

# JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE

Second Regular Session, 102nd General Assembly

SEVENTY-FIFTH DAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 2024

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Plocher in the Chair.

Prayer by Reverend Monsignor Robert A. Kurwicki, Chaplain.

*The Lord will give strength unto His people; the Lord will bless His people with peace. (Psalm 29:11)*

O Merciful God, from whom no secrets are hidden, help us in the opening moment of prayer to hear Your voice again and to draw near to You with sincere and humble hearts. With Your presence alive within us, may we face the responsibilities of this day with courage and faith and in all honesty of mind and heart. May no deceit dim our vision, no hatred mar our relationship with others, and no pretense affect our attitude towards ourselves.

Onto this House floor may there come a new and greater unity of spirit as mistrust sometimes seeks to destroy our freedom and belittle our reverence for personality. As we live through these days of destiny which call for wisdom and grace, make us worthy of our votes and give us courage and strength to be true Missourians!

And the House says, "Amen!"

The Pledge of Allegiance to the flag was recited.

The Speaker appointed the following to act as Honorary Pages for the Day, to serve without compensation: Joshua Mejia-Wright and Izzy Rost.

The Journal of the seventy-fourth day was approved as printed.

Speaker Pro Tem Henderson assumed the Chair.

Speaker Plocher resumed the Chair.

Representative Knight assumed the Chair.

## THIRD READING OF SENATE BILLS

**SS SB 748**, relating to reimbursement allowance taxes, was taken up by Representative Smith (163).

On motion of Representative Smith (163), the title of **SS SB 748** was agreed to.

On motion of Representative Smith (163), **SS SB 748** was truly agreed to and finally passed by the following vote:

AYES: 136

Adams	Amato	Anderson	Appelbaum	Aune
Banderman	Bangert	Baringer	Barnes	Black
Bland Manlove	Bonacker	Bosley	Bromley	Brown 149
Brown 16	Brown 27	Brown 87	Buchheit-Courtway	Burger
Burnett	Burton	Busick	Butz	Byrnes
Casteel	Christ	Clemens	Collins	Cook
Copeland	Crossley	Cupps	Diehl	Dinkins
Doll	Ealy	Evans	Falkner	Farnan
Fogle	Fountain Henderson	Francis	Gallick	Gray
Gregory	Griffith	Haden	Haffner	Haley
Hardwick	Hausman	Hein	Henderson	Hicks
Hinman	Houx	Hudson	Hurlbert	Ingle
Johnson 12	Johnson 23	Jones	Justus	Kalberloh
Kelley 127	Kelly 141	Knight	Lavender	Lewis 25
Lewis 6	Lonsdale	Mackey	Matthiesen	Mayhew
McGaugh	McGill	Morse	Mosley	Murphy
Myers	Nickson-Clark	Nurrenbern	O'Donnell	Oehlerking
Owen	Parker	Patterson	Perkins	Peters
Phifer	Plank	Pollitt	Pouche	Proudie
Quade	Reedy	Reuter	Richey	Riley
Roberts	Sander	Sassmann	Sauls	Schulte
Schwadron	Seitz	Sharp 37	Sharpe 4	Shields
Smith 155	Smith 163	Smith 46	Stacy	Steinhoff
Stephens	Stinnett	Strickler	Taylor 48	Taylor 84
Terry	Thomas	Thompson	Toalson Reisch	Van Schoiack
Veit	Voss	Waller	Walsh Moore	Weber
Wilson	Windham	Woods	Wright	Young
Mr. Speaker				

NOES: 016

Baker	Billington	Boggs	Chappell	Christensen
Christofanelli	Coleman	Davidson	Davis	Gragg
Keathley	Lovasco	McMullen	Schnelting	Titus
West				

PRESENT: 000

ABSENT WITH LEAVE: 010

Allen	Atchison	Deaton	Hovis	Mann
Marquart	Merideth	Riggs	Sparks	Unsicker

VACANCIES: 001

Representative Knight declared the bill passed.

### THIRD READING OF SENATE BILLS - INFORMAL

**HS HCS SB 1363**, relating to political subdivisions, was taken up by Representative Reedy.

On motion of Representative Reedy, the title of **HS HCS SB 1363** was agreed to.

Representative O'Donnell offered **House Amendment No. 1**.

*House Amendment No. 1*

AMEND House Substitute for House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1363, Page 35, Section 67.1471, Line 24, by inserting after said section and line the following:

- "67.2800. 1. Sections 67.2800 to 67.2840 shall be known and may be cited as the "Property Assessment Clean Energy Act".
2. As used in sections 67.2800 to 67.2840, the following words and terms shall mean:
- (1) "Assessment contract", a contract entered into between a clean energy development board and a property owner under which the property owner agrees to pay an annual assessment for a period of up to ~~twenty~~ **thirty** years not to exceed the weighted average useful life of the qualified improvements in exchange for financing of an energy efficiency improvement or a renewable energy improvement;
  - (2) "Authority", the state environmental improvement and energy resources authority established under section 260.010;
  - (3) "Bond", any bond, note, or similar instrument issued by or on behalf of a clean energy development board;
  - (4) "Clean energy conduit financing", the financing of energy efficiency improvements or renewable energy improvements for a single parcel of property or a unified development consisting of multiple adjoining parcels of property under section 67.2825;
  - (5) "Clean energy development board", a board formed by one or more municipalities under section 67.2810;
  - (6) "Director", the director of the division of finance within the department of commerce and insurance;
  - (7) "Division", the division of finance within the department of commerce and insurance;
  - (8) "Energy efficiency improvement", any acquisition, installation, or modification on or of publicly or privately owned property designed to reduce the energy consumption of such property, including but not limited to:
    - (a) Insulation in walls, roofs, attics, floors, foundations, and heating and cooling distribution systems;
    - (b) Storm windows and doors, multiglazed windows and doors, heat-absorbing or heat-reflective windows and doors, and other window and door improvements designed to reduce energy consumption;
    - (c) Automatic energy control systems;
    - (d) Heating, ventilating, or air conditioning distribution system modifications and replacements;
    - (e) Caulking and weatherstripping;
    - (f) Replacement or modification of lighting fixtures to increase energy efficiency of the lighting system without increasing the overall illumination of the building unless the increase in illumination is necessary to conform to applicable state or local building codes;
    - (g) Energy recovery systems; ~~and~~
    - (h) Daylighting systems; **and**
    - (i) **Water infrastructure projects;**
  - (9) "Municipality", any county, city, or incorporated town or village of this state;
  - (10) "Program administrator", an individual or entity selected by the clean energy development board to administer the PACE program, but this term does not include an employee of a county or municipal government assigned to a clean energy development board or a public employee employed by a clean energy development board who is paid from appropriated general tax revenues;
  - (11) "Project", any energy efficiency improvement or renewable energy improvement;
  - (12) "Property assessed clean energy local finance fund", a fund that may be established by the authority for the purpose of making loans to clean energy development boards to establish and maintain property assessed clean energy programs;
  - (13) "Property assessed clean energy program" or "PACE program", a program established by a clean energy development board to finance energy efficiency improvements or renewable energy improvements under section 67.2820;
  - (14) "Renewable energy improvement", any acquisition and installation of a fixture, product, system,

device, or combination thereof on publicly or privately owned property that produces energy from renewable resources, including, but not limited to photovoltaic systems, solar thermal systems, wind systems, biomass systems, or geothermal systems.

3. All projects undertaken under sections 67.2800 to 67.2840 are subject to the applicable municipality's ordinances and regulations, including but not limited to those ordinances and regulations concerning zoning, subdivision, building, fire safety, and historic or architectural review.

**4. Sections 67.2800 to 67.2840 shall not apply to any assessment contract, project, or PACE program entered into, undertaken, or established for any residential property.**

67.2810. 1. One or more municipalities may form clean energy development boards for the purpose of exercising the powers described in sections 67.2800 to 67.2840. Each clean energy development board shall consist of not less than three members, as set forth in the ordinance or order establishing the clean energy development board. Members shall serve terms as set forth in the ordinance or order establishing the clean energy development board and shall be appointed:

(1) If only one municipality is participating in the clean energy development board, by the chief elected officer of the municipality with the consent of the governing body of the municipality; or

(2) If more than one municipality is participating, in a manner agreed to by all participating municipalities.

2. A clean energy development board shall be a political subdivision of the state and shall have all powers necessary and convenient to carry out and effectuate the provisions of sections 67.2800 to 67.2840, including but not limited to the following:

(1) To adopt, amend, and repeal bylaws, which are not inconsistent with sections 67.2800 to 67.2840;

(2) To adopt an official seal;

(3) To sue and be sued;

(4) To make and enter into contracts and other instruments with public and private entities;

(5) To accept grants, guarantees, and donations of property, labor, services, and other things of value from any public or private source, **including the acquisition of loans or assessment contracts from other states or their municipalities and political subdivisions to serve a common purpose of providing financing support or credit enhancement for any project;**

(6) To employ or contract for such managerial, legal, technical, clerical, accounting, or other assistance it deems advisable;

(7) To levy and collect special assessments under an assessment contract with a property owner and to record such special assessments as a lien on the property;

(8) To borrow money from any public or private source and issue bonds and provide security for the repayment of the same;

(9) To finance a project under an assessment contract;

(10) To collect reasonable fees and charges in connection with making and servicing assessment contracts and in connection with any technical, consultative, or project assistance services offered;

(11) To invest any funds not required for immediate disbursement in obligations of the state of Missouri or of the United States or any agency or instrumentality thereof, or in bank certificates of deposit; provided, however, the limitations on investments provided in this subdivision shall not apply to proceeds acquired from the sale of bonds which are held by a corporate trustee; and

(12) To take whatever actions necessary to participate in and administer a clean energy conduit financing or a property assessed clean energy program.

3. No later than July first of each year, the clean energy development board shall file with each municipality that participated in the formation of the clean energy development board and with the director of the department of natural resources an annual report for the preceding calendar year that includes:

(1) A brief description of each project financed by the clean energy development board during the preceding calendar year, which shall include the physical address of the property, the name or names of the property owner, an itemized list of the costs of the project, and the name of any contractors used to complete the project;

(2) The amount of assessments due and the amount collected during the preceding calendar year;

(3) The amount of clean energy development board administrative costs incurred during the preceding calendar year;

(4) The estimated cumulative energy savings resulting from all energy efficiency improvements financed during the preceding calendar year; and

(5) The estimated cumulative energy produced by all renewable energy improvements financed during the preceding calendar year.

4. No lawsuit to set aside the formation of a clean energy development board or to otherwise question the

proceedings related thereto shall be brought after the expiration of sixty days from the effective date of the ordinance or order creating the clean energy development board. No lawsuit to set aside the approval of a project, an assessment contract, or a special assessment levied by a clean energy development board, or to otherwise question the proceedings related thereto shall be brought after the expiration of sixty days from the date that the assessment contract is executed.

67.2815. 1. A clean energy development board shall not enter into an assessment contract or levy or collect a special assessment for a project without making a finding that there are sufficient resources to complete the project and that the estimated economic benefit expected from the project during the financing period is equal to or greater than the cost of the project.

2. An assessment contract shall be executed by the clean energy development board and the benefitted property owner or property owners and shall provide:

(1) A description of the project, including the estimated cost of the project and details on how the project will either reduce energy consumption or create energy from renewable sources;

(2) A mechanism for:

(a) Verifying the final costs of the project upon its completion; and

(b) Ensuring that any amounts advanced or otherwise paid by the clean energy development board toward costs of the project will not exceed the final cost of the project;

(3) An acknowledgment by the property owner that the property owner has received or will receive a special benefit by financing a project through the clean energy development board that equals or exceeds the total assessments due under the assessment contract;

(4) An agreement by the property owner to pay annual special assessments for a period not to exceed ~~twenty~~ **thirty** years, as specified in the assessment contract;

(5) A statement that the obligations set forth in the assessment contract, including the obligation to pay annual special assessments, are a covenant that shall run with the land and be obligations upon future owners of such property; and

(6) An acknowledgment that no subdivision of property subject to the assessment contract shall be valid unless the assessment contract or an amendment thereof divides the total annual special assessment due between the newly subdivided parcels pro rata to the special benefit realized by each subdivided parcel.

3. The total special assessments levied against a property under an assessment contract shall not exceed the sum of the cost of the project, including any required energy audits and inspections, or portion thereof financed through the participation in a property assessed clean energy program or clean energy conduit financing, including the costs of any audits or inspections required by the clean energy development board, plus such administration fees, interest, and other financing costs reasonably required by the clean energy development board.

4. The clean energy development board shall provide a copy of each signed assessment contract to the local assessor and collector for the county, or city not within a county, and shall cause a copy of such assessment contract to be recorded in the real estate records of the recorder of deeds for the county, or city not within a county.

5. Special assessments agreed to under an assessment contract shall be a lien on the property against which it is assessed on behalf of the applicable clean energy development board from the date that each annual assessment under the assessment contract becomes due. Such special assessments shall be collected by the collector for the county, or city not within a county, in the same manner and with the same priority as ad valorem real property taxes~~[, subject to the provisions of subsection 8 of this section]~~. Once collected, the collector for the county, or city not within a county, shall pay over such special assessment revenues to the clean energy development board in the same manner in which revenues from ad valorem real property taxes are paid to other taxing districts. Such special assessments shall be collected as provided in this subsection from all subsequent property owners, including the state and all political subdivisions thereof, for the term of the assessment contract.

6. Any clean energy development board that contracts for outside administrative services to provide financing origination for a project shall offer the right of first refusal to enter into such a contract to a federally insured depository institution with a physical presence in Missouri upon the same terms and conditions as would otherwise be approved by the clean energy development board. Such right of first refusal shall not be applicable to the origination of any transaction that involves the issuance of bonds by the clean energy development board.

7. **Except as otherwise provided in section 67.2840**, sections 67.2816, 67.2817, 67.2818, and 67.2819 shall apply only to PACE programs for projects to improve residential properties of four or fewer units. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, any clean energy development board formed to improve commercial properties, properties owned by nonprofit or not-for-profit entities, governmental properties, or

nonresidential properties in excess of four residential units shall be exempt from the provisions of sections 67.2816, 67.2817, 67.2818, and 67.2819, nor shall such sections apply to the commercial PACE programs and commercial PACE assessment contracts of any clean energy development board engaged in both commercial and residential property programs. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, any clean energy development board that ceases to finance new projects to improve residential properties of four or fewer units before January 1, 2022, shall be exempt from the provisions of sections 67.2816, 67.2817, 67.2818, and 67.2819.

67.2817. 1. Notwithstanding any other contractual agreement to the contrary, each assessment contract shall be reviewed, approved, and executed by the clean energy development board and these duties shall not be delegated. Any attempted delegations of these duties shall be void.

2. An assessment contract shall not be approved, executed, submitted, or otherwise presented for recording unless a clean energy development board verifies that the following criteria are satisfied:

(1) The PACE assessments are assessed in equal annual installments;

(2) The PACE assessment may be paid in full at any time without prepayment penalty. The pay-off letter shall specify the amount of any fee or charge by a lender or loan service agent to obtain the total balance due. The release of the assessment shall be recorded within thirty days of the receipt of the amounts identified in the pay-off letter;

(3) The assessment contract shall disclose applicable penalties, interest penalties, or late fees under the contract and describe generally the interest and penalties imposed under chapter 140 relating to the collection of delinquent property taxes;

(4) The clean energy development board shall provide a separate statement to the owner of the residential property of the penalties or late fees authorized under the assessment contract and of the penalties and interest penalties under chapter 140 for the applicable tax collector as of the date of the assessment contract;

(5) The clean energy development board has confirmed that the property owner is current on property taxes for the project property;

(6) The property that shall be subject to the assessment contract has no recorded and outstanding involuntary liens in excess of one thousand dollars;

(7) The property owner shall not currently be a party to any bankruptcy proceeding where any existing lien holder of the property is named as a creditor;

(8) The term of the assessment contract shall not exceed the weighted average useful life of the qualified improvements to which the greatest portion of funds disbursed under the assessment contract is attributable, not to exceed ~~twenty~~ thirty years. The clean energy development board shall determine useful life for purposes of this subdivision based upon credible third-party standards or certification criteria that have been established by appropriate government agencies or nationally recognized standards and testing organizations;

(9) The property owner is current on all mortgage debt on the subject property and has no more than one late payment during the twelve months immediately preceding the application date on any mortgage debt; and

(10) The clean energy development board shall not enter into an assessment contract or levy or collect a special assessment for a project without making a finding that there are sufficient resources to complete the project and that the estimated economic benefit expected from the project during the financing period is equal to or greater than the cost of the project.

3. Any assessment contract for a project that, combined with any existing and outstanding indebtedness secured by the benefitted property, results in a loan-to-value ratio between eighty percent and ninety-seven percent of the true value in money, as determined by the assessor pursuant to chapter 137, plus ten percent of such amount, of the benefitted property prior to the project as determined by reference to the assessment records for tax purposes for the most recent completed assessment by the county, or city not within a county, shall include provision of an insurance policy providing coverage for any remaining cost of fulfilling the assessment contract, including any accumulated interest, in the event the property is foreclosed upon, if such product exists. Such insurance policy shall run with the land in the same manner as the other obligations set forth in the assessment contract.

4. The property owner executing the PACE assessment contract shall have a three-day right to cancel the qualifying improvements proposed for financing under the PACE assessment contract. The three-day right to cancel shall expire at midnight of the third business day after a property owner signs the assessment contract. The clean energy development board shall be required to provide a printed form that is presented to the property owner no later than the time of signing of the assessment contract detailing the property owner's right to cancel. An electronic form may be provided if the owner consents electronically to receiving an electronic form.

5. Prior to the execution of an assessment contract, the clean energy development board shall advise the property owner in writing that any delinquent assessment shall be a lien on the property subject to the assessment contract and that the obligations under the PACE assessment contract continue as an obligation against the improved

property if the property owner sells or refinances the property and that a purchaser or lender may require that before the owner may sell or refinance the property that the owner may be required to pay the assessment contract in full.

6. Prior to the execution of an assessment contract, the clean energy development board shall advise the property owner in writing that if the property owner pays his or her property taxes and special assessments via a lender or loan servicer's escrow program, the special assessment will cause the owner's monthly escrow requirements to increase and increase the owner's total monthly payment to the lender or the loan servicer. The clean energy development board shall further advise the property owner that if the special assessment results in an escrow shortage that the owner will be required to pay the shortage in a lump-sum payment or catch up the shortage over twelve months.

7. The clean energy development board, within three days of entering an assessment contract, shall provide any holder of a first mortgage loan a copy of the assessment contract and a statement that includes a brief description of the project, the cost of the project, the annual assessment that will be levied, and the number of annual assessments. Transmittal shall be by United States mail to the holder of the first mortgage loan of record.

8. The clean energy development board shall maintain a public website with current information about the PACE program as the board deems appropriate to inform consumers regarding the PACE program. The website shall list approved contractors for the PACE program. The website shall disclose the process for property owners or their successors to request information about the assessment contract, the status of the assessment contract, and for all questions including contract information to obtain a payoff amount for the release of an assessment contract.

9. The clean energy development board, its agents, contractor, or other third party shall not make any representation as to the income tax deductibility of an assessment.

67.2830. 1. A clean energy development board may issue bonds payable from special assessment revenues generated by assessment contracts and any other revenues pledged thereto. The bonds shall be authorized by resolution of the clean energy development board, shall bear such date or dates, and shall mature at such time or times as the resolution shall specify, provided that the term of any bonds issued for a clean energy conduit financing shall not exceed ~~twenty~~ **thirty** years. The bonds shall be in such denomination, bear interest at such rate, be in such form, be issued in such manner, be payable in such place or places, and be subject to redemption as such resolution may provide. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary under this section, issuance of the bonds shall conform to the requirements of subsection 1 of section 108.170.

2. Any bonds issued under this section shall not constitute an indebtedness of the state or any municipality. Neither the state nor any municipality shall be liable on such bonds, and the form of such bonds shall contain a statement to such effect.

67.2840. 1. Sections 67.2816, 67.2817, 67.2818, and 67.2819 shall be effective and apply **only** to the residential PACE programs of clean energy development boards and participating municipalities ~~after~~ **from** January 1, 2022, **to August 28, 2024. Beginning August 28, 2024, all residential properties shall be exempt from the provisions of sections 67.2816 to 67.2819 and no assessment contract, project, or PACE program shall be entered into, undertaken, or established for any residential property.**

2. Sections 67.2816, 67.2817, 67.2818, and 67.2819 shall be effective and apply **only** to residential PACE assessment contracts entered into after January 1, 2022, **but before August 28, 2024.**"; and

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

Speaker Plocher resumed the Chair.

On motion of Representative O'Donnell, **House Amendment No. 1** was adopted.

Representative Sparks offered **House Amendment No. 2.**

*House Amendment No. 2*

AMEND House Substitute for House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1363, Page 66, Section 473.742, Line 84, by inserting after said section and line the following:

**"550.320. 1. As used in this section, the following terms shall mean:**

- (1) "Department", the department of corrections of the state of Missouri;
  - (2) "Jail reimbursement", a daily per diem paid by the state for the reimbursement of time spent in custody.
2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, whenever any person is sentenced to a term of imprisonment in a correctional center, the department shall reimburse the county or city not within a county for the days the person spent in custody at a per diem cost, subject to appropriation, but not to exceed thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents per day per offender. The jail reimbursement shall be subject to review and approval of the department. The state shall pay the costs when:
- (1) A person is sentenced to a term of imprisonment as authorized by chapter 558;
  - (2) A person is sentenced pursuant to section 559.115;
  - (3) A person has his or her probation or parole revoked because the offender has, or allegedly has, violated any condition of the offender's probation or parole, and such probation or parole is a consequence of a violation of the law, or the offender is a fugitive from the state or otherwise held at the request of the department regardless of whether or not a warrant has been issued; or
  - (4) A person has a period of detention imposed pursuant to section 559.026.
3. When the final determination of any criminal prosecution shall be such as to render the state liable for costs under existing laws, it shall be the duty of the sheriff to certify to the clerk of the county or the chief executive officer of the city not within a county the total number of days any offender who was a party in such case remained in the jail. It shall then be the duty of the county clerk or the chief executive officer of the city not within the county to submit the total number of days spent in custody to the department. The county clerk or chief executive officer of the city not within the county may submit claims to the department, no later than two years from the date the claim became eligible for reimbursement.
4. The department shall determine if the expenses are eligible pursuant to the provisions of this chapter and remit any payment to the county or city not within a county when the expenses are determined to be eligible. The department shall establish, by rule, the process for submission of claims. 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, 2024, shall be invalid and void."; and

Further amend said bill, Page 70, Section 50.810, Line 39, by inserting after said section and line the following:

~~"[221.105. 1. The governing body of any county and of any city not within a county shall fix the amount to be expended for the cost of incarceration of prisoners confined in jails or medium security institutions. The per diem cost of incarceration of these prisoners chargeable by the law to the state shall be determined, subject to the review and approval of the department of corrections.~~

~~2. When the final determination of any criminal prosecution shall be such as to render the state liable for costs under existing laws, it shall be the duty of the sheriff to certify to the clerk of the circuit court or court of common pleas in which the case was determined the total number of days any prisoner who was a party in such case remained in the county jail. It shall be the duty of the county commission to supply the cost per diem for county prisons to the clerk of the circuit court on the first day of each year, and thereafter whenever the amount may be changed. It shall then be the duty of the clerk of the court in which the case was determined to include in the bill of cost against the state all fees which are properly chargeable to the state. In any city not within a county it shall be the duty of the superintendent of any facility boarding prisoners to certify to the chief executive officer of such city not within a county the total number of days any prisoner who was a party in such case remained in such facility. It shall be the duty of the superintendents of such facilities to supply the cost per diem to the chief executive officer on the first day of each year, and thereafter whenever the amount may be changed. It shall be the duty of the chief executive officer to bill the state all fees for boarding such prisoners which are properly chargeable to the state. The chief executive may by notification to the department of corrections delegate such responsibility to another duly sworn~~

~~official of such city not within a county. The clerk of the court of any city not within a county shall not include such fees in the bill of costs chargeable to the state. The department of corrections shall revise its criminal cost manual in accordance with this provision.~~

~~3. Except as provided under subsection 6 of section 217.718, the actual costs chargeable to the state, including those incurred for a prisoner who is incarcerated in the county jail because the prisoner's parole or probation has been revoked or because the prisoner has, or allegedly has, violated any condition of the prisoner's parole or probation, and such parole or probation is a consequence of a violation of a state statute, or the prisoner is a fugitive from the Missouri department of corrections or otherwise held at the request of the Missouri department of corrections regardless of whether or not a warrant has been issued shall be the actual cost of incarceration not to exceed:~~

~~(1) Until July 1, 1996, seventeen dollars per day per prisoner;~~

~~(2) On and after July 1, 1996, twenty dollars per day per prisoner;~~

~~(3) On and after July 1, 1997, up to thirty seven dollars and fifty cents per day per prisoner, subject to appropriations.~~

~~4. The presiding judge of a judicial circuit may propose expenses to be reimbursable by the state on behalf of one or more of the counties in that circuit. Proposed reimbursable expenses may include pretrial assessment and supervision strategies for defendants who are ultimately eligible for state incarceration. A county may not receive more than its share of the amount appropriated in the previous fiscal year, inclusive of expenses proposed by the presiding judge. Any county shall convey such proposal to the department, and any such proposal presented by a presiding judge shall include the documented agreement with the proposal by the county governing body, prosecuting attorney, at least one associate circuit judge, and the officer of the county responsible for custody or incarceration of prisoners of the county represented in the proposal. Any county that declines to convey a proposal to the department, pursuant to the provisions of this subsection, shall receive its per diem cost of incarceration for all prisoners chargeable to the state in accordance with the provisions of subsections 1, 2, and 3 of this section.]; and~~

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

On motion of Representative Sparks, **House Amendment No. 2** was adopted.

Representative Keathley offered **House Amendment No. 3**.

*House Amendment No. 3*

AMEND House Substitute for House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1363, Page 28, Section 67.1421, Line 4, by inserting after the word "district" the following:

**", provided that if the proposed funding mechanism for the proposed district includes a sales tax, such ordinance shall be adopted by at least a two-thirds majority vote"; and**

Further amend said bill and section, Page 31, Line 100, by inserting at the end of said line the following:

**"Any ordinance or petition approved under this subsection that establishes a district for which the proposed funding mechanism for the proposed district includes a sales tax shall be by at least a two-thirds majority vote."; and**

Further amend said bill, Page 35, Section 67.1471, Line 24, by inserting after said section and line the following:

**"67.1521. 1. A district may levy by resolution one or more special assessments against real property**

within its boundaries, upon receipt of and in accordance with a petition signed by:

(1) Owners of real property collectively owning more than fifty percent by assessed value of real property within the boundaries of the district; and

(2) More than fifty percent per capita of the owners of all real property within the boundaries of the district.

2. The special assessment petition shall be in substantially the following form:

The \_\_\_\_\_ (insert name of district) Community Improvement District ("District" ) shall be authorized to levy special assessments against real property benefitted within the district for the purpose of providing revenue for \_\_\_\_\_ (insert general description of specific service and/or projects) in the district, such special assessments to be levied against each tract, lot or parcel of real property listed below within the district which receives special benefit as a result of such service and/or projects, the cost of which shall be allocated among this property by \_\_\_\_\_ (insert method of allocation, e.g., per square foot of property, per square foot on each square foot of improvement, or by abutting foot of property abutting streets, roads, highways, parks or other improvements, or any other reasonable method) in an amount not to exceed \_\_\_\_\_ dollars per (insert unit of measure). Such authorization to levy the special assessment shall expire on \_\_\_\_\_ (insert date). The tracts of land located in the district which will receive special benefit from this service and/or projects are: \_\_\_\_\_ (list of properties by common addresses and legal descriptions).

3. The method for allocating such special assessments set forth in the petition may be any reasonable method which results in imposing assessments upon real property benefitted in relation to the benefit conferred upon each respective tract, lot or parcel of real property and the cost to provide such benefit.

4. By resolution of the board, the district may levy a special assessment rate lower than the rate ceiling set forth in the petition authorizing the special assessment and may increase such lowered special assessment rate to a level not exceeding the special assessment rate ceiling set forth in the petition without further approval of the real property owners; provided that a district imposing a special assessment pursuant to this section may not repeal or amend such special assessment or lower the rate of such special assessment if such repeal, amendment or lower rate will impair the district's ability to pay any liabilities that it has incurred, money that it has borrowed or obligations that it has issued.

5. Each special assessment which is due and owing shall constitute a perpetual lien against each tract, lot or parcel of property from which it is derived. Such lien may be foreclosed in the same manner as any other special assessment lien as provided in section 88.861. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection and section 67.1541 to the contrary, the county collector may, upon certification by the district for collection, add each special assessment to the annual real estate tax bill for the property and collect the assessment in the same manner the collector uses for real estate taxes. Any special assessment remaining unpaid on the first day of January annually is delinquent and enforcement of collection of the delinquent bill by the county collector shall be governed by the laws concerning delinquent and back taxes. The lien may be foreclosed in the same manner as a tax upon real property by land tax sale under chapter 140 or, if applicable to that county, chapter 141.

6. A separate fund or account shall be created by the district for each special assessment levied and each fund or account shall be identifiable by a suitable title. The proceeds of such assessments shall be credited to such fund or account. Such fund or account shall be used solely to pay the costs incurred in undertaking the specified service or project.

7. Upon completion of the specified service or project or both, the balance remaining in the fund or account established for such specified service or project or both shall be returned or credited against the amount of the original assessment of each parcel of property pro rata based on the method of assessment of such special assessment.

8. Any funds in a fund or account created pursuant to this section which are not needed for current expenditures may be invested by the board in accordance with applicable laws relating to the investment of funds of the city in which the district is located.

9. The authority of the district to levy special assessments shall be independent of the limitations and authorities of the municipality in which it is located; specifically, the provisions of section 88.812 shall not apply to any district.

**10. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section to the contrary, all property owned by an entity that is exempt from taxation under 26 U.S.C. Section 501(c), as amended, shall be exempt from any property tax or special assessment levied by a district.**

67.2677. 1. For purposes of sections 67.2675 to 67.2714, the following terms mean:

(1) "Cable operator", as defined in 47 U.S.C. Section 522(5);

(2) "Cable system", as defined in 47 U.S.C. Section 522(7);

(3) "Franchise", an initial authorization, or renewal of an authorization, issued by a franchising entity, regardless of whether the authorization is designated as a franchise, permit, license, resolution, contract, certificate, agreement, or otherwise, that authorizes the provision of video service and any affiliated or subsidiary agreements related to such authorization;

(4) "Franchise area", the total geographic area authorized to be served by an incumbent cable operator in a political subdivision as of August 28, 2007, or, in the case of an incumbent local exchange carrier, as such term is defined in 47 U.S.C. Section 251(h), or affiliate thereof, the area within such political subdivision in which such carrier provides telephone exchange service;

(5) "Franchise entity", a political subdivision that was entitled to require franchises and impose fees on cable operators on the day before the effective date of sections 67.2675 to 67.2714, provided that only one political subdivision may be a franchise entity with regard to a geographic area;

(6) (a) "Gross revenues", limited to amounts billed to video service subscribers for the following:

a. Recurring charges for video service; and  
b. Event-based charges for video service, including but not limited to pay-per-view and video-on-demand charges;

(b) "Gross revenues" do not include:

a. Discounts, refunds, and other price adjustments that reduce the amount of compensation received by an entity holding a video service authorization;

b. Uncollectibles;

c. Late payment fees;

d. Amounts billed to video service subscribers to recover taxes, fees, or surcharges imposed on video service subscribers or video service providers in connection with the provision of video services, including the video service provider fee authorized by this section;

e. Fees or other contributions for PEG or I-Net support;

f. Charges for services other than video service that are aggregated or bundled with amounts billed to video service subscribers, if the entity holding a video service authorization reasonably can identify such charges on books and records kept in the regular course of business or by other reasonable means;

g. Rental of set top boxes, modems, or other equipment used to provide or facilitate the provision of video service;

h. Service charges related to the provision of video service including, but not limited to, activation, installation, repair, and maintenance charges;

i. Administrative charges related to the provision of video service including, but not limited to, service order and service termination charges; or

j. A pro rata portion of all revenue derived from advertising, less refunds, rebates, or discounts;

(c) Except with respect to the exclusion of the video service provider fee, gross revenues shall be computed in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

(7) "Household", an apartment, a house, a mobile home, or any other structure or part of a structure intended for residential occupancy as separate living quarters;

(8) "Incumbent cable operator", the cable service provider serving cable subscribers in a particular franchise area on September 1, 2007;

(9) "Low-income household", a household with an average annual household income of less than thirty-five thousand dollars;

(10) "Person", an individual, partnership, association, organization, corporation, trust, or government entity;

(11) "Political subdivision", a city, town, village, county;

(12) "Public right-of-way", the area of real property in which a political subdivision has a dedicated or acquired right-of-way interest in the real property, including the area on, below, or above the present and future streets, alleys, avenues, roads, highways, parkways, or boulevards dedicated or acquired as right-of-way and utility easements dedicated for compatible uses. The term does not include the airwaves above a right-of-way with regard to wireless telecommunications or other nonwire telecommunications or broadcast service;

(13) "Video programming", programming provided by, or generally considered comparable to programming provided by, a television broadcast station, as set forth in 47 U.S.C. Section 522(20);

(14) "Video service", the provision, **by a video service provider**, of video programming provided through wireline facilities located at least in part in the public right-of-way without regard to delivery technology, including

internet protocol technology whether provided as part of a tier, on demand, or a per-channel basis. This definition includes cable service as defined by 47 U.S.C. Section 522(6), but does not include any video programming provided by a commercial mobile service provider defined in 47 U.S.C. Section 332(d), or any video programming ~~provided solely as part of and~~ accessed via a service that enables users to access content, information, electronic mail, or other services offered over the ~~public~~ internet, **including streaming content**;

(15) "Video service authorization", the right of a video service provider or an incumbent cable operator that secures permission from the public service commission pursuant to sections 67.2675 to 67.2714, to offer video service to subscribers in a political subdivision;

(16) "Video service network", wireline facilities, or any component thereof, located at least in part in the public right-of-way that deliver video service, without regard to delivery technology, including internet protocol technology or any successor technology. The term video service network shall include cable systems;

(17) "Video service provider", any person that distributes video service through a video service network pursuant to a video service authorization;

(18) "Video service provider fee", the fee imposed under section 67.2689.

2. ~~[The repeal and reenactment of]~~ This section shall ~~[become]~~ **remain** effective **after** August 28, 2023."; and

Further amend said bill, Page 49, Section 105.145, Line 88, by inserting after said section and line the following:

**"137.067. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, any ballot measure seeking approval to add, change, or modify a tax on real property shall express the effect of the proposed change within the ballot language in terms of the change in real dollars owed per one hundred thousand dollars of a property's market valuation.**

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

2. Whenever changes in assessed valuation are entered in the assessor's books for any personal property, in the aggregate, or for any subclass 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, the county clerk in all counties and the assessor of St.

Louis City shall notify each political subdivision wholly or partially within the county or St. Louis City of the change in valuation of each subclass of real property, individually, and personal property, in the aggregate, exclusive of new construction and improvements. All political subdivisions shall immediately revise the applicable rates of levy for each purpose for each subclass of real property, individually, and personal property, in the aggregate, for which taxes are levied to the extent necessary to produce from all taxable property, exclusive of new construction and improvements, substantially the same amount of tax revenue as was produced in the previous year for each subclass of real property, individually, and personal property, in the aggregate, except that the rate shall not exceed the greater of the most recent voter-approved rate or the most recent voter-approved rate as adjusted under subdivision (2) of subsection 5 of this section. Any political subdivision that has received approval from voters for a tax increase after August 27, 2008, may levy a rate to collect substantially the same amount of tax revenue as the amount of revenue that would have been derived by applying the voter-approved increased tax rate ceiling to the total assessed valuation of the political subdivision as most recently certified by the city or county clerk on or before the date of the election in which such increase is approved, increased by the percentage increase in the consumer price index, as provided by law, except that the rate shall not exceed the greater of the most recent voter-approved rate or the most recent voter-approved rate as adjusted under subdivision (2) of subsection 5 of this section. Such tax revenue shall not include any receipts from ad valorem levies on any real property which was assessed by the assessor of a county or city in such previous year but is assessed by the assessor of a county or city in the current year in a different subclass of real property. Where the taxing authority is a school district for the purposes of revising the applicable rates of levy for each subclass of real property, the tax revenues from state-assessed railroad and utility property shall be apportioned and attributed to each subclass of real property based on the percentage of the total assessed valuation of the county that each subclass of real property represents in the current taxable year. As provided in Section 22 of Article X of the constitution, a political subdivision may also revise each levy to allow for inflationary assessment growth occurring within the political subdivision. The inflationary growth factor for any such subclass of real property or personal property shall be limited to the actual assessment growth in such subclass or class, exclusive of new construction and improvements, and exclusive of the assessed value on any real property which was assessed by the assessor of a county or city in the current year in a different subclass of real property, but not to exceed the consumer price index or five percent, whichever is lower. Should the tax revenue of a political subdivision from the various tax rates determined in this subsection be different than the tax revenue that would have been determined from a single tax rate as calculated pursuant to the method of calculation in this subsection prior to January 1, 2003, then the political subdivision shall revise the tax rates of those subclasses of real property, individually, and/or personal property, in the aggregate, in which there is a tax rate reduction, pursuant to the provisions of this subsection. Such revision shall yield an amount equal to such difference and shall be apportioned among such subclasses of real property, individually, and/or personal property, in the aggregate, based on the relative assessed valuation of the class or subclasses of property experiencing a tax rate reduction. Such revision in the tax rates of each class or subclass shall be made by computing the percentage of current year adjusted assessed valuation of each class or subclass with a tax rate reduction to the total current year adjusted assessed valuation of the class or subclasses with a tax rate reduction, multiplying the resulting percentages by the revenue difference between the single rate calculation and the calculations pursuant to this subsection and dividing by the respective adjusted current year assessed valuation of each class or subclass to determine the adjustment to the rate to be levied upon each class or subclass of property. The adjustment computed herein shall be multiplied by one hundred, rounded to four decimals in the manner provided in this subsection, and added to the initial rate computed for each class or subclass of property. For school districts that levy separate tax rates on each subclass of real property and personal property in the aggregate, if voters approved a ballot before January 1, 2011, that presented separate stated tax rates to be applied to the different subclasses of real property and personal property in the aggregate, or increases the separate rates that may be levied on the different subclasses of real property and personal property in the aggregate by different amounts, the tax rate that shall be used for the single tax rate calculation shall be a blended rate, calculated in the manner provided under subdivision (1) of subsection 6 of this section. Notwithstanding any provision of this subsection to the contrary, no revision to the rate of levy for personal property shall cause such levy to increase over the levy for personal property from the prior year.

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

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

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

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

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

4. (1) In order to implement the provisions of this section and Section 22 of Article X of the Constitution of Missouri, the term improvements shall apply to both real and personal property. In order to determine the value of new construction and improvements, each county assessor shall maintain a record of real property valuations in such a manner as to identify each year the increase in valuation for each political subdivision in the county as a result of new construction and improvements. The value of new construction and improvements shall include the additional assessed value of all improvements or additions to real property which were begun after and were not part of the prior year's assessment, except that the additional assessed value of all improvements or additions to real property which had been totally or partially exempt from ad valorem taxes pursuant to sections 99.800 to 99.865, sections 135.200 to 135.255, and section 353.110 shall be included in the value of new construction and improvements when the property becomes totally or partially subject to assessment and payment of all ad valorem taxes. The aggregate increase in valuation of personal property for the current year over that of the previous year is the equivalent of the new construction and improvements factor for personal property. Notwithstanding any opt-out implemented pursuant to subsection 14 of section 137.115, the assessor shall certify the amount of new construction and improvements and the amount of assessed value on any real property which was assessed by the assessor of a county or city in such previous year but is assessed by the assessor of a county or city in the current year in a different subclass of real property separately for each of the three subclasses of real property for each political subdivision to the county clerk in order that political subdivisions shall have this information for the purpose of calculating tax rates pursuant to this section and Section 22, Article X, Constitution of Missouri. In addition, the state tax commission shall certify each year to each county clerk the increase in the general price level as measured by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers for the United States, or its successor publications, as defined and officially reported by the United States Department of Labor, or its successor agency. The state tax commission shall certify the increase in such index on the latest twelve-month basis available on February first of each year over the immediately preceding prior twelve-month period in order that political subdivisions shall have this information available in setting their tax rates according to law and Section 22 of Article X of the Constitution of Missouri. For purposes of implementing the provisions of this section and Section 22 of Article X of the Missouri Constitution, the term "property" means all taxable property, including state-assessed property.

(2) Each political subdivision required to revise rates of levy pursuant to this section or Section 22 of Article X of the Constitution of Missouri shall calculate each tax rate it is authorized to levy and, in establishing each tax rate, shall consider each provision for tax rate revision provided in this section and Section 22 of Article X of the Constitution of Missouri, separately and without regard to annual tax rate reductions provided in section 67.505 and section 164.013. Each political subdivision shall set each tax rate it is authorized to levy using the calculation that produces the lowest tax rate ceiling. It is further the intent of the general assembly, pursuant to the authority of Section 10(c) of Article X of the Constitution of Missouri, that the provisions of such section be applicable to tax rate revisions mandated pursuant to Section 22 of Article X of the Constitution of Missouri as to reestablishing tax rates as revised in subsequent years, enforcement provisions, and other provisions not in conflict with Section 22 of Article X of the Constitution of Missouri. Annual tax rate reductions provided in section 67.505

and section 164.013 shall be applied to the tax rate as established pursuant to this section and Section 22 of Article X of the Constitution of Missouri, unless otherwise provided by law.

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

(2) When voters approve an increase in the tax rate, the amount of the increase shall be added to the tax rate ceiling as calculated pursuant to this section to the extent the total rate does not exceed any maximum rate prescribed by law. If a ballot question presents a stated tax rate for approval rather than describing the amount of increase in the question, the stated tax rate approved shall be adjusted as provided in this section and, so adjusted, shall be the current tax rate ceiling. The increased tax rate ceiling as approved shall be adjusted such that when applied to the current total assessed valuation of the political subdivision, excluding new construction and improvements since the date of the election approving such increase, the revenue derived from the adjusted tax rate ceiling is equal to the sum of: the amount of revenue which would have been derived by applying the voter-approved increased tax rate ceiling to total assessed valuation of the political subdivision, as most recently certified by the city or county clerk on or before the date of the election in which such increase is approved, increased by the percentage increase in the consumer price index, as provided by law. Such adjusted tax rate ceiling may be applied to the total assessed valuation of the political subdivision at the setting of the next tax rate. If a ballot question presents a phased-in tax rate increase, upon voter approval, each tax rate increase shall be adjusted in the manner prescribed in this section to yield the sum of: the amount of revenue that would be derived by applying such voter-approved increased rate to the total assessed valuation, as most recently certified by the city or county clerk on or before the date of the election in which such increase was approved, increased by the percentage increase in the consumer price index, as provided by law, from the date of the election to the time of such increase and, so adjusted, shall be the current tax rate ceiling.

**(3) The provisions of subdivision (2) of this subsection notwithstanding, if prior to the expiration of a temporary levy increase, voters approve a subsequent levy increase, the new tax rate ceiling shall remain in effect only until such time as the temporary levy expires under the terms originally approved by a vote of the people, at which time the tax rate ceiling shall be decreased by the amount of the temporary levy increase. If, prior to the expiration of a temporary levy increase, voters of a political subdivision are asked to approve an additional, permanent increase to the political subdivision's tax rate ceiling, voters shall be submitted ballot language that clearly indicates that if the permanent levy increase is approved, the temporary levy shall be made permanent.**

(4) The governing body of any political subdivision may levy a tax rate lower than its tax rate ceiling and may, in a nonreassessment year, increase that lowered tax rate to a level not exceeding the tax rate ceiling without voter approval in the manner provided under subdivision ~~[(4)]~~ (5) of this subsection. Nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting a political subdivision from voluntarily levying a tax rate lower than that which is required under the provisions of this section or from seeking voter approval of a reduction to such political subdivision's tax rate ceiling.

~~[(4)]~~ (5) In a year of general reassessment, a governing body whose tax rate is lower than its tax rate ceiling shall revise its tax rate pursuant to the provisions of subsection 4 of this section as if its tax rate was at the tax rate ceiling. In a year following general reassessment, if such governing body intends to increase its tax rate, the governing body shall conduct a public hearing, and in a public meeting it shall adopt an ordinance, resolution, or policy statement justifying its action prior to setting and certifying its tax rate. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to any political subdivision which levies a tax rate lower than its tax rate ceiling solely due to a reduction required by law resulting from sales tax collections. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to any political subdivision which has received voter approval for an increase to its tax rate ceiling subsequent to setting its most recent tax rate.

**(6) (a) As used in this subdivision, the following terms mean:**

**a. "Current tax rate ceiling", the tax rate ceiling in effect before the voters approve a higher tax rate;**

**b. "Increased tax rate ceiling", the new tax rate ceiling in effect after the voters approve a higher tax rate.**

**(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, when the required majority of voters in a political subdivision passes an increase in the political subdivision's tax rate, the political subdivision**

**shall use the current tax rate ceiling and the increase approved by the voters in establishing the rates of levy for the tax year immediately following the election.**

**(c) If the assessed valuation of real property in such political subdivision is reduced in such tax year immediately following the election, such political subdivision may raise its rates of levy so that the revenue received from its local real property tax rates equals the amount the political subdivision would have received from the increased rates of levy had there been no reduction in the assessed valuation of real property in the political subdivision.**

**(d) Using the increased tax rate ceiling shall be revenue neutral as required in Article X, Section 22 of the Constitution of Missouri.**

6. (1) For the purposes of calculating state aid for public schools pursuant to section 163.031, each taxing authority which is a school district shall determine its proposed tax rate as a blended rate of the classes or subclasses of property. Such blended rate shall be calculated by first determining the total tax revenue of the property within the jurisdiction of the taxing authority, which amount shall be equal to the sum of the products of multiplying the assessed valuation of each class and subclass of property by the corresponding tax rate for such class or subclass, then dividing the total tax revenue by the total assessed valuation of the same jurisdiction, and then multiplying the resulting quotient by a factor of one hundred. Where the taxing authority is a school district, such blended rate shall also be used by such school district for calculating revenue from state-assessed railroad and utility property as defined in chapter 151 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 findings shall include a recalculated tax rate, and the state auditor may request a taxing authority to submit documentation supporting such taxing authority's proposed tax rate. The county clerk shall immediately forward a copy of the auditor's findings to the taxing authority and shall file a copy of the findings with the information received from the taxing authority. The taxing authority shall have fifteen days from the date of receipt from the county clerk of the state auditor's findings and any request for supporting documentation to accept or reject in writing the rate change certified by the state auditor and to submit all requested information to the state auditor. A copy of the taxing authority's acceptance or rejection and any information submitted to the state auditor shall also be mailed to the county clerk. If a taxing authority rejects a rate change certified by the state auditor and the state auditor does not receive supporting information which justifies the taxing authority's original or any subsequent proposed tax rate, then the state auditor shall refer the perceived violations of such taxing authority to the attorney general's office and the attorney general is authorized to obtain injunctive relief to prevent the taxing authority from levying a violative tax rate.

(3) In the event that the taxing authority incorrectly completes the forms created and promulgated under subdivision (2) of this subsection, or makes a clerical error, the taxing authority may submit amended forms with an explanation for the needed changes. If such amended forms are filed under regulations prescribed by the state auditor, the state auditor shall take into consideration such amended forms for the purposes of this subsection.

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

8. Whenever a taxpayer has cause to believe that a taxing authority has not complied with the provisions of this section, the taxpayer may make a formal complaint with the prosecuting attorney of the county. Where the prosecuting attorney fails to bring an action within ten days of the filing of the complaint, the taxpayer may bring a civil action pursuant to this section and institute an action as representative of a class of all taxpayers within a taxing authority if the class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable, if there are questions of law or fact common to the class, if the claims or defenses of the representative parties are typical of the claims or defenses of the class, and if the representative parties will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class. In any class action maintained pursuant to this section, the court may direct to the members of the class a notice to be published at least once each week for four consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county where the civil action is commenced and in other counties within the jurisdiction of a taxing authority. The notice shall advise each member that the court will exclude him or her from the class if he or she so requests by a specified date, that the judgment, whether favorable or not, will include all members who do not request exclusion, and that any member who does not request exclusion may, if he or she desires, enter an appearance. In any class action brought pursuant to this section, the court, in addition to the relief requested, shall assess against the taxing authority found to be in violation of this section the reasonable costs of bringing the action, including reasonable attorney's fees, provided no attorney's fees shall be awarded any attorney or association of attorneys who receive public funds from any source for their services. Any action brought pursuant to this section shall be set for hearing as soon as practicable after the cause is at issue.

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

10. 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, 2004, shall be invalid and void."; and

Further amend said bill, Page 58, Section 238.222, Line 39, by inserting after said section and line the following:

"238.225. 1. Before construction or funding of any project the district shall submit the proposed project to the commission for its prior approval, **and approval of such project shall be by at least a two-thirds majority vote if the funding mechanism of the project includes a sales tax.** If the commission by minute finds that the project will improve or is a necessary or desirable extension of the state highways and transportation system, the commission may preliminarily approve the project subject to the district providing plans and specifications for the proposed project and making any revisions in the plans and specifications required by the commission and the district and commission entering into a mutually satisfactory agreement regarding development and future maintenance of the project. After such preliminary approval, the district may impose and collect such taxes and assessments as may be included in the commission's preliminary approval. After the commission approves the final construction plans and specifications, the district shall obtain prior commission approval of any modification of such plans or specifications.

2. If the proposed project is not intended to be merged into the state highways and transportation system under the commission's jurisdiction, the district shall also submit the proposed project and proposed plans and specifications to the local transportation authority that will become the owner of the project for its prior approval **which shall be by at least a two-thirds majority vote if the funding mechanism of the project includes a sales tax.**

3. In those instances where a local transportation authority is required to approve a project and the commission determines that it has no direct interest in that project, the commission may decline to consider the project. Approval of the project shall then vest exclusively with the local transportation authority subject to the district making any revisions in the plans and specifications required by the local transportation authority and the district and the local transportation authority entering into a mutually satisfactory agreement regarding development and future maintenance of the project. After the local transportation authority approves the final construction plans and specifications, **by a two-thirds vote if the proposed project is to be funded by a sales tax**, the district shall obtain prior approval of the local transportation authority before modifying such plans or specifications.

4. Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, this section shall not apply to any district whose project is a public mass transportation system.

**5. Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, nothing in this section shall affect a vote of the people pursuant to the provisions of section 238.230.**

238.230. 1. If approved by:

(1) A majority of the qualified voters voting on the question in the district; or

(2) The owners of record of all of the real property located within the district who shall indicate their approval by signing a special assessment petition;

the district may make one or more special assessments for those project improvements which specially benefit the properties within the district. Improvements which may confer special benefits within a district include but are not limited to improvements which are intended primarily to serve traffic originating or ending within the district, to reduce local traffic congestion or circuitry of travel, or to improve the safety of motorists or pedestrians within the district.

2. The ballot question shall be substantially in the following form:

Shall the \_\_\_\_\_ Transportation Development District be authorized to levy special assessments against property benefitted within the district for the purpose of providing revenue for the development of a project (or projects) in the district (insert general description of the project or projects, if necessary), said special assessments to be levied ratably against each tract, lot or parcel of property within the district which is benefitted by such project in proportion to the (insert method of allocating special assessments), in an amount not to exceed \$ \_\_\_\_\_ per annum per (insert unit of measurement)?

3. The special assessment petition shall be substantially in the following form:

The \_\_\_\_\_ Transportation Development District shall be authorized to levy special assessments against property benefitted within the district for the purpose of providing revenue for the development of a project (or projects) in the district (insert general description of the project or projects, if necessary), said special assessments to be levied pro rata against each tract, lot or parcel or property within the district which is benefitted by such project in proportion to the (insert method of allocating special assessments), in an amount not to exceed \$ \_\_\_\_\_ per annum per (insert unit of measurement).

4. If a proposal for making a special assessment fails, the district board of directors may, with the prior approval of the commission or the local transportation authority which will assume ownership of the completed project, delete from the project any portion which was to be funded by special assessment and which is not otherwise required for project integrity.

5. A district may establish different classes or subclasses of real property within the district for purposes of levying differing rates of special assessments. The levy rate for special assessments may vary for each class or subclass of real property based on the level of benefit derived by each class or subclass from projects funded by the district.

**6. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section to the contrary, all property owned by an entity that is exempt from taxation under 26 U.S.C. Section 501(c), as amended, shall be exempt from any special assessment levied by a district under this section.**

238.232. 1. If approved by at least four-sevenths of the qualified voters voting on the question in the district, the district may impose a property tax in an amount not to exceed the annual rate of ten cents on the hundred dollars assessed valuation. The district board may levy a property tax rate lower than its approved tax rate ceiling

and may increase that lowered tax rate to a level not exceeding the tax rate ceiling without voter approval. The property tax shall be uniform throughout the district.

2. The ballot of submission shall be substantially in the following form:

Shall the \_\_\_\_\_ Transportation Development District impose a property tax upon all real and tangible personal property within the district at a rate of not more than \_\_\_\_\_ (insert amount) cents per hundred dollars assessed valuation for the purpose of providing revenue for the development of a project (or projects) in the district (insert general description of the project or projects, if necessary)?

YES  NO

If you are in favor of the question, place an "X" in the box opposite "YES". If you are opposed to the question, place an "X" in the box opposite "NO".

3. The county collector of each county in which the district is partially or entirely located shall collect the property taxes and special benefit assessments made upon all real property and tangible personal property within that county and the district, in the same manner as other property taxes are collected.

4. Every county collector having collected or received district property taxes shall, on or before the fifteenth day of each month and after deducting his commissions, remit to the treasurer of that district the amount collected or received by him prior to the first day of the month. Upon receipt of such money, the district treasurer shall execute a receipt therefor, which he shall forward or deliver to the collector. The district treasurer shall deposit such sums into the district treasury, credited to the appropriate project or purpose. The collector and district treasurer shall make final settlement of the district account and commissions owing, not less than once each year, if necessary.

**5. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section to the contrary, all property owned by an entity that is exempt from taxation under 26 U.S.C. Section 501(c), as amended, shall be exempt from any property tax levied by a district under this section.";** and

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

Representative Baker offered **House Amendment No. 1 to House Amendment No. 3.**

*House Amendment No. 1  
to  
House Amendment No. 3*

AMEND House Amendment No. 3 to House Substitute for House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1363, Page 13, Line 39, by inserting after said line the following:

"Further amend said bill, Page 53, Section 140.190, Line 36, by inserting after said section and line the following:

"143.121. 1. The Missouri adjusted gross income of a resident individual shall be the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income subject to the modifications in this section.

2. There shall be added to the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income:

(1) The amount of any federal income tax refund received for a prior year which resulted in a Missouri income tax benefit. The amount added pursuant to this subdivision shall not include any amount of a federal income tax refund attributable to a tax credit reducing a taxpayer's federal tax liability pursuant to Public Law 116-136 or 116-260, enacted by the 116th United States Congress, for the tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2020, and ending on or before December 31, 2020, and deducted from Missouri adjusted gross income pursuant to section 143.171. The amount added under this subdivision shall also not include any amount of a federal income tax refund attributable to a tax credit reducing a taxpayer's federal tax liability under any other federal law that provides direct economic impact payments to taxpayers to mitigate financial challenges related to the COVID-19 pandemic, and deducted from Missouri adjusted gross income under section 143.171;

(2) Interest on certain governmental obligations excluded from federal gross income by 26 U.S.C. Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended. The previous sentence shall not apply to interest on obligations of the state of Missouri or any of its political subdivisions or authorities and shall not apply to the interest described in

subdivision (1) of subsection 3 of this section. The amount added pursuant to this subdivision shall be reduced by the amounts applicable to such interest that would have been deductible in computing the taxable income of the taxpayer except only for the application of 26 U.S.C. Section 265 of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended. The reduction shall only be made if it is at least five hundred dollars;

(3) The amount of any deduction that is included in the computation of federal taxable income pursuant to 26 U.S.C. Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code as amended by the Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002 to the extent the amount deducted relates to property purchased on or after July 1, 2002, but before July 1, 2003, and to the extent the amount deducted exceeds the amount that would have been deductible pursuant to 26 U.S.C. Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as in effect on January 1, 2002;

(4) The amount of any deduction that is included in the computation of federal taxable income for net operating loss allowed by 26 U.S.C. Section 172 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, other than the deduction allowed by 26 U.S.C. Section 172(b)(1)(G) and 26 U.S.C. Section 172(i) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, for a net operating loss the taxpayer claims in the tax year in which the net operating loss occurred or carries forward for a period of more than twenty years and carries backward for more than two years. Any amount of net operating loss taken against federal taxable income but disallowed for Missouri income tax purposes pursuant to this subdivision after June 18, 2002, may be carried forward and taken against any income on the Missouri income tax return for a period of not more than twenty years from the year of the initial loss; and

(5) For nonresident individuals in all taxable years ending on or after December 31, 2006, the amount of any property taxes paid to another state or a political subdivision of another state for which a deduction was allowed on such nonresident's federal return in the taxable year unless such state, political subdivision of a state, or the District of Columbia allows a subtraction from income for property taxes paid to this state for purposes of calculating income for the income tax for such state, political subdivision of a state, or the District of Columbia;

(6) For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, any interest expense paid or accrued in a previous taxable year, but allowed as a deduction under 26 U.S.C. Section 163, as amended, in the current taxable year by reason of the carryforward of disallowed business interest provisions of 26 U.S.C. Section 163(j), as amended. For the purposes of this subdivision, an interest expense is considered paid or accrued only in the first taxable year the deduction would have been allowable under 26 U.S.C. Section 163, as amended, if the limitation under 26 U.S.C. Section 163(j), as amended, did not exist.

3. There shall be subtracted from the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income the following amounts to the extent included in federal adjusted gross income:

(1) Interest received on deposits held at a federal reserve bank or interest or dividends on obligations of the United States and its territories and possessions or of any authority, commission or instrumentality of the United States to the extent exempt from Missouri income taxes pursuant to the laws of the United States. The amount subtracted pursuant to this subdivision shall be reduced by any interest on indebtedness incurred to carry the described obligations or securities and by any expenses incurred in the production of interest or dividend income described in this subdivision. The reduction in the previous sentence shall only apply to the extent that such expenses including amortizable bond premiums are deducted in determining the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income or included in the taxpayer's Missouri itemized deduction. The reduction shall only be made if the expenses total at least five hundred dollars;

(2) The portion of any gain, from the sale or other disposition of property having a higher adjusted basis to the taxpayer for Missouri income tax purposes than for federal income tax purposes on December 31, 1972, that does not exceed such difference in basis. If a gain is considered a long-term capital gain for federal income tax purposes, the modification shall be limited to one-half of such portion of the gain;

(3) The amount necessary to prevent the taxation pursuant to this chapter of any annuity or other amount of income or gain which was properly included in income or gain and was taxed pursuant to the laws of Missouri for a taxable year prior to January 1, 1973, to the taxpayer, or to a decedent by reason of whose death the taxpayer acquired the right to receive the income or gain, or to a trust or estate from which the taxpayer received the income or gain;

(4) Accumulation distributions received by a taxpayer as a beneficiary of a trust to the extent that the same are included in federal adjusted gross income;

(5) The amount of any state income tax refund for a prior year which was included in the federal adjusted gross income;

(6) The portion of capital gain specified in section 135.357 that would otherwise be included in federal adjusted gross income;

(7) The amount that would have been deducted in the computation of federal taxable income pursuant to 26 U.S.C. Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code as in effect on January 1, 2002, to the extent that amount relates

to property purchased on or after July 1, 2002, but before July 1, 2003, and to the extent that amount exceeds the amount actually deducted pursuant to 26 U.S.C. Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code as amended by the Job Creation and Worker Assistance Act of 2002;

(8) For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2005, the amount of any income received for military service while the taxpayer serves in a combat zone which is included in federal adjusted gross income and not otherwise excluded therefrom. As used in this section, "combat zone" means any area which the President of the United States by Executive Order designates as an area in which Armed Forces of the United States are or have engaged in combat. Service is performed in a combat zone only if performed on or after the date designated by the President by Executive Order as the date of the commencing of combat activities in such zone, and on or before the date designated by the President by Executive Order as the date of the termination of combatant activities in such zone;

(9) For all tax years ending on or after July 1, 2002, with respect to qualified property that is sold or otherwise disposed of during a taxable year by a taxpayer and for which an additional modification was made under subdivision (3) of subsection 2 of this section, the amount by which additional modification made under subdivision (3) of subsection 2 of this section on qualified property has not been recovered through the additional subtractions provided in subdivision (7) of this subsection;

(10) For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, the amount of any income received as payment from any program which provides compensation to agricultural producers who have suffered a loss as the result of a disaster or emergency, including the:

- (a) Livestock Forage Disaster Program;
- (b) Livestock Indemnity Program;
- (c) Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish;
- (d) Emergency Conservation Program;
- (e) Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program;
- (f) Pasture, Rangeland, Forage Pilot Insurance Program;
- (g) Annual Forage Pilot Program;
- (h) Livestock Risk Protection Insurance Plan;
- (i) Livestock Gross Margin Insurance Plan;

(11) For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, any interest expense paid or accrued in the current taxable year, but not deducted as a result of the limitation imposed under 26 U.S.C. Section 163(j), as amended. For the purposes of this subdivision, an interest expense is considered paid or accrued only in the first taxable year the deduction would have been allowable under 26 U.S.C. Section 163, as amended, if the limitation under 26 U.S.C. Section 163(j), as amended, did not exist;

(12) One hundred percent of any retirement benefits received by any taxpayer as a result of the taxpayer's service in the Armed Forces of the United States, including reserve components and the National Guard of this state, as defined in 32 U.S.C. Sections 101(3) and 109, and any other military force organized under the laws of this state; and

(13) **For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2022**, one hundred percent of any federal, state, or local grant moneys received by the taxpayer if the grant money was disbursed for the express purpose of providing or expanding access to broadband internet to areas of the state deemed to be lacking such access.

4. There shall be added to or subtracted from the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income the taxpayer's share of the Missouri fiduciary adjustment provided in section 143.351.

5. There shall be added to or subtracted from the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income the modifications provided in section 143.411.

6. In addition to the modifications to a taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income in this section, to calculate Missouri adjusted gross income there shall be subtracted from the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income any gain recognized pursuant to 26 U.S.C. Section 1033 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, arising from compulsory or involuntary conversion of property as a result of condemnation or the imminence thereof.

7. (1) As used in this subsection, "qualified health insurance premium" means the amount paid during the tax year by such taxpayer for any insurance policy primarily providing health care coverage for the taxpayer, the taxpayer's spouse, or the taxpayer's dependents.

(2) In addition to the subtractions in subsection 3 of this section, one hundred percent of the amount of qualified health insurance premiums shall be subtracted from the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income to the

extent the amount paid for such premiums is included in federal taxable income. The taxpayer shall provide the department of revenue with proof of the amount of qualified health insurance premiums paid.

8. (1) Beginning January 1, 2014, in addition to the subtractions provided in this section, one hundred percent of the cost incurred by a taxpayer for a home energy audit conducted by an entity certified by the department of natural resources under section 640.153 or the implementation of any energy efficiency recommendations made in such an audit shall be subtracted from the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income to the extent the amount paid for any such activity is included in federal taxable income. The taxpayer shall provide the department of revenue with a summary of any recommendations made in a qualified home energy audit, the name and certification number of the qualified home energy auditor who conducted the audit, and proof of the amount paid for any activities under this subsection for which a deduction is claimed. The taxpayer shall also provide a copy of the summary of any recommendations made in a qualified home energy audit to the department of natural resources.

(2) At no time shall a deduction claimed under this subsection by an individual taxpayer or taxpayers filing combined returns exceed one thousand dollars per year for individual taxpayers or cumulatively exceed two thousand dollars per year for taxpayers filing combined returns.

(3) Any deduction claimed under this subsection shall be claimed for the tax year in which the qualified home energy audit was conducted or in which the implementation of the energy efficiency recommendations occurred. If implementation of the energy efficiency recommendations occurred during more than one year, the deduction may be claimed in more than one year, subject to the limitations provided under subdivision (2) of this subsection.

(4) A deduction shall not be claimed for any otherwise eligible activity under this subsection if such activity qualified for and received any rebate or other incentive through a state-sponsored energy program or through an electric corporation, gas corporation, electric cooperative, or municipally owned utility.

9. The provisions of subsection 8 of this section shall expire on December 31, 2020.

10. (1) As used in this subsection, the following terms mean:

(a) "Beginning farmer", a taxpayer who:

a. Has filed at least one but not more than ten Internal Revenue Service Schedule F (Form 1040) Profit or Loss From Farming forms since turning eighteen years of age;

b. Is approved for a beginning farmer loan through the USDA Farm Service Agency Beginning Farmer direct or guaranteed loan program;

c. Has a farming operation that is determined by the department of agriculture to be new production agriculture but is the principal operator of a farm and has substantial farming knowledge; or

d. Has been determined by the department of agriculture to be a qualified family member;

(b) "Farm owner", an individual who owns farmland and disposes of or relinquishes use of all or some portion of such farmland as follows:

a. A sale to a beginning farmer;

b. A lease or rental agreement not exceeding ten years with a beginning farmer; or

c. A crop-share arrangement not exceeding ten years with a beginning farmer;

(c) "Qualified family member", an individual who is related to a farm owner within the fourth degree by blood, marriage, or adoption and who is purchasing or leasing or is in a crop-share arrangement for land from all or a portion of such farm owner's farming operation.

(2) (a) In addition to all other subtractions authorized in this section, a taxpayer who is a farm owner who sells all or a portion of such farmland to a beginning farmer may subtract from such taxpayer's Missouri adjusted gross income an amount to the extent included in federal adjusted gross income as provided in this subdivision.

(b) Subject to the limitations in paragraph (c) of this subdivision, the amount that may be subtracted shall be equal to the portion of capital gains received from the sale of such farmland that such taxpayer receives in the tax year for which such taxpayer subtracts such capital gain.

(c) A taxpayer may subtract the following amounts and percentages per tax year in total capital gains received from the sale of such farmland under this subdivision:

a. For the first two million dollars received, one hundred percent;

b. For the next one million dollars received, eighty percent;

c. For the next one million dollars received, sixty percent;

d. For the next one million dollars received, forty percent; and

e. For the next one million dollars received, twenty percent.

(d) The department of revenue shall prepare an annual report reviewing the costs and benefits and containing statistical information regarding the subtraction of capital gains authorized under this subdivision for the previous tax year including, but not limited to, the total amount of all capital gains subtracted and the number of

taxpayers subtracting such capital gains. Such report shall be submitted before February first of each year to the committee on agriculture policy of the Missouri house of representatives and the committee on agriculture, food production and outdoor resources of the Missouri senate, or the successor committees.

(3) (a) In addition to all other subtractions authorized in this section, a taxpayer who is a farm owner who enters a lease or rental agreement for all or a portion of such farmland with a beginning farmer may subtract from such taxpayer's Missouri adjusted gross income an amount to the extent included in federal adjusted gross income as provided in this subdivision.

(b) Subject to the limitation in paragraph (c) of this subdivision, the amount that may be subtracted shall be equal to the portion of cash rent income received from the lease or rental of such farmland that such taxpayer receives in the tax year for which such taxpayer subtracts such income.

(c) No taxpayer shall subtract more than twenty-five thousand dollars per tax year in total cash rent income received from the lease or rental of such farmland under this subdivision.

(4) (a) In addition to all other subtractions authorized in this section, a taxpayer who is a farm owner who enters a crop-share arrangement on all or a portion of such farmland with a beginning farmer may subtract from such taxpayer's Missouri adjusted gross income an amount to the extent included in federal adjusted gross income as provided in this subdivision.

(b) Subject to the limitation in paragraph (c) of this subdivision, the amount that may be subtracted shall be equal to the portion of income received from the crop-share arrangement on such farmland that such taxpayer receives in the tax year for which such taxpayer subtracts such income.

(c) No taxpayer shall subtract more than twenty-five thousand dollars per tax year in total income received from the lease or rental of such farmland under this subdivision.

(5) The department of agriculture shall, by rule, establish a process to verify that a taxpayer is a beginning farmer for purposes of this section and shall provide verification to the beginning farmer and farm seller of such farmer's and seller's certification and qualification for the exemption provided in this subsection."; and"; and

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

Representative Burger moved the previous question.

Which motion was adopted by the following vote:

AYES: 102

Amato	Baker	Billington	Black	Boggs
Bonacker	Bromley	Brown 149	Brown 16	Buchheit-Courtway
Burger	Busick	Byrnes	Casteel	Chappell
Christ	Christensen	Cook	Copeland	Cupps
Davidson	Davis	Diehl	Dinkins	Evans
Falkner	Farnan	Francis	Gallick	Gragg
Griffith	Haden	Haffner	Halley	Hardwick
Hausman	Henderson	Hicks	Hinman	Houx
Hovis	Hudson	Hurlbert	Jones	Justus
Kalberloh	Keathley	Kelley 127	Knight	Lewis 6
Lonsdale	Lovasco	Matthiesen	Mayhew	McGaugh
McGill	McMullen	Morse	Murphy	Myers
O'Donnell	Oehlerking	Owen	Parker	Patterson
Perkins	Peters	Pollitt	Pouche	Reedy
Reuter	Richey	Riggs	Riley	Roberts
Sander	Sassmann	Schnelting	Schulte	Schwadron
Seitz	Sharpe 4	Shields	Smith 155	Smith 163
Sparks	Stacy	Stephens	Stinnett	Taylor 48
Thomas	Thompson	Titus	Toalson Reisch	Van Schoiack
Veit	Voss	Waller	West	Wilson
Wright	Mr. Speaker			

1996 *Journal of the House*

NOES: 043

Adams	Anderson	Appelbaum	Aune	Bangert
Baringer	Barnes	Bosley	Brown 27	Brown 87
Burnett	Burton	Butz	Clemens	Collins
Crossley	Doll	Ealy	Fogle	Fountain Henderson
Gray	Hein	Ingle	Johnson 12	Johnson 23
Lavender	Lewis 25	Mackey	Mosley	Nickson-Clark
Phifer	Plank	Quade	Sauls	Smith 46
Steinhoff	Strickler	Taylor 84	Walsh Moore	Weber
Windham	Woods	Young		

PRESENT: 000

ABSENT WITH LEAVE: 017

Allen	Atchison	Banderman	Bland Manlove	Christofanelli
Coleman	Deaton	Gregory	Kelly 141	Mann
Marquart	Merideth	Nurrenbern	Proudie	Sharp 37
Terry	Unsicker			

VACANCIES: 001

On motion of Representative Baker, **House Amendment No. 1 to House Amendment No. 3** was adopted.

On motion of Representative Keathley, **House Amendment No. 3, as amended**, was adopted.

Representative Smith (155) offered **House Amendment No. 4.**

*House Amendment No. 4*

AMEND House Substitute for House Committee Substitute for Senate Bill No. 1363, Page 25, Section 67.461, Line 22, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

"67.547. 1. In addition to the tax authorized by section 67.505, any county as defined in section 67.750 may, by a majority vote of its governing body, impose an additional county sales tax on all sales which are subject to taxation under the provisions of sections 144.010 to 144.525. The tax authorized by this section shall be in addition to any and all other sales tax allowed by law; except that no ordinance or order imposing a sales tax under the provisions of this section shall be effective unless the governing body of the county submits to the voters of the county, at a county or state general, primary or special election, a proposal to authorize the governing body of the county to impose such tax.

2. The ballot of submission shall contain, but need not be limited to the following language:

Shall the county of \_\_\_\_\_ (county's name) impose a countywide sales tax of \_\_\_\_\_ (insert rate) percent for the purpose of \_\_\_\_\_ (insert purpose)?

YES

NO

If you are in favor of the question, place an "X" in the box opposite "YES". If you are opposed to the question, place an "X" in the box opposite "NO".

If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the proposal, then the ordinance or order and any amendments thereto shall be in effect. If a majority of the votes cast by the qualified voters voting are opposed to the proposal, then the governing body of the county shall have no power to impose the sales tax as herein authorized unless and until the governing body of the county submits another proposal to authorize the governing body of the county to impose the sales tax under the provisions of this section and such

proposal is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon. A county shall not submit to the voters a proposed sales tax under this section for a period of two years from the date of an election in which the county previously submitted to the voters a proposed sales tax under this section, regardless of whether the initial proposed sales tax was approved or disapproved by the voters. The revenue collected from the sales tax authorized under this section shall only be used for the purpose approved by voters of the county.

3. (1) The sales tax may be imposed at a rate of one-eighth of one percent, one-fourth of one percent, three-eighths of one percent, or one-half of one percent on the receipts from the sale at retail of all tangible personal property or taxable services at retail within any county adopting such tax if such property and services are subject to taxation by the state of Missouri under the provisions of sections 144.010 to 144.525.

(2) In any city not within a county or any county described in subsection 5 of this section, no sales tax for the purpose of funding zoological activities and zoological facilities as those terms are defined in section 184.500 shall exceed a rate of one-eighth of one percent unless the sales tax was levied and collected before August 28, 2017.

~~[Beginning August 28, 2017]~~ (3) (a) **Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subdivision**, no county shall submit to the voters any proposal that results in a combined rate of sales taxes adopted under this section in excess of one percent.

**(b) Beginning August 28, 2024, the governing body of a county with more than eight thousand but fewer than eight thousand nine hundred inhabitants and with a county seat with more than seven hundred thirty but fewer than eight hundred inhabitants may not submit to the voters any proposal that results in a combined rate of sales taxes adopted under this section in excess of one and one-half percent and, if such a county submits to the voters any proposal that results in a combined rate of sales taxes adopted under section in excess of one percent but under one and one-half percent, such a proposal shall be for no purpose other than providing funding for law enforcement. A county election for a sales tax for law enforcement purposes conducted during the November 8, 2022, general election shall be deemed in compliance with state law if the aggregate sales tax under this section is not in excess of one and one-half percent.**

4. Except as modified in this section, all provisions of sections 32.085 and 32.087 shall apply to the tax imposed under this section.

5. In any first class county having a charter form of government and having a population of nine hundred thousand or more, the proceeds of the sales tax authorized by this section shall be distributed so that an amount equal to three-eighths of the proceeds of the tax shall be distributed to the county and the remaining five-eighths shall be distributed to the cities, towns and villages and the unincorporated area of the county on the ratio that the population of each bears to the total population of the county. Three-eighths of the tax rate adopted by such a county shall be included in the calculation of the county's **one and one-half** percent combined tax rate ceiling provided in subsection 3 of this section. The population of each city, town or village and the unincorporated area of the county and the total population of the county shall be determined on the basis of the most recent federal decennial census. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply if the revenue collected is used to support zoological activities of the zoological subdistrict as defined under section 184.352.

6. Except as prohibited under section 184.353, residents of any county that does not adopt a sales tax under this section for the purpose of supporting zoological activities may be charged an admission fee for zoological facilities, programs, or events that are not part of the zoological subdistrict defined under subdivision (15) of section 184.352 as of August 28, 2017.

7. In any county of the second classification with more than nineteen thousand seven hundred but fewer than nineteen thousand eight hundred inhabitants, the proceeds of the sales tax authorized by this section shall be distributed so that an amount equal to three-fourths of the proceeds of the tax shall be distributed to the county and the remaining one-fourth shall be distributed equally among the incorporated cities, towns, and villages of the county. Upon request from any city, town, or village within the county, the county shall make available for inspection the distribution report provided to the county by the department of revenue. Any expenses incurred by the county in supplying such report to a city, town, or village shall be paid by such city, town, or village.

8. In any first class county having a charter form of government and having a population of nine hundred thousand or more, no tax shall be imposed pursuant to this section for the purpose of funding in whole or in part the construction, operation or maintenance of a sports stadium, field house, indoor or outdoor recreational facility, center, playing field, parking facility or anything incidental or necessary to a complex suitable for any type of professional sport or recreation, either upon, above or below the ground.

9. No county in this state, other than a county with a charter form of government and with more than nine hundred fifty thousand inhabitants and a city not within a county, shall impose a tax under this section for the purpose of funding in whole or in part the construction, operation, or maintenance of any zoological activities, zoological facilities, zoological organizations, the metropolitan zoological park and museum district as created under section 184.350, or any zoological boards.

10. The director of revenue may authorize the state treasurer to make refunds from the amounts in the trust fund and credited to any county for erroneous payments and overpayments made, and may redeem dishonored checks and drafts deposited to the credit of such counties. If any county abolishes the tax, the county shall notify the director of revenue of the action at least ninety days prior to the effective date of the repeal and the director of revenue may order retention in the trust fund, for a period of one year, of two percent of the amount collected after receipt of such notice to cover possible refunds or overpayment of the tax and to redeem dishonored checks and drafts deposited to the credit of such accounts. After one year has elapsed after the effective date of abolition of the tax in such county, the director of revenue shall remit the balance in the account to the county and close the account of that county. The director of revenue shall notify each county of each instance of any amount refunded or any check redeemed from receipts due the county.

11. No revenue received from a tax for the purpose of funding zoological activities in any county shall be used for the benefit of any entity that has ever been named Grant's Farm or is located at ten thousand five hundred one Gravois Road, Saint Louis, Missouri, or successor address, or to supplant any funding received from the metropolitan zoological park and museum district established under section 184.350.

67.582. 1. The governing body of any county, except a county of the first class with a charter form of government with a population of greater than four hundred thousand inhabitants, is hereby authorized to impose, by ordinance or order, a sales tax in the amount of up to ~~one-half of~~ one percent on all retail sales made in such county which are subject to taxation under the provisions of sections 144.010 to 144.525 for the purpose of providing law enforcement services for such county. The tax authorized by this section shall be in addition to any and all other sales taxes allowed by law, except that no ordinance or order imposing a sales tax under the provisions of this section shall be effective unless the governing body of the county submits to the voters of the county, at a county or state general, primary or special election, a proposal to authorize the governing body of the county to impose a tax.

2. The ballot of submission shall contain, but need not be limited to, the following language:

(1) If the proposal submitted involves only authorization to impose the tax authorized by this section the ballot shall contain substantially the following:

Shall the county of \_\_\_\_\_ (county's name) impose a countywide sales tax of \_\_\_\_\_ (insert amount) for the purpose of providing law enforcement services for the county?

YES

NO

If you are in favor of the question, place an "X" in the box opposite "YES". If you are opposed to the question, place an "X" in the box opposite "NO"; or

(2) If the proposal submitted involves authorization to enter into agreements to form a regional jail district and obligates the county to make payments from the tax authorized by this section the ballot shall contain substantially the following:

Shall the county of \_\_\_\_\_ (county's name) be authorized to enter into agreements for the purpose of forming a regional jail district and obligating the county to impose a countywide sales tax of \_\_\_\_\_ (insert amount) to fund \_\_\_\_\_ dollars of the costs to construct a regional jail and to fund the costs to operate a regional jail, with any funds in excess of that necessary to construct and operate such jail to be used for law enforcement purposes?

YES

NO

If you are in favor of the question, place an "X" in the box opposite "YES". If you are opposed to the question, place an "X" in the box opposite "NO".

If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the proposal submitted pursuant to subdivision (1) of this subsection, then the ordinance or order and any amendments thereto shall be in effect on the first day of the second quarter immediately following the election approving the proposal. If

the constitutionally required percentage of the voters voting thereon are in favor of the proposal submitted pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection, then the ordinance or order and any amendments thereto shall be in effect on the first day of the second quarter immediately following the election approving the proposal. If a proposal receives less than the required majority, then the governing body of the county shall have no power to impose the sales tax herein authorized unless and until the governing body of the county shall again have submitted another proposal to authorize the governing body of the county to impose the sales tax authorized by this section and such proposal is approved by the required majority of the qualified voters voting thereon. However, in no event shall a proposal pursuant to this section be submitted to the voters sooner than twelve months from the date of the last proposal pursuant to this section.

3. All revenue received by a county from the tax authorized under the provisions of this section shall be deposited in a special trust fund and shall be used solely for providing law enforcement services for such county for so long as the tax shall remain in effect. Revenue placed in the special trust fund may also be utilized for capital improvement projects for law enforcement facilities and for the payment of any interest and principal on bonds issued for said capital improvement projects.

4. Once the tax authorized by this section is abolished or is terminated by any means, all funds remaining in the special trust fund shall be used solely for providing law enforcement services for the county. Any funds in such special trust fund which are not needed for current expenditures may be invested by the governing body in accordance with applicable laws relating to the investment of other county funds.

5. All sales taxes collected by the director of revenue under this section on behalf of any county, less one percent for cost of collection which shall be deposited in the state's general revenue fund after payment of premiums for surety bonds as provided in section 32.087, shall be deposited in a special trust fund, which is hereby created, to be known as the "County Law Enforcement Sales Tax Trust Fund". The moneys in the county law enforcement sales tax trust fund shall not be deemed to be state funds and shall not be commingled with any funds of the state. The director of revenue shall keep accurate records of the amount of money in the trust and which was collected in each county imposing a sales tax under this section, and the records shall be open to the inspection of officers of the county and the public. Not later than the tenth day of each month the director of revenue shall distribute all moneys deposited in the trust fund during the preceding month to the county which levied the tax; such funds shall be deposited with the county treasurer of each such county, and all expenditures of funds arising from the county law enforcement sales tax trust fund shall be by an appropriation act to be enacted by the governing body of each such county. Expenditures may be made from the fund for any law enforcement functions authorized in the ordinance or order adopted by the governing body submitting the law enforcement tax to the voters.

6. The director of revenue may authorize the state treasurer to make refunds from the amounts in the trust fund and credited to any county for erroneous payments and overpayments made, and may redeem dishonored checks and drafts deposited to the credit of such counties. If any county abolishes the tax, the county shall notify the director of revenue of the action at least ninety days prior to the effective date of the repeal and the director of revenue may order retention in the trust fund, for a period of one year, of two percent of the amount collected after receipt of such notice to cover possible refunds or overpayment of the tax and to redeem dishonored checks and drafts deposited to the credit of such accounts. After one year has elapsed after the effective date of abolition of the tax in such county, the director of revenue shall remit the balance in the account to the county and close the account of that county. The director of revenue shall notify each county of each instance of any amount refunded or any check redeemed from receipts due the county.

7. Except as modified in this section, all provisions of sections 32.085 and 32.087 shall apply to the tax imposed under this section."; and

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

On motion of Representative Smith (155), **House Amendment No. 4** was adopted.

On motion of Representative Reedy, **HS HCS SB 1363, as amended**, was adopted.

On motion of Representative Reedy, **HS HCS SB 1363, as amended**, was read the third time and passed by the following vote:

2000 *Journal of the House*

AYES: 121

Adams	Aune	Baker	Bangert	Baringer
Barnes	Billington	Black	Boggs	Bonacker
Brown 149	Brown 16	Brown 27	Buchheit-Courtway	Burger
Busick	Butz	Byrnes	Casteel	Chappell
Christ	Christensen	Christofanelli	Coleman	Collins
Cook	Crossley	Cupps	Davidson	Davis
Diehl	Dinkins	Ealy	Evans	Farnar
Fogle	Gallick	Gragg	Griffith	Haden
Haffner	Haley	Hardwick	Hausman	Hein
Henderson	Hicks	Hinman	Houx	Hovis
Hudson	Hurlbert	Ingle	Jones	Justus
Kalberloh	Keathley	Kelly 141	Knight	Lewis 6
Lonsdale	Lovasco	Mackey	Matthiesen	Mayhew
McGaugh	McGill	McMullen	Morse	Murphy
Myers	Nurrenbern	O'Donnell	Oehlerking	Owen
Parker	Patterson	Perkins	Peters	Phifer
Plank	Pollitt	Pouche	Reedy	Reuter
Richey	Riggs	Riley	Roberts	Sander
Sassmann	Sauls	Schnelting	Schulte	Schwadron
Seitz	Sharp 37	Sharpe 4	Shields	Smith 155
Smith 163	Smith 46	Sparks	Stacy	Steinhoff
Stephens	Stinnett	Strickler	Taylor 48	Taylor 84
Thomas	Thompson	Titus	Toalson Reisch	Van Schoiack
Veit	Voss	Waller	West	Wright
Mr. Speaker				

NOES: 010

Amato	Bland Manlove	Bosley	Bromley	Clemens
Falkner	Francis	Kelley 127	Lavender	Wilson

PRESENT: 019

Anderson	Appelbaum	Brown 87	Burnett	Burton
Copeland	Doll	Fountain Henderson	Johnson 12	Johnson 23
Lewis 25	Mosley	Nickson-Clark	Quade	Walsh Moore
Weber	Windham	Woods	Young	

ABSENT WITH LEAVE: 012

Allen	Atchison	Banderman	Deaton	Gray
Gregory	Mann	Marquart	Merideth	Proudie
Terry	Unsicker			

VACANCIES: 001

Speaker Plocher declared the bill passed.

**REFERRAL OF SENATE JOINT RESOLUTIONS**

The following Senate Joint Resolution was referred to the Committee indicated:

**SS SJR 78** - Fiscal Review

## REFERRAL OF SENATE BILLS

The following Senate Bills were referred to the Committee indicated:

**SS#2 SCS SBs 754, 746, 788, 765, 841, 887 & 861** - Fiscal Review  
**SS#2 SB 872** - Fiscal Review  
**SS SCS SBs 894 & 825** - Fiscal Review  
**SB 1388** - Fiscal Review

## MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE

Mr. Speaker: I am instructed by the Senate to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate refuses to concur in **HCS SS#4 SCS SJRs 74, 48, 59, 61 & 83, as amended**, and requests the House to recede from its position and failing to do so grant the Senate a conference thereon.

The following member's presence was noted: Marquart.

## ADJOURNMENT

On motion of Representative Burger, the House adjourned until 10:00 a.m., Thursday, May 16, 2024.

## COMMITTEE HEARINGS

### BUDGET

Thursday, May 16, 2024, 8:00 AM, House Hearing Room 3.  
Continuation of the annual tax credit review hearing.

### CONSENT AND HOUSE PROCEDURE

Thursday, May 16, 2024, 9:30 AM, House Hearing Room 6.  
Public hearing will be held: HR 6615  
Executive session will be held: HR 6615  
Room change.

CORRECTED

### FISCAL REVIEW

Thursday, May 16, 2024, 9:30 AM, House Hearing Room 4.  
Executive session may be held on any matter referred to the committee.  
Pending bill referral.  
Time correction.

CORRECTED

FISCAL REVIEW

Friday, May 17, 2024, 8:00 AM, House Hearing Room 4.

Executive session may be held on any matter referred to the committee.

Pending bill referral.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

Friday, May 17, 2024, 8:00 AM, Joint Hearing Room (117).

Executive session may be held on any matter referred to the committee.

Agenda

I. Election of Chair and Vice-Chair

II. Approve Minutes

III. Director's Report

a. Periodic Review of Rules

b. Rules Reviewed

c. Fiscal Notes

d. Budget

A vote may be taken to hold a closed meeting pursuant to Section 610.021(1) relating to communications between a public governmental body and its attorney.

Executive session may follow.

RULES - ADMINISTRATIVE OVERSIGHT

Thursday, May 16, 2024, 12:00 PM, House Hearing Room 4.

Executive session may be held on any matter referred to the committee.

Pending bill referral.

RULES - REGULATORY OVERSIGHT

Thursday, May 16, 2024, 9:00 AM, House Hearing Room 4.

Executive session may be held on any matter referred to the committee.

Committee members should be prepared to consider any House or Senate bills sent to the Rules Regulatory Committee.

RULES - REGULATORY OVERSIGHT

Friday, May 17, 2024, 9:00 AM, House Hearing Room 4.

Executive session may be held on any matter referred to the committee.

Committee members should be prepared to consider any House or Senate bills sent to the Rules Regulatory Committee.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT TASK FORCE

Thursday, May 16, 2024, 8:30 AM, House Hearing Room 1.

Organizational meeting.

**HOUSE CALENDAR**

SEVENTY-SIXTH DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 16, 2024

**HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTIONS FOR PERFECTION**

HCS HJR 75 - Griffith  
HCS HJR 131 - Sparks  
HJR 87 - Black  
HCS HJR 92 - Hovis  
HJR 134 - Burger

**HOUSE BILLS FOR PERFECTION**

HCS HB 2541 - Hurlbert  
HCS HB 2612 - Byrnes  
HB 2083 - Gregory  
HB 2331 - Houx  
HB 2381 - Brown (16)  
HCS HB 1708 - Schnelting  
HB 2380 - Brown (16)  
HCS HB 1563 - Kelley (127)  
HCS HB 2079 - Brown (149)  
HCS HB 2412 - Sassmann  
HCS HBs 2523, 2367 & 2470 - Billington  
HCS HB 1427 - McGirl  
HCS HBs 1804 & 1435 - Black  
HCS HB 1447 - Lewis (6)  
HB 1451 - Veit  
HCS HB 1946 - Shields  
HCS HB 2453 - Francis  
HCS HBs 2464 & 2460 - Butz  
HCS HB 1534 - Baringer  
HCS HBs 1520, 1519, 2355 & 2357 - Hudson  
HCS HB 2319 - Owen  
HCS HB 1428 - McGirl  
HCS HBs 1434 & 1491 - Haley  
HB 1512 - Murphy  
HB 1617 - Seitz  
HCS HBs 1961 & 2197 - Riley  
HB 2141 - Baker  
HCS HB 2348 - Hovis  
HCS HB 2669 - Diehl  
HB 1628 - Wright  
HB 2143 - Seitz  
HCS HB 1490 - Griffith  
HCS HBs 1993, 1855, 1426 & 2157 - Gallick

HCS HB 1484 - Christ  
HCS HB 1619 - Seitz  
HB 1653 - Roberts  
HB 1668 - Matthiesen  
HB 1730 - Amato  
HCS HB 2206 - West  
HCS HB 2445 - McMullen  
HCS HBs 2632 & 1446 - Hausman  
HB 2798 - O'Donnell  
HCS HB 2905 - Shields

### **HOUSE BILLS FOR PERFECTION - INFORMAL**

HCS#2 HB 2184 - Haffner  
HCS HBs 2824 & 1723 - Stephens  
HB 2631 - Hausman  
HCS HB 2936 - Thomas  
HCS HB 1690 - Reedy  
HB 2457 - Justus  
HCS HB 1517 - Murphy  
HB 1660 - Hausman  
HCS HB 1673 - Matthiesen  
HCS HB 1763 - Hicks  
HCS HB 1813 - Riggs  
HCS HB 1830 - McMullen  
HCS HBs 1955 & 2257 - Hardwick  
HCS HB 1959 - Riley  
HCS HB 1975 - Stinnett  
HB 1980 - Hinman  
HCS HB 1986 - Thompson  
HCS HB 1988 - Amato  
HCS HB 2077 - Smith (155)  
HB 2418 - Diehl  
HCS HB 2547 - Christ  
HCS HB 2851 - Sharpe (4)  
HCS HB 2148 - Dinkins  
HCS HB 2317 - Knight  
HB 2701 - Copeland  
HB 2727 - Parker  
HB 2728 - Parker  
HB 2737 - Butz  
HCS HB 2794 - Bangert  
HB 1406 - Billington  
HCS HB 1440 - Dinkins  
HB 1627 - Wright  
HB 1632 - Pouche  
HB 1724 - Falkner

HCS HB 1800 - Copeland  
HCS HB 1836 - McMullen  
HCS HB 1925 - Morse  
HB 1937 - Owen  
HCS HBs 1990 & 2135 - Gallick  
HCS HBs 2034 & 2081 - Sassmann  
HCS HB 2056 - Keathley  
HCS HB 2146 - McGaugh  
HCS HB 2314 - Brown (149)  
HCS HB 2524 - Knight  
HCS HB 2552 - Schulte  
HB 2578 - Van Schoiack  
HB 2788 - Keathley  
HCS HB 2862 - Falkner  
HCS HB 1837 - McMullen  
HCS HB 1957, with HA 1, pending - Haffner  
HB 2063 - Owen  
HCS HB 1630, with HA 1, pending - Pouche  
HB 2291 - Davidson  
HCS HBs 1477 & 1437 - Sharp (37)  
HCS HB 1725 - O'Donnell  
HCS HBs 2183 & 2529 - Hausman

#### **HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS FOR THIRD READING**

HCR 50 - Smith (163)  
HCR 40 - Baringer  
HCS HCR 36 - Barnes

#### **HOUSE BILLS FOR THIRD READING**

HCS HB 2489 - Murphy  
HCS HB 1906 - Chappell  
HCS HB 1480 - Christ  
HCS HB 2896 - Amato  
HCS HB 1795 - Hinman  
HB 2240 - Sharpe (4)  
HCS HBs 2619, 2365, 2448 & 2569 - Hudson

#### **HOUSE BILLS FOR THIRD READING - CONSENT - INFORMAL**

HB 2684 - Sharp (37)  
HB 2852 - McGaugh  
HB 1938 - Owen  
HCS HB 1726 - O'Donnell  
HB 1728 - O'Donnell  
HB 1987 - Thompson

HCS HB 2086 - O'Donnell  
HB 2248 - Francis  
HCS HB 2414 - Casteel  
HB 2491 - Sassmann  
HCS HB 1504 - Bangert  
HCS HB 2286 - Taylor (48)  
HB 2570 - Bonacker  
HB 1459 - Sharpe (4)  
HB 1460 - Sharpe (4)  
HB 1502 - Bangert  
HB 1553 - Sassmann

#### **SENATE JOINT RESOLUTIONS FOR THIRD READING**

SS SCS SJR 71 - Hovis  
SS SJR 78, (Fiscal Review 5/15/24) - McGaugh

#### **SENATE BILLS FOR THIRD READING**

SS#2 SCS SBs 754, 746, 788, 765, 841, 887 & 861, (Fiscal Review 5/15/24) - Roberts  
SS#2 SB 872, (Fiscal Review 5/15/24) - Baker  
SS SCS SBs 894 & 825, (Fiscal Review 5/15/24) - Riley  
SS SB 1111 - Riley  
SB 1388, (Fiscal Review 5/15/24) - Hudson

#### **SENATE BILLS FOR THIRD READING - INFORMAL**

SS SB 895 - Brown (16)  
HCS SS SCS SB 756, E.C. - Keathley  
SS SB 802 - Gregory  
HCS SS SCS SB 834 - Christofanelli  
HCS SB 1039 - Taylor (48)  
SS SCS SB 735 - Hardwick  
SS SB 890 - Roberts  
HCS SS#2 SB 862 - Hausman  
SS SB 751 - Peters  
SS SB 1296 - Knight

#### **SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS FOR THIRD READING**

SCR 23 - Pollitt  
SCR 21 - Seitz  
SCR 22 - Smith (163)

#### **HOUSE BILLS WITH SENATE AMENDMENTS**

SS HB 2062, as amended - Brown (16)

**BILLS CARRYING REQUEST MESSAGES**

HCS SS#4 SCS SJRs 74, 48, 59, 61 & 83, as amended (request House recede/grant conference) - Riley

**HOUSE RESOLUTIONS**

HR 4210 - Billington

**ACTIONS PURSUANT TO ARTICLE IV, SECTION 27**

HCS HB 1 - Smith (163)  
CCS SS SCS HCS HB 2 - Smith (163)  
CCS SCS HCS HB 3 - Smith (163)  
CCS SCS HCS HB 4 - Smith (163)  
CCS SS SCS HCS HB 5 - Smith (163)  
CCS SCS HCS HB 6 - Smith (163)  
CCS SCS HCS HB 7 - Smith (163)  
CCS SS SCS HCS HB 8 - Smith (163)  
CCS SCS HCS HB 9 - Smith (163)  
CCS SCS HCS HB 10 - Smith (163)  
CCS SCS HCS HB 11 - Smith (163)  
CCS SS SCS HCS HB 12 - Smith (163)  
CCS SCS HCS HB 13 - Smith (163)  
HCS HB 17 - Smith (163)  
SCS HCS HB 18 - Smith (163)  
SS SCS HCS HB 19 - Smith (163)  
SS SCS HCS HB 20 - Smith (163)

2008 *Journal of the House*

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