# SECOND REGULAR SESSION [PERFECTED]

# **HOUSE BILL NO. 1710**

# 100TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

#### INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE EGGLESTON.

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DANA RADEMAN MILLER, Chief Clerk

## AN ACT

To repeal sections 53.010, 82.550, 137.115, 137.385, and 138.060, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof six new sections relating to taxation, with a contingent date for certain sections.

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

Section A. Sections 53.010, 82.550, 137.115, 137.385, and 138.060, RSMo, are repealed and six new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 53.010, 137.084, 137.115, 137.385, 138.060, and 620.3700 to read as follows:

53.010. 1. At the general election in the year 1948 and every four years thereafter the qualified voters in each county in this state shall elect a county assessor. Such county assessors shall enter upon the discharge of their duties on the first day of September next after their election, and shall hold office for a term of four years, and until their successors are elected and qualified, unless sooner removed from office[; provided, that]. This section shall [not] also apply to the City of St. Louis. The assessor shall be a resident of the county, or of the city not within a county, from which such person was elected.

2. The office of county assessor is created in each county having township organization and a county assessor shall be elected for each township organization county at the next general election, or at a special election called for that purpose by the governing body of such county. If a special election is called, the state and each political subdivision or special district submitting a candidate or question at such election shall pay its proportional share of the costs of the election, as provided by section 115.065. Such assessor shall assume office immediately upon his **or her** election and qualification, and shall serve until his **or her** successor is elected and

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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15 qualified under the provisions of subsection 1 of this section. Laws generally applicable to 16 county assessors, their offices, clerks, and deputies shall apply to and govern county assessors 17 in township organization counties, and laws applicable to county assessors, their offices, clerks, 18 and deputies in third class counties and laws applicable to county assessors, their offices, clerks, 19 and deputies in fourth class counties shall apply to and govern county assessors, their offices, 20 clerks, and deputies in township organization counties of the respective classes, except that when 21 such general laws and such laws applicable to third and fourth class counties conflict with the 22 laws specially applicable to county assessors, their offices, clerks, and deputies in township 23 organization counties, the laws specially applicable to county assessors, their offices, clerks, and 24 deputies in township organization counties shall govern.

- 137.084. 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 137.075 and 137.080 to the contrary, a building or other structure that is used as commercial property, newly constructed and occupied on any parcel of real property, shall be assessed and taxed on such assessed valuation as of the first day of the month following the date of occupancy for the proportionate part of the remaining year at the tax rates established for that year, in all taxing jurisdictions located in the county adopting this section as provided in subsection 8 of this section. Newly constructed commercial property that has never been occupied shall not be assessed as improved real property until such occupancy or January first of the year following the year in which construction of the improvements is completed. The provisions of this subsection shall apply in any county in which the governing body has previously adopted or hereafter adopts the provisions of this subsection. For purposes of this section, the term "county" shall include any county and any city not within a county.
- 2. The assessor may consider a property commercially occupied upon personal verification or if any two of the following conditions have been met:
  - (1) An occupancy permit has been issued for the property;
- (2) A deed transferring ownership from one party to another has been filed with the recorder of deeds' office subsequent to the date of the first permanent utility service;
- (3) A utility company providing service in the county has verified a transfer of service for property from one party to another;
- 20 (4) The person or persons occupying the newly constructed property have 21 registered a change of address with any local, state, or federal governmental office or 22 agency.
  - 3. In implementing the provisions of this section, the assessor may use occupancy permits, building permits, warranty deeds, utility connection documents including telephone connections, or other official documents as may be necessary to discover the existence of newly constructed properties. No utility company shall refuse to provide

verification monthly to the assessor of a utility connection to a newly occupied commercial property.

- 4. In the event that the assessment under subsections 1 and 2 of this section is not completed until after the deadline for filing appeals in a given tax year, the owner of the newly constructed property who is aggrieved by the assessment of the property may appeal this assessment the following year to the county board of equalization in accordance with chapter 138 and may pay any taxes under protest in accordance with section 139.031; provided, however, that such payment under protest shall not be required as a condition of appealing to the county board of equalization. The collector shall impound such protested taxes and shall not disburse such taxes until resolution of the appeal.
- 5. The increase in assessed valuation resulting from the implementation of the provisions of this section shall be considered new construction and improvements under the provisions of this chapter.
- 6. In counties that adopt the provisions of subsections 1 to 7 of this section, an amount not to exceed ten percent of all ad valorem property tax collections on newly constructed and occupied commercial property allocable to each taxing authority within counties of the first classification having a population of nine hundred thousand or more, one-tenth of one percent of all ad valorem property tax collections allocable to each taxing authority within all other counties of the first classification and one-fifth of one percent of all ad valorem property tax collections allocable to each taxing authority within counties of the second, third and fourth classifications and any county of the first classification having a population of at least eighty-two thousand inhabitants, but less than eighty-two thousand one hundred inhabitants, in addition to the amount prescribed by section 137.720 shall be deposited into the assessment fund of the county for collection costs.
- 7. For purposes of calculating the tax due on such newly constructed commercial property, the assessor or the board of equalization shall place the full amount of the assessed valuation on the tax book upon the first day of the month following occupancy. Such assessed valuation shall be taxed for each month of the year following such date at its new assessed valuation, and for each month of the year preceding such date at its previous valuation. The percentage derived from dividing the number of months at which the property is taxed at its new valuation by twelve shall be applied to the total assessed valuation of the new construction and improvements, and such percentage shall be included in the next year's base for the purposes of calculating the next year's tax levy rollback. The untaxed percentage shall be considered as new construction and improvements in the following year and shall be exempt from the rollback provisions.

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8. The provisions of subsections 1 to 7 of this section shall be effective in any county in which the governing body of such county elects to adopt a proposal to implement such provisions. Such subsections shall become effective in such county on January first of the year following the election.

- 9. In any county that adopts the provisions of subsections 1 to 7 of this section prior to June first in any year under subsection 8 of this section, the assessor of such county shall, upon application of the property owner, remove on a pro rata basis from the tax book for the current year any commercial real property improvements destroyed by a natural disaster if such property is unoccupied and uninhabitable due to such destruction. On or after the first day of July, the board of equalization shall perform such duties. Any person claiming such destroyed property shall provide a list of such destroyed property to the county assessor. The assessor shall have available a supply of appropriate forms on which the claim shall be made. The assessor may verify all such destroyed property listed to ensure that the person made a correct statement. Any person who completes such a list and, with intent to defraud, includes property on the list that was not destroyed by a natural disaster shall, in addition to any other penalties provided by law, be assessed double the value of any property fraudulently listed. The list shall be filed by the assessor, after he or she has provided a copy of the list to the county collector and the board of equalization, in the office of the county clerk who, after entering the filing thereof, shall preserve and safely keep them. If the assessor, subsequent to such destruction, considers such property occupied as provided in subsection 2 of this section, the assessor shall consider such property new construction and improvements and shall assess such property accordingly as provided in subsection 1 of this section. For the purposes of this section, the term "natural disaster" means any disaster due to natural causes such as tornado, fire, flood, or earthquake.
- 10. Any political subdivision may recover the loss of revenue caused by subsection 9 of this section by adjusting the rate of taxation, to the extent previously authorized by the voters of such political subdivision, for the tax year immediately following the year of such destruction in an amount not to exceed the loss of revenue caused by this section.
- 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 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 10 11 airport layout plan, as defined by 14 CFR 151.5, of a commercial airport having a FAR Part 139 12 certification and owned by a political subdivision, shall be the otherwise applicable true value 13 in money of any such possessory interest in real property, less the total dollar amount of costs 14 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 16 the above-mentioned possessory interest, regardless of the year in which such costs were incurred 17 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 29 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 31 February first, the assessor's plan shall be considered approved by the county governing body. 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 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 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] For any valuation of 40 subclass (1) real property within any county of the first classification, within any county with 41 a charter form of government, or within a city not within a county, lis made by a computer, 42 computer-assisted method or a computer program, the burden of proof, supported by clear, 43 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
- 49 (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:
- 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 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 (5) 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 located on real estate owned by the manufactured home located on real estate owned by the manufactured home owner may be considered real property.
- 7. Each manufactured home assessed shall be considered a parcel for the purpose of reimbursement pursuant to section 137.750, unless the manufactured home is real estate as defined in subsection 7 of section 442.015 and assessed as a realty improvement to the existing real estate parcel.
- 8. Any amount of tax due and owing based on the assessment of a manufactured home shall be included on the personal property tax statement of the manufactured home owner unless the manufactured home is real estate as defined in subsection 7 of section 442.015, in which case the amount of tax due and owing on the assessment of the manufactured home as a realty improvement to the existing real estate parcel shall be included on the real property tax statement of the real estate owner.

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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 118 determining the true value of motor vehicles described in such publication. The assessor shall 119 not use a value that is greater than the average trade-in value in determining the true value of the 120 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 122 without performing a physical inspection of the motor vehicle. In the absence of a listing for a 123 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 125 motor vehicle.

- 10. Before the assessor may increase the assessed valuation of any parcel of subclass (1) real property by more than [fifteen] ten 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. 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 all counties of this state including the City of St. Louis.
- 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

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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 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.

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. 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

187 agency, or political subdivision responsible for the administration of tax policies shall, in the 188 performance of its duties, make available all books, records, and information requested, except 189 such books, records, and information as are by law declared confidential in nature, including 190 individually identifiable information regarding a specific taxpayer or taxpayer's mine property. 191 For purposes of this subsection, "mine property" shall mean all real property that is in use or 192 readily available as a reserve for strip, surface, or coal mining for minerals for purposes of 193 excavation for current or future use or sale to others that has been bonded and permitted under 194 chapter 444.

137.385. Any person aggrieved by the assessment of his property may appeal to the county board of equalization. An appeal shall be in writing and the forms to be used for this purpose shall be furnished by the county clerk. Such appeal shall be lodged with the county clerk as secretary of the board of equalization before the [third] second Monday in [June] July; provided, that the board may in its discretion extend the time for filing such appeals.

138.060. 1. The county board of equalization shall, in a summary way, determine all appeals from the valuation of property made by the assessor, and shall correct and adjust the assessment accordingly. There shall be no presumption that the assessor's valuation is correct. In any county with a charter form of government with a population greater than two hundred eighty thousand inhabitants but less than two hundred eighty-five thousand inhabitants, [and] in any county with a charter form of government with greater than one million inhabitants, [and] in any city not within a county, and in any other county for any property whose assessed valuation increased at least ten percent from the previous assessment unless the increase is due to new construction or improvement, the assessor shall have the burden to prove that 10 the assessor's valuation does not exceed the true market value of the subject property. In such 11 county or city, in the event a physical inspection of the subject property is required by subsection 12 10 of section 137.115, the assessor shall have the burden to establish the manner in which the physical inspection was performed and shall have the burden to prove that the physical inspection was performed in accordance with section 137.115. In such county or city, in the 14 15 event the assessor fails to provide sufficient evidence to establish that the physical inspection 16 was performed in accordance with section 137.115, the property owner shall prevail on the 17 appeal as a matter of law. At any hearing before the state tax commission or a court of competent jurisdiction of an appeal of assessment from a first class county, charter county, or 18 19 a city not within a county, the assessor shall not advocate nor present evidence advocating a 20 valuation higher than that value finally determined by the assessor or the value determined by 21 the board of equalization, whichever is higher, for that assessment period.

2. The county clerk shall keep an accurate record of the proceedings and orders of the board, and the assessor shall correct all erroneous assessments, and the clerk shall adjust the tax

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24 book according to the orders of such board and the orders of the state tax commission, except

- 25 that in adding or deducting such percent to each tract or parcel of real estate as required by such
- 26 board or state tax commission, he shall add or deduct in each case any fractional sum of less than
- 27 fifty cents, so that the value of any separate tract shall contain no fractions of a dollar.

## 620.3700. 1. For the purposes of this section, the following terms shall mean:

- (1) "Blighted area", an area which, by reason of the predominance of defective or inadequate street layout, insanitary or unsafe conditions, deterioration of site improvements, improper subdivision or obsolete platting, or the existence of conditions which endanger life or property by fire and other causes, or any combination of such factors, retards the provision of housing accommodations or constitutes an economic or social liability or a menace to the public health, safety, morals, or welfare in its present condition and use;
  - (2) "Department", the department of economic development;
- (3) "Eligible project", the improvement or expansion of the project facility of an existing Missouri business, or the relocation to Missouri if not an existing Missouri business, commenced no later than December 31, 2022, that results in the creation of ten or more new jobs and a commitment by a qualified company to make at least one hundred thousand dollars in new capital investment at the project facility within two years of approval of the eligible project;
- (4) "Existing Missouri business", a qualified company that, for the tax year preceding submission of a notice of intent to the department, had a physical location in Missouri and full-time employees who routinely performed job duties within Missouri;
- (5) "New capital investment", costs incurred by the qualified company at the project facility after acceptance by the qualified company of the proposal for benefits from the department, for real or personal property, and may include the value of finance or capital leases for real or personal property for the term of such lease at the project facility executed after acceptance by the qualified company of the proposal for benefits from the department or the approval of the notice of intent;
- (6) "New job", the number of full-time employees located at the project facility that exceeds the project facility base employment less any decrease in the number of full-time employees at related facilities below the related facility base employment. No job that was created prior to the date of the notice of intent shall be deemed a new job;
- (7) "Notice of intent", a form developed by the department and available online, completed by the qualified company, and submitted to the department stating the qualified company's intent to request benefits pursuant to this section;

(8) "Project facility", the building or buildings used by a qualified company at which new jobs and new capital investment are or will be located. A project facility may include separate buildings located within sixty miles of each other such that their purpose and operations are interrelated. Upon approval by the department, a subsequent project facility may be designated if the qualified company demonstrates a need to relocate to the subsequent project facility at any time during the project period;

- (9) "Project facility base employment", the greater of the number of full-time employees located at the project facility on the date of the notice of intent or, for the twelve-month period prior to the date of the notice of intent, the average number of full-time employees located at the project facility. In the event the project facility has not been in operation for a full twelve-month period, the average number of full-time employees for the number of months the project facility has been in operation prior to the date of the notice of intent;
- (10) "Project period", the ten-year period beginning on the date of the qualified company's acceptance of the department's proposal for benefits;
- (11) "Qualified company", a firm, partnership, joint venture, association, private or public corporation whether organized for profit or not, or headquarters of such entity registered to do business in Missouri that is the owner or operator of a project facility, and that is any of the following:
  - (a) Medical equipment and supplies manufacturing (NAICS 3391);
  - (b) Pharmaceutical and medicine manufacturing (NAICS 32541); or
- (c) Any other NAICS industry code determined by the department, in consultation with the department of health and senior services, to be vital to the healthcare system in the state;
- (12) "Related facility", a facility operated by the qualified company or a related company located in this state that is directly related to the operations of the project facility or in which operations substantially similar to the operations of the project facility are performed;
- (13) "Related facility base employment", the greater of the number of full-time employees located at all related facilities on the date of the notice of intent or, for the twelve-month period prior to the date of the notice of intent, the average number of full-time employees located at all related facilities of the qualified company or a related company located in this state;
- (14) "State tax liability", any liability incurred by a qualified company pursuant to the provisions of chapter 143 or chapter 148, exclusive of the provisions relating to the withholding of tax as provided for in sections 143.191 to 143.265 and related provisions;

(15) "Withholding tax", the state tax imposed by sections 143.191 to 143.265. For purposes of this section, the withholding tax shall be computed using a schedule as determined by the department based on average wages.

- 2. A qualified company may, for the duration of the project period for an eligible project, retain one hundred percent of the withholding tax from the new jobs that would otherwise be withheld and remitted by the qualified company under the provisions of sections 143.191 to 143.265. An employee of a qualified company shall receive full credit for the amount of tax withheld as provided in section 143.211.
- 3. In addition to the benefits available pursuant to subsection 2 of this section, all purchases of real and personal property related to the eligible project made during the project period shall be specifically exempted from the provisions of chapter 144, the local sales tax law as defined in section 32.085, and section 238.235, and from the computation of the tax levied, assessed, or payable pursuant to chapter 144, the local sales tax law as defined in section 32.085, and section 238.235.
- 4. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, in addition to the benefits available pursuant to subsections 2 and 3 of this section, for the duration of the project period, the state tax liability of the qualified company shall not exceed such qualified company's state tax liability for the tax year prior to the tax year in which the qualified company's project period for an eligible project begins. The department of revenue shall promulgate rules and regulations 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, 2020, shall be invalid and void.
- 5. In addition to the benefits available pursuant to subsections 2 to 4 of this section, improvements to real property, as such term is defined in section 137.010, made during the project period for an eligible project at a project facility determined by the local governing body to be located in a blighted area may, upon approval of an authorizing resolution by the governing authority having jurisdiction of the area in which the improvements are made, be exempt, in whole or in part, from assessment and payment of ad valorem taxes of one or more affected political subdivisions. Such authorizing resolution shall specify the percent of the exemption to be granted, the political subdivisions to which such exemption

is to apply, the duration of the exemption to be granted, provided the exemption shall not apply after the end of the project period, and any other terms, conditions or stipulations otherwise required. A copy of the resolution shall be provided to the department within thirty calendar days following adoption of the resolution by the governing authority.

- 6. A qualified company that intends to seek benefits pursuant to this section shall submit to the department a notice of intent. The department shall respond within thirty days to a notice of intent with a proposal of benefits or a written response refusing to provide such a proposal and stating the reasons for such refusal, provided that the department may withhold approval or provide a contingent approval until it is satisfied that proper documentation of eligibility has been provided. A qualified company that has been refused a proposal of benefits may resubmit a notice of intent for the eligible project. Failure to respond on behalf of the department shall result in the notice of intent being deemed approved.
- 7. In evaluating a qualified company's notice of intent pursuant to this section, the department shall consider the following factors:
  - (1) The significance of the qualified company's need for program benefits;
- (2) The amount of projected net fiscal benefit to the state of the project and the period in which the state would realize such net fiscal benefit;
- (3) The overall size and quality of the proposed project, including the number of new jobs, new capital investment, proposed wages, growth potential of the qualified company, the potential multiplier effect of the project, and similar factors;
  - (4) The financial stability and creditworthiness of the qualified company;
  - (5) The level of economic distress in the area;
- (6) An evaluation of the competitiveness of alternative locations for the project facility, as applicable; and
  - (7) Any other factor required by the department.
- 8. Upon approval of a notice of intent and issuance of a proposal of benefits, the department and the qualified company shall enter into a written agreement covering the applicable project period. The agreement shall specify, at a minimum:
- (1) The committed number of new jobs and new capital investment for each year during the project period;
  - (2) Clawback provisions, as may be required by the department;
  - (3) Financial guarantee provisions as may be required by the department; and
  - (4) Any other provisions the department may require.
- 9. A qualified company receiving benefits pursuant to this section shall provide an annual report to the department of the number of jobs, new capital investment, and such

other information as may be required by the department to document the basis for program benefits by no later than ninety days prior to the end of the qualified company's tax year immediately following the tax year for which the benefits provided pursuant to this section are attributed. If the department determines the qualifying company fails to satisfy the provisions of the notice of intent, the qualified company shall not receive any benefits for the balance of the project period. Failure to timely file the annual report required pursuant to this subsection shall result in the recapture of withholding taxes retained by the qualified company during such year. Qualified companies approved for benefits pursuant to this section shall provide to the department, upon request, any and all information and records reasonably required to monitor compliance with program requirements.

- 10. Any qualified company that is awarded benefits pursuant to this section that knowingly hires individuals who are not allowed to work legally in the United States shall immediately forfeit such benefits and shall repay the state and local taxing jurisdictions, as applicable, an amount equal to any state or local tax benefits awarded pursuant to this section.
- 11. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, no qualified company shall simultaneously receive benefits pursuant to any other program for the capital investment or new jobs created for which the qualified company is seeking benefits pursuant to this section.
- 12. The department shall adopt rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this section. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2020, shall be invalid and void.
  - 13. Under section 23.253 of the Missouri sunset act:
- (1) The provisions of the new program authorized under this section shall automatically sunset five years after the effective date of this section unless reauthorized by an act of the general assembly;
- (2) If such program is reauthorized, the program authorized under this section shall automatically sunset ten years after the effective date of the reauthorization of this section;

176	(3) This section shall terminate on September first of the calendar year immediately
177	following the calendar year in which the program authorized under this section is sunset;
178	and
179	(4) Nothing in this subsection shall prevent a qualified company from receiving
180	benefits awarded pursuant to this section during the project period.

[82.550. An assessor shall be appointed at the convenience of the mayor and shall hold office for the term for which the mayor was elected and until his successor is duly qualified.]

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Section B. The repeal and reenactment of section 137.115 and section 138.060 of section A of this act shall become effective only upon the passage and approval by the voters of a constitutional amendment submitted to them by the general assembly allowing for a statutory limitation on the amount by which the assessed value of residential real property may be increased.

Section C. The repeal of section 82.550 and the repeal and reenactment of section 53.010 of section A of this act shall become effective only upon the passage and approval by the voters of a constitutional amendment submitted to them by the general assembly allowing for all county

4 assessors to be elected.

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