tax
14 revenue", as used in relation to the revision of tax levies mandated by law, shall mean the
15 revenues equal to the amount that would have been available if the voluntary rate reduction had
16 not been made.

17 2. Whenever changes in assessed valuation are entered in the assessor's books for any
18 personal property, in the aggregate, or for any subclass of real property as such subclasses are
19 established in section 4(b) of article X of the Missouri Constitution and defined in section
20 137.016, the county clerk in all counties and the assessor of St. Louis City shall notify each
21 political subdivision wholly or partially within the county or St. Louis City of the change in
22 valuation of each subclass of real property, individually, and personal property, in the aggregate,
23 exclusive of new construction and improvements. All political subdivisions shall immediately
24 revise the applicable rates of levy for each purpose for each subclass of real property, individually,
25 and personal property, in the aggregate, for which taxes are levied to the extent necessary to
26 produce from all taxable property, exclusive of new construction and improvements, substantially

1 the same amount of tax revenue as was produced in the previous year for each subclass of real
2 property, individually, and personal property, in the aggregate, except that the rate [may] shall not
3 exceed the greater of the most recent voter-approved rate or the most recent voter-approved rate as
4 adjusted under subdivision (2) of subsection 5 of this section. Any political subdivision that has
5 received approval from voters for a tax increase after August 27, 2008, may levy a rate to collect
6 substantially the same amount of tax revenue as the amount of revenue that would have been
7 derived by applying the voter-approved increased tax rate ceiling to the total assessed valuation of
8 the political subdivision as most recently certified by the city or county clerk on or before the date
9 of the election in which such increase is approved, increased by the percentage increase in the
10 consumer price index, as provided by law, except that the rate shall not exceed the greater of the
11 most recent voter-approved rate or the most recent voter-approved rate as adjusted under
12 subdivision (2) of subsection 5 of this section. Such tax revenue shall not include any receipts
13 from ad valorem levies on any real property which was assessed by the assessor of a county or city
14 in such previous year but is assessed by the assessor of a county or city in the current year in a
15 different subclass of real property. Where the taxing authority is a school district for the purposes
16 of revising the applicable rates of levy for each subclass of real property, the tax revenues from
17 state-assessed railroad and utility property shall be apportioned and attributed to each subclass of
18 real property based on the percentage of the total assessed valuation of the county that each
19 subclass of real property represents in the current taxable year. As provided in section 22 of
20 article X of the constitution, a political subdivision may also revise each levy to allow for
21 inflationary assessment growth occurring within the political subdivision. The inflationary
22 growth factor for any such subclass of real property or personal property shall be limited to the
23 actual assessment growth in such subclass or class, exclusive of new construction and
24 improvements, and exclusive of the assessed value on any real property which was assessed by the
25 assessor of a county or city in the current year in a different subclass of real property, but not to
26 exceed the consumer price index or five percent, whichever is lower. Should the tax revenue of a

1 political subdivision from the various tax rates determined in this subsection be different than the
2 tax revenue that would have been determined from a single tax rate as calculated pursuant to the
3 method of calculation in this subsection prior to January 1, 2003, then the political subdivision
4 [shall] may revise the tax rates of those subclasses of real property, individually, and/or personal
5 property, in the aggregate, in which there is a tax rate reduction, pursuant to the provisions of this
6 subsection. Such revision shall yield an amount equal to such difference and shall be apportioned
7 among such subclasses of real property, individually, and/or personal property, in the aggregate,
8 based on the relative assessed valuation of the class or subclasses of property experiencing a tax
9 rate reduction. Such revision in the tax rates of each class or subclass shall be made by computing
10 the percentage of current year adjusted assessed valuation of each class or subclass with a tax rate
11 reduction to the total current year adjusted assessed valuation of the class or subclasses with a tax
12 rate reduction, multiplying the resulting percentages by the revenue difference between the single
13 rate calculation and the calculations pursuant to this subsection and dividing by the respective
14 adjusted current year assessed valuation of each class or subclass to determine the adjustment to
15 the rate to be levied upon each class or subclass of property. The adjustment computed herein
16 shall be multiplied by one hundred, rounded to four decimals in the manner provided in this
17 subsection, and added to the initial rate computed for each class or subclass of property.
18 Notwithstanding any provision of this subsection to the contrary, no revision to the rate of levy for
19 personal property shall cause such levy to increase over the levy for personal property from the
20 prior year.

3. (1) Where the taxing authority is a
21 school district, it shall be required to revise the rates of levy to the extent necessary to produce
22 from all taxable property, including state-assessed railroad and utility property, which shall be
23 separately estimated in addition to other data required in complying with section 164.011, RSMo,
24 substantially the amount of tax revenue permitted in this section. In the year following tax rate
25 reduction, the tax rate ceiling may be adjusted to offset such district's reduction in the
26 apportionment of state school moneys due to its reduced tax rate. However, in the event any

1 school district, in calculating a tax rate ceiling pursuant to this section, requiring the estimating of
2 effects of state-assessed railroad and utility valuation or loss of state aid, discovers that the
3 estimates used result in receipt of excess revenues, which would have required a lower rate if the
4 actual information had been known, the school district shall reduce the tax rate ceiling in the
5 following year to compensate for the excess receipts, and the recalculated rate shall become the
6 tax rate ceiling for purposes of this section.

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

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

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

25 4. (1) In order to implement the provisions of this section and section 22 of article X of
26 the Constitution of Missouri, the term "improvements" shall apply to both real and personal

1 property. In order to determine the value of new construction and improvements, each county
2 assessor shall maintain a record of real property valuations in such a manner as to identify each
3 year the increase in valuation for each political subdivision in the county as a result of new
4 construction and improvements. The value of new construction and improvements shall include
5 the additional assessed value of all improvements or additions to real property which were begun
6 after and were not part of the prior year's assessment, except that the additional assessed value of
7 all improvements or additions to real property which had been totally or partially exempt from ad
8 valorem taxes pursuant to sections 99.800 to 99.865, RSMo, sections 135.200 to 135.255, RSMo,
9 and section 353.110, RSMo, shall be included in the value of new construction and improvements
10 when the property becomes totally or partially subject to assessment and payment of all ad
11 valorem taxes. The aggregate increase in valuation of personal property for the current year over
12 that of the previous year is the equivalent of the new construction and improvements factor for
13 personal property. Notwithstanding any opt-out implemented pursuant to subsection 15 of section
14 137.115, the assessor shall certify the amount of new construction and improvements and the
15 amount of assessed value on any real property which was assessed by the assessor of a county or
16 city in such previous year but is assessed by the assessor of a county or city in the current year in a
17 different subclass of real property separately for each of the three subclasses of real property for
18 each political subdivision to the county clerk in order that political subdivisions shall have this
19 information for the purpose of calculating tax rates pursuant to this section and section 22, article
20 X, Constitution of Missouri. In addition, the state tax commission shall certify each year to each
21 county clerk the increase in the general price level as measured by the Consumer Price Index for
22 All Urban Consumers for the United States, or its successor publications, as defined and officially
23 reported by the United States Department of Labor, or its successor agency. The state tax
24 commission shall certify the increase in such index on the latest twelve-month basis available on
25 February first of each year over the immediately preceding prior twelve-month period in order that
26 political subdivisions shall have this information available in setting their tax rates according to

1 law and section 22 of article X of the Constitution of Missouri. For purposes of implementing the
2 provisions of this section and section 22 of article X of the Missouri Constitution, the term
3 "property" means all taxable property, including state-assessed property.

4 (2) Each political subdivision required to revise rates of levy pursuant to this section or
5 section 22 of article X of the Constitution of Missouri shall calculate each tax rate it is authorized
6 to levy and, in establishing each tax rate, shall consider each provision for tax rate revision
7 provided in this section and section 22 of article X of the Constitution of Missouri, separately and
8 without regard to annual tax rate reductions provided in section 67.505, RSMo, and section
9 164.013, RSMo. Each political subdivision shall set each tax rate it is authorized to levy using the
10 calculation that produces the lowest tax rate ceiling. It is further the intent of the general assembly,
11 pursuant to the authority of section 10(c) of article X of the Constitution of Missouri, that the
12 provisions of such section be applicable to tax rate revisions mandated pursuant to section 22 of
13 article X of the Constitution of Missouri as to reestablishing tax rates as revised in subsequent
14 years, enforcement provisions, and other provisions not in conflict with section 22 of article X of
15 the Constitution of Missouri. Annual tax rate reductions provided in section 67.505, RSMo, and
16 section 164.013, RSMo, shall be applied to the tax rate as established pursuant to this section and
17 section 22 of article X of the Constitution of Missouri, unless otherwise provided by law.

18 5. (1) In all political subdivisions, the tax rate ceiling established pursuant to this section
19 shall not be increased unless approved by a vote of the people. Approval of the higher tax rate
20 shall be by at least a majority of votes cast. When a proposed higher tax rate requires approval by
21 more than a simple majority pursuant to any provision of law or the constitution, the tax rate
22 increase must receive approval by at least the majority required.

23 (2) When voters approve an increase in the tax rate, the amount of the increase shall be
24 added to the tax rate ceiling as calculated pursuant to this section to the extent the total rate does
25 not exceed any maximum rate prescribed by law. If a ballot question presents a stated tax rate for
26 approval rather than describing the amount of increase in the question, the stated tax rate approved

1 shall be adjusted as provided in this section and, so adjusted, shall be the current tax rate ceiling.
2 The increased tax rate ceiling as approved shall be adjusted such that when applied to the current
3 total assessed valuation of the political subdivision, excluding new construction and
4 improvements since the date of the election approving such increase, the revenue derived from the
5 adjusted tax rate ceiling is equal to the sum of: the amount of revenue which would have been
6 derived by applying the voter-approved increased tax rate ceiling to total assessed valuation of the
7 political subdivision, as most recently certified by the city or county clerk on or before the date of
8 the election in which such increase is approved, increased by the percentage increase in the
9 consumer price index, as provided by law. Such adjusted tax rate ceiling may be applied to the
10 total assessed valuation of the political subdivision at the setting of the next tax rate. If a ballot
11 question presents a phased-in tax rate increase, upon voter approval, each tax rate increase shall
12 be adjusted in the manner prescribed in this section to yield the sum of: the amount of revenue
13 that would be derived by applying such voter-approved increased rate to the total assessed
14 valuation, as most recently certified by the city or county clerk on or before the date of the
15 election in which such increase was approved, increased by the percentage increase in the
16 consumer price index, as provided by law, from the date of the election to the time of such
17 increase and, so adjusted, shall be the current tax rate ceiling. For political subdivisions that levy
18 separate tax rates on each subclass of real property and personal property in the aggregate, if
19 voters approve a ballot that presents separate stated tax rates to be applied to the different
20 subclasses of real property and personal property in the aggregate, or increases the separate rates
21 that may be levied on the different subclasses of real property and personal property in the
22 aggregate by different amounts, then the tax rate that shall be used for the single rate calculation
23 under subsection 2 of this section shall be a blended rate, which shall be calculated in the manner
24 described in subdivision (1) of subsection 6 of this section.

25 (3) The governing body of any political subdivision may levy a tax rate lower than its tax
26 rate ceiling and may, in a nonreassessment year, increase that lowered tax rate to a level not

1 exceeding the tax rate ceiling without voter approval in the manner provided under subdivision
2 (4) of this subsection. Nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting a political
3 subdivision from voluntarily levying a tax rate lower than that which is required under the
4 provisions of this section or from seeking voter approval of a reduction to such political
5 subdivision's tax rate ceiling.

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

16 6. (1) For the purposes of calculating state aid for public schools pursuant to section
17 163.031, RSMo, each taxing authority which is a school district shall determine its proposed tax
18 rate as a blended rate of the classes or subclasses of property. Such blended rate shall be
19 calculated by first determining the total tax revenue of the property within the jurisdiction of the
20 taxing authority, which amount shall be equal to the sum of the products of multiplying the
21 assessed valuation of each class and subclass of property by the corresponding tax rate for such
22 class or subclass, then dividing the total tax revenue by the total assessed valuation of the same
23 jurisdiction, and then multiplying the resulting quotient by a factor of one hundred. Where the
24 taxing authority is a school district, such blended rate shall also be used by such school district for
25 calculating revenue from state-assessed railroad and utility property as defined in chapter 151,
26 RSMo, and for apportioning the tax rate by purpose.

(2) Each taxing authority proposing to levy a tax rate in any year shall notify the clerk of the county commission in the county or counties where the tax rate applies of its tax rate ceiling and its proposed tax rate. Each taxing authority shall express its proposed tax rate in a fraction equal to the nearest one-tenth of a cent, unless its proposed tax rate is in excess of one dollar, then one/one-hundredth of a cent. If a taxing authority shall round to one/one-hundredth of a cent, it shall round up a fraction greater than or equal to five/one-thousandth of one cent to the next higher one/one-hundredth of a cent; if a taxing authority shall round to one-tenth of a cent, it shall round up a fraction greater than or equal to five/one-hundredths of a cent to the next higher one-tenth of a cent. Any taxing authority levying a property tax rate shall provide data, in such form as shall be prescribed by the state auditor by rule, substantiating such tax rate complies with Missouri law. All forms for the calculation of rates pursuant to this section shall be promulgated as a rule and shall not be incorporated by reference. The state auditor shall promulgate rules for any and all forms for the calculation of rates pursuant to this section which do not currently exist in rule form or that have been incorporated by reference. In addition, each taxing authority proposing to levy a tax rate for debt service shall provide data, in such form as shall be prescribed by the state auditor by rule, substantiating the tax rate for debt service complies with Missouri law. A tax rate proposed for annual debt service requirements will be prima facie valid if, after making the payment for which the tax was levied, bonds remain outstanding and the debt fund reserves do not exceed the following year's payments. The county clerk shall keep on file and available for public inspection all such information for a period of three years. The clerk shall, within three days of receipt, forward a copy of the notice of a taxing authority's tax rate ceiling and proposed tax rate and any substantiating data to the state auditor. The state auditor shall, within fifteen days of the date of receipt, examine such information and return to the county clerk his or her findings as to compliance of the tax rate ceiling with this section and as to compliance of any proposed tax rate for debt service with Missouri law. If the state auditor believes that a taxing authority's proposed tax rate does not comply with Missouri law, then the state auditor's

1 findings shall include a recalculated tax rate, and the state auditor may request a taxing authority
2 to submit documentation supporting such taxing authority's proposed tax rate. The county clerk
3 shall immediately forward a copy of the auditor's findings to the taxing authority and shall file a
4 copy of the findings with the information received from the taxing authority. The taxing authority
5 shall have fifteen days from the date of receipt from the county clerk of the state auditor's findings
6 and any request for supporting documentation to accept or reject in writing the rate change
7 certified by the state auditor and to submit all requested information to the state auditor. A copy
8 of the taxing authority's acceptance or rejection and any information submitted to the state auditor
9 shall also be mailed to the county clerk. If a taxing authority rejects a rate change certified by the
10 state auditor and the state auditor does not receive supporting information which justifies the
11 taxing authority's original or any subsequent proposed tax rate, then the state auditor shall refer
12 the perceived violations of such taxing authority to the attorney general's office and the attorney
13 general is authorized to obtain injunctive relief to prevent the taxing authority from levying a
14 violative tax rate.

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

17 8. Whenever a taxpayer has cause to believe that a taxing authority has not complied with
18 the provisions of this section, the taxpayer may make a formal complaint with the prosecuting
19 attorney of the county. Where the prosecuting attorney fails to bring an action within ten days of
20 the filing of the complaint, the taxpayer may bring a civil action pursuant to this section and
21 institute an action as representative of a class of all taxpayers within a taxing authority if the class
22 is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable, if there are questions of law or fact
23 common to the class, if the claims or defenses of the representative parties are typical of the
24 claims or defenses of the class, and if the representative parties will fairly and adequately protect
25 the interests of the class. In any class action maintained pursuant to this section, the court may
26 direct to the members of the class a notice to be published at least once each week for four

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

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

26 10. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, RSMo, that is

1 created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with
2 and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536, RSMo, and, if applicable, section 536.028,
3 RSMo. This section and chapter 536, RSMo, are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested
4 with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536, RSMo, to review, to delay the effective date,
5 or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of
6 rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2004, shall be invalid and
7 void.”; and

8
9 Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references
10 accordingly.
11