FIRST REGULAR SESSION

HOUSE BILL NO. 1029

103RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE FOUNTAIN HENDERSON.

1553H.01I JOSEPH ENGLER, Chief Clerk

AN ACT

To repeal sections 67.782, 67.783, 67.785, 67.1009, 67.1360, 94.838, 144.014, 144.030, and 144.615, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof ten new sections relating to sales taxes.

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

Section A. Sections 67.782, 67.783, 67.785, 67.1009, 67.1360, 94.838, 144.014,

- 2 144.030, and 144.615, RSMo, are repealed and ten new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be
- 3 known as sections 67.782, 67.783, 67.785, 67.1009, 67.1013, 67.1360, 94.838, 144.014,
- 144.030, and 144.615, to read as follows:

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- 67.782. 1. The governing body of the following counties may impose a tax as provided in this section:
- (1) Any county [of the third class having a population of] with more than [ten 4 thousand and less than fifteen thousand and nine thousand nine hundred but fewer than 5 eleven thousand inhabitants and with a county seat with more than one thousand but 6 fewer than one thousand five hundred inhabitants; or
- (2) Any county of the second class having a population of with more than fifty-8 eight thousand and less than seventy thousand adjacent to such third class county, both 9 counties making up the same judicial circuit, eighty thousand but fewer than one hundred thousand inhabitants and with a county seat with more than thirteen thousand but fewer than seventeen thousand inhabitants.
- 2. The governing body of any county listed in subsection 1 of this section may 13 [jointly] impose a sales tax [throughout each of their respective counties] for public 14 recreational purposes including the financing, acquisition, construction, operation, and maintenance of recreational projects and programs, but the sales taxes authorized by this

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

section shall not become effective unless the governing body of [each] such county submits to the voters [of their respective counties] a proposal to authorize [the counties to impose] the sales tax.

If a [separate] majority of the votes cast on the proposal by the qualified voters voting thereon [in each county] are in favor of the proposal, [then] the tax shall be in effect [in both counties]. If a majority of the votes cast by the qualified voters voting thereon [in either county] are opposed to the proposal, [then] the governing body of [neither] the county shall not have power to impose the sales tax [authorized by this section] unless or until the [governing body of the county that has not approved the tax shall] proposal is again [have] submitted [another proposal to authorize the governing body to impose the tax,] and the proposal is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon in that county.

- [3.] 4. The sales tax may be imposed at a rate of one percent on the receipts from the sale at retail of all tangible personal property or taxable service at retail within the 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.
- [4-] 5. All sales taxes collected by the director of revenue under this section on behalf of any county, less one percent for the 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 with the state treasurer in a special trust fund, which is hereby created, to be known as the "County Recreation Sales Tax Trust Fund". The moneys in the county recreation 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 fund 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 each county and the general 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 by distributing to the county treasurer, or such other officer as may be designated by the county ordinance or order, of each county imposing the tax authorized by this section, the sum, as certified by the director of revenue, due the county.

[5-] 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. Each county shall notify the director of revenue at least ninety days prior to the effective date of the expiration of the sales tax authorized by this section 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 such tax and to redeem dishonored checks and drafts deposited to the credit of such accounts. After one year has elapsed after the date of expiration of the tax authorized by this section 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.

- [6.] 7. The tax authorized by this section may be imposed, in accordance with this section, by a county in addition to or in lieu of the tax authorized by sections 67.750 to 67.780.
- [7:] 8. Any county imposing a sales tax pursuant to the provisions of this section may contract with the authority of any other county or with any city or political subdivision for the financing, acquisition, operation, construction, maintenance, or utilization of any recreation facility or project or program funded in whole or in part from revenues derived from the tax levied pursuant to the provisions of this section.
- [8.] 9. The sales tax imposed pursuant to the provisions of this section shall expire twenty-five years from the effective date thereof unless an extension of the tax is submitted to and approved by the voters in each county in the manner provided in this section. Each extension of the sales tax shall be for a period of ten years.
- [9.] 10. The governing body of each of the counties imposing a sales tax under the provisions of this section may cooperate with the governing body of any county or other political subdivision of this state in carrying out the provisions of this section, and may establish and conduct jointly a system of public recreation. The respective governing bodies administering programs jointly may provide by agreement among themselves for all matters connected with the programs and determine what items of cost and expense shall be paid by each.
- [40.] 11. The provisions of this section shall not in any way repeal, affect, or limit the powers granted to any county to establish, maintain, and conduct parks and other recreational grounds for public recreation.
- 87 [11.] 12. Except as modified in this section, all provisions of sections 32.085 and 88 32.087 shall apply to the tax imposed under this section.

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67.783. 1. There is hereby created within [any county of the third class having a population of more than ten thousand and less than fifteen thousand and any county of the second class having a population of more than fifty-eight thousand and less than seventy thousand adjacent to such third class county, both counties making up the same judicial eircuit, the counties described under subsection 1 of section 67.782 a joint county recreational lake authority, which shall be a body corporate and politic and a political 7 subdivision of this state.

- 2. Subject to the limitations in section 67.788, the authority may exercise its powers over the reservoir area encompassing any recreational lake and within five thousand feet of the conservation storage level of any recreational lake constructed or to be constructed by the authority pursuant to sections 67.781 to 67.790.
- 3. It shall be the purpose of each authority to promote the general welfare, to promote recreation and to encourage private capital investment through the construction, operation, and maintenance of a recreational lake and related improvements to be located figintly in the second class county and the third class county in the counties described under subsection 1 of section 67.782.
- 4. The income of the authority and all property at any time owned by the authority shall be exempt from all taxation or any assessments whatsoever to the state or of any political subdivision, municipality, or other governmental agency thereof.
- 5. No county in which an authority is organized shall be held liable in connection with the construction, operation, or maintenance of any project or program undertaken pursuant to sections 67.781 to 67.790, including any actions taken by the authority in connection with any project or program undertaken pursuant to sections 67.781 to 67.790.
- 67.785. 1. The authority shall consist of nine members, appointed or elected as follows:
- (1) Within thirty days after approval by the voters of the sales tax authorized in section 67.782, the county commission of [the second class] a county described under subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 67.782 shall initially appoint six members to the authority, with the terms of members staggered such that the terms of two members [each expiring on December 31, 1992, December 31, 1994, and December 31, 1996 expire on December thirty-first of each even-numbered year. The county commission of [the third elass a county described under subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 67.782 shall initially appoint three members to the authority, with the terms of members staggered such 10 that the term of one member [each expiring on December 31, 1992, December 31, 1994, and December 31, 1996 expires on December thirty-first of each even-numbered year;

(2) As the term of each initial member expires, new members shall be elected from each county. Each elected member shall serve a six-year term and until [his] the member's successor is duly elected and qualified.

- 2. A person, to be qualified to serve as a member, shall be a voter of the state for more than five years prior to [his] the member's election or appointment, shall be a resident in the county which [he] the member will represent for more than five years and shall be over the age of twenty-five years. If any member moves outside the county from which [he] the member was appointed or elected, [his] the member's seat shall be deemed vacant and a new member shall be appointed by the county commission of such county to complete [his] the unexpired term.
- 3. A person desiring to become a candidate for the authority shall pay the sum of five dollars as a filing fee to the treasurer of the county in which [he] the person resides, and shall file with the election authority a statement under oath that [he] the person possesses all of the qualifications set out in sections 67.781 to 67.790 for a member of the authority. Thereafter, [he] such person shall have [his] such person's name placed on the ballot as a candidate.
- 4. If six or more persons from [the second class] a county described under subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 67.782 file as candidates, a primary election shall be held in August, and the four candidates who receive the most votes shall be candidates at the general election. If two or more candidates receive an equal number of votes, and if that number of votes would otherwise qualify each tied candidate for a position on the general election ballot, all such tied candidates shall be included on the general election ballot. The two candidates [from the second class county] receiving the most votes in the general election shall be declared the winners.
- 5. If four or more persons from [the third class] a county described under subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 67.782 file as candidates, a primary election shall be held in August, and the two candidates who receive the most votes shall be candidates at the general election. If two or more candidates receive an equal number of votes, and if that number of votes would otherwise qualify each tied candidate for a position on the general election ballot, all such tied candidates shall be included on the general election ballot. The candidate [from the second class county] receiving the most votes in the general election shall be declared the winner.
- 67.1009. 1. The governing body of the following cities may impose a tax as provided 2 in this section:
 - (1) Any city of the fourth classification with more than eight hundred thirty but fewer than nine hundred inhabitants and located in any county with a charter form of government and with more than nine hundred fifty thousand inhabitants;

6 (2) Any city of the fourth classification with more than four thousand fifty but fewer 7 than four thousand two hundred inhabitants and located in any county with a charter form of 8 government and with more than nine hundred fifty thousand inhabitants;

- (3) Any city with more than two thousand seven hundred but fewer than three thousand inhabitants and located in a county with more than fifty thousand but fewer than sixty thousand inhabitants and with a county seat with more than seventeen thousand but fewer than twenty-one thousand inhabitants; or
- (4) Any city with more than forty thousand but fewer than forty-six thousand inhabitants and located in a county with more than four hundred thousand but fewer than five hundred thousand inhabitants.
- 2. The governing body of any city listed in subsection 1 of this section may impose a tax on the charges for all sleeping rooms paid by the transient guests of hotels or motels situated in the city, which shall be not more than six-tenths of one percent per occupied room per night[, except that] for cities described under subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection 1 of this section and not more than six percent per occupied room per night for cities described under subdivision (3) of subsection 1 of this section. Such tax shall not become effective unless the governing body of the city or county submits to the voters of the city or county at a state general or primary election a proposal to authorize the governing body of the city to impose a tax pursuant to this section. The tax authorized by this section shall be in addition to the charge for the sleeping room and shall be in addition to any and all taxes imposed by law. Such tax shall be stated separately from all other charges and taxes. For cities described under subdivision (3) of subsection 1 of this section, the revenue of the tax shall be used only for the purposes of promoting tourism, promoting economic development, and promoting the retention and growth of any military base near the city.
- 3. The ballot of submission for any tax authorized in this section shall be in substantially the following form:

If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the question, then the tax shall become effective on the first day of the second calendar quarter following the calendar quarter in which the election was held. If a majority

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of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to the question, then the tax shall not become effective unless and until the question is resubmitted under this section to the qualified voters and such question is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the question.

- 4. As used in this section, "transient guests" means a person or persons who occupy a room or rooms in a hotel or motel for thirty-one days or less during any calendar quarter.
- 67.1013. 1. The governing body of any city with more than ten thousand but fewer than eleven thousand inhabitants and that is the county seat of a county with more than one hundred thousand but fewer than one hundred twenty thousand inhabitants may impose a tax as provided in this section.
 - 2. The governing body of any city described in subsection 1 of this section may impose a tax on the charges for all sleeping rooms paid by the transient guests of hotels or motels situated in the city or a portion thereof, which shall be not more than six percent per occupied room per night. Such tax shall not become effective unless the governing body of the city submits to the voters of the city at a state, municipal, general, or primary election a proposal to authorize the governing body of the city to impose the tax under this section. The tax authorized by this section shall be in addition to the charge for the sleeping room and shall be in addition to any and all other taxes. Such tax shall be stated separately from all other charges and taxes.
 - 3. (1) The question submitted for the tax authorized in this section shall be in substantially the following form: "Shall _____ (insert city name) impose a tax on the charges for all sleeping rooms paid by the transient guests of hotels and motels situated in _____ (insert city name) at a rate of _____ (insert percentage) percent?".
 - (2) If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the question, the tax shall become effective on the first day of the second calendar quarter following the calendar quarter in which the election was held. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to the question, the tax shall not become effective unless and until the question is resubmitted under this section to the qualified voters of the city and such question is approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the city voting on the question.
 - 4. As used in this section, "transient guests" means a person or persons who occupy a room or rooms in a hotel or motel for thirty-one days or less during any calendar quarter.
 - 67.1360. 1. The governing body of the following cities and counties may impose a tax as provided in this section:
- 3 (1) A city with a population of more than seven thousand and less than seven 4 thousand five hundred;

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(2) A county with a population of over nine thousand six hundred and less than 5 twelve thousand which has a total assessed valuation of at least sixty-three million dollars, if the county submits the issue to the voters of such county prior to January 1, 2003;

- (3) A third class city which is the county seat of a county of the third classification without a township form of government with a population of at least twenty-five thousand but not more than thirty thousand inhabitants;
- (4) Any fourth class city having, according to the last federal decennial census, a population of more than one thousand eight hundred fifty inhabitants but less than one thousand nine hundred fifty inhabitants in a county of the first classification with a charter form of government and having a population of greater than six hundred thousand but less than nine hundred thousand inhabitants;
- (5) Any city having a population of more than three thousand but less than eight thousand inhabitants in a county of the fourth classification having a population of greater than forty-eight thousand inhabitants;
- (6) Any city having a population of less than two hundred fifty inhabitants in a county of the fourth classification having a population of greater than forty-eight thousand inhabitants;
- (7) Any fourth class city having a population of more than two thousand five hundred but less than three thousand inhabitants in a county of the third classification having a population of more than twenty-five thousand but less than twenty-seven thousand inhabitants;
- (8) Any third class city with a population of more than three thousand two hundred but less than three thousand three hundred located in a county of the third classification having a population of more than thirty-five thousand but less than thirty-six thousand;
- (9) Any county of the second classification without a township form of government and a population of less than thirty thousand;
- 31 (10) Any city of the fourth class in a county of the second classification without a 32 township form of government and a population of less than thirty thousand;
 - (11) Any county of the third classification with a township form of government and a population of at least twenty-eight thousand but not more than thirty thousand;
- (12) Any city of the fourth class with a population of more than one thousand eight hundred but less than two thousand in a county of the third classification with a township 36 form of government and a population of at least twenty-eight thousand but not more than thirty thousand;
 - (13) Any city of the third class with a population of more than seven thousand two hundred but less than seven thousand five hundred within a county of the third classification with a population of more than twenty-one thousand but less than twenty-three thousand;

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42 (14) Any fourth class city having a population of more than two thousand eight 43 hundred but less than three thousand one hundred inhabitants in a county of the third 44 classification with a township form of government having a population of more than eight 45 thousand four hundred but less than nine thousand inhabitants;

- (15) Any fourth class city with a population of more than four hundred seventy but less than five hundred twenty inhabitants located in a county of the third classification with a population of more than fifteen thousand nine hundred but less than sixteen thousand inhabitants;
- (16) Any third class city with a population of more than three thousand eight hundred but less than four thousand inhabitants located in a county of the third classification with a population of more than fifteen thousand nine hundred but less than sixteen thousand inhabitants;
- (17) Any fourth class city with a population of more than four thousand three hundred but less than four thousand five hundred inhabitants located in a county of the third classification without a township form of government with a population greater than sixteen thousand but less than sixteen thousand two hundred inhabitants;
- (18) Any fourth class city with a population of more than two thousand four hundred but less than two thousand six hundred inhabitants located in a county of the first classification without a charter form of government with a population of more than fifty-five thousand but less than sixty thousand inhabitants;
- (19) Any fourth class city with a population of more than two thousand five hundred but less than two thousand six hundred inhabitants located in a county of the third classification with a population of more than nineteen thousand one hundred but less than nineteen thousand two hundred inhabitants;
- (20) Any county of the third classification without a township form of government with a population greater than sixteen thousand but less than sixteen thousand two hundred inhabitants;
- 69 (21) Any county of the second classification with a population of more than forty-70 four thousand but less than fifty thousand inhabitants;
 - (22) Any third class city with a population of more than nine thousand five hundred but less than nine thousand seven hundred inhabitants located in a county of the first classification without a charter form of government and with a population of more than one hundred ninety-eight thousand but less than one hundred ninety-eight thousand two hundred inhabitants;
- 76 (23) Any city of the fourth classification with more than five thousand two hundred 77 but less than five thousand three hundred inhabitants located in a county of the third

78 classification without a township form of government and with more than twenty-four 79 thousand five hundred but less than twenty-four thousand six hundred inhabitants;

- (24) Any third class city with a population of more than nineteen thousand nine hundred but less than twenty thousand in a county of the first classification without a charter form of government and with a population of more than one hundred ninety-eight thousand but less than one hundred ninety-eight thousand two hundred inhabitants;
- (25) Any city of the fourth classification with more than two thousand six hundred but less than two thousand seven hundred inhabitants located in any county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than fifteen thousand three hundred but less than fifteen thousand four hundred inhabitants;
- (26) Any county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than fourteen thousand nine hundred but less than fifteen thousand inhabitants;
- (27) Any city of the fourth classification with more than five thousand four hundred but fewer than five thousand five hundred inhabitants and located in more than one county;
- (28) Any city of the fourth classification with more than six thousand three hundred but fewer than six thousand five hundred inhabitants and located in more than one county through the creation of a tourism district which may include, in addition to the geographic area of such city, the area encompassed by the portion of the school district, located within a county of the first classification with more than ninety-three thousand eight hundred but fewer than ninety-three thousand nine hundred inhabitants, having an average daily attendance for school year 2005-06 between one thousand eight hundred and one thousand nine hundred;
- (29) Any city of the fourth classification with more than seven thousand seven hundred but less than seven thousand eight hundred inhabitants located in a county of the first classification with more than ninety-three thousand eight hundred but less than ninety-three thousand nine hundred inhabitants;
- (30) Any city of the fourth classification with more than two thousand nine hundred but less than three thousand inhabitants located in a county of the first classification with more than seventy-three thousand seven hundred but less than seventy-three thousand eight hundred inhabitants;
- (31) Any city of the third classification with more than nine thousand three hundred but less than nine thousand four hundred inhabitants;
- 110 (32) Any city of the fourth classification with more than three thousand eight hundred 111 but fewer than three thousand nine hundred inhabitants and located in any county of the first 112 classification with more than thirty-nine thousand seven hundred but fewer than thirty-nine 113 thousand eight hundred inhabitants;

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- 114 (33) Any city of the fourth classification with more than one thousand eight hundred 115 but fewer than one thousand nine hundred inhabitants and located in any county of the first classification with more than one hundred thirty-five thousand four hundred but fewer than 117 one hundred thirty-five thousand five hundred inhabitants;
- 118 (34) Any county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than twelve thousand one hundred but fewer than twelve thousand two 119 hundred inhabitants;
 - (35) Any city of the fourth classification with more than three thousand eight hundred but fewer than four thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county; provided, however, that motels owned by not-for-profit organizations are exempt;
 - (36) Any city of the fourth classification with more than five thousand but fewer than five thousand five hundred inhabitants and located in any county with a charter form of government and with more than two hundred thousand but fewer than three hundred fifty thousand inhabitants; [or]
 - (37) Any city with more than four thousand but fewer than five thousand five hundred inhabitants and located in any county of the fourth classification with more than thirty thousand but fewer than forty-two thousand inhabitants; or
 - (38) Any city with more than eight thousand but fewer than nine thousand inhabitants and partially located in a county with more than nineteen thousand but fewer than twenty-two thousand inhabitants.
- 2. The governing body of any city or county listed in subsection 1 of this section may 135 impose a tax on the charges for all sleeping rooms paid by the transient guests of hotels, 136 motels, bed and breakfast inns, and campgrounds and any docking facility that rents slips to 137 recreational boats that are used by transients for sleeping, which shall be at least two percent but not more than five percent per occupied room per night, except that such tax shall not 139 become effective unless the governing body of the city or county submits to the voters of the 140 city or county at a state general, primary, or special election, a proposal to authorize the governing body of the city or county to impose a tax pursuant to the provisions of this section and section 67.1362. The tax authorized by this section and section 67.1362 shall be in addition to any charge paid to the owner or operator and shall be in addition to any and all 144 taxes imposed by law and the proceeds of such tax shall be used by the city or county solely for funding the promotion of tourism. Such tax shall be stated separately from all other charges and taxes.
 - 94.838. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:
 - 2 "Food", all articles commonly used for food or drink, including alcoholic 3 beverages, the provisions of chapter 311 notwithstanding;

4 (2) "Food establishment", any cafe, cafeteria, lunchroom, or restaurant which sells 5 food at retail;

- (3) "Municipality", any [village or fourth class city with more than two hundred but less than three hundred inhabitants and located in any county of the third classification with a township form of government and with more than twelve thousand five hundred but less than twelve thousand six hundred inhabitants] city with more than one hundred sixty-five but fewer than one hundred eighty-five inhabitants and located in a county with more than eleven thousand but fewer than twelve thousand five hundred inhabitants and with a county seat with more than four thousand but fewer than five thousand inhabitants;
- (4) "Transient guest", a person or persons who occupy a room or rooms in a hotel or motel for thirty-one days or less during any calendar quarter.
- 2. (1) The governing body of any municipality may impose, by order or ordinance: [(1)] (a) A tax, not to exceed six percent per room per night, on the charges for all sleeping rooms paid by the transient guests of hotels or motels situated in the municipality or a portion thereof; and
- [(2)] (b) A tax, not to exceed [two] six percent, on the gross receipts derived from the retail sales of food by every person operating a food establishment in the municipality.
- (2) The taxes shall be imposed [solely] for [the purpose of funding the construction, maintenance, and operation of capital improvements] general revenue purposes. The order or ordinance shall not become effective unless the governing body of the municipality submits to the voters of the municipality at a state general or primary election a proposal to authorize the governing body of the municipality to impose taxes under this section. The taxes authorized in this section shall be in addition to the charge for the sleeping room, the retail sales of food at a food establishment, and all other taxes imposed by law, and shall be stated separately from all other charges and taxes.
- 3. The ballot of submission for the taxes authorized in this section shall be in substantially the following form:

31	Shall (insert the name o	Shall (insert the name of the municipality) impose a tax on the	
32	charges for all retail sales of food at a food establishment situated in		
33	(name of municipality) at a rate of (insert rate of percent)		
34	percent, and for all sleeping rooms paid by the transient guests of		
35	hotels and motels situated in	(name of municipality) at a rate of	
36	(insert rate of percent)	(insert rate of percent) percent, solely for the purpose of	
37	[funding the construction, maintenance, and operation of capital		
38	improvements] increasing general revenue funds?		
39	□ Yes	\square No	

If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the question, then the taxes shall become effective on the first day of the second calendar quarter after the director of revenue receives notice of the adoption of the taxes. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to the question, then the taxes shall not become effective unless and until the question is resubmitted under this section to the qualified voters and such question is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the question.

- 4. Any tax on the retail sales of food imposed under this section shall be administered, collected, enforced, and operated as required in section 32.087, and any transient guest tax imposed under this section shall be administered, collected, enforced, and operated by the municipality imposing the tax. All revenue generated by the tax shall be deposited in a special trust fund and shall be used solely for the designated purposes. If the tax is repealed, all funds remaining in the special trust fund shall continue to be used solely for the designated purposes. Any funds in the special trust fund which are not needed for current expenditures may be invested in the same manner as other funds are invested. Any interest and moneys earned on such investments shall be credited to the fund.
- 5. Once the initial bonds, if any, have been satisfied, then the governing body of any municipality that has adopted the taxes authorized in this section may submit the question of repeal of the taxes to the voters on any date available for elections for the municipality. The ballot of submission shall be in substantially the following form:

61	Shall (insert the name of the	ne municipality) repeal the taxes
62	imposed at the rates of (ins	sert rate of percent) and
63	(insert rate of percent) percent for the purpose of [funding the	
64	construction, maintenance, and operation of capital improvements]	
65	increasing general revenue funds?	
66	□ Yes	\square No

If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal are in favor of repeal, that repeal shall become effective on December thirty-first of the calendar year in which such repeal was approved. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to the repeal, then the tax authorized in this section shall remain effective until the question is resubmitted under this section to the qualified voters, and the repeal is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the question.

6. Once the initial bonds, if any, have been satisfied, then, whenever the governing body of any municipality that has adopted the taxes authorized in this section receives a petition, signed by ten percent of the registered voters of the municipality voting in the last gubernatorial election, calling for an election to repeal the taxes imposed under this section,

the governing body shall submit to the voters of the municipality a proposal to repeal the taxes. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the repeal, that repeal shall become effective on December thirty-first of the calendar year in which such repeal was approved. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to the repeal, then the tax shall remain effective until the question is resubmitted under this section to the qualified voters and the repeal is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the question.

- 144.014. 1. Notwithstanding other provisions of law to the contrary, beginning October 1, 1997, and ending on December 31, 2025, the tax levied and imposed under this chapter on all retail sales of food shall be at the rate of one percent. The revenue derived from the one percent rate pursuant to this section shall be deposited by the state treasurer in the school district trust fund and shall be distributed as provided in section 144.701.
- 2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, beginning January 1, 2026, no state sales or use tax, local sales tax as defined under section 32.085, or local use tax shall be levied or imposed on any retail sale of food in this state.
- 3. For the purposes of this section, the term "food" shall include only those products and types of food for which [food stamps] benefits may be redeemed pursuant to the provisions of the [Federal Food Stamp] Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program as [contained] described in 7 U.S.C. Section 2012, as that section now reads or as it may be amended hereafter, and shall include food dispensed by or through vending machines. For the purpose of this section, except for vending machine sales, the term "food" shall not include food or drink sold by any establishment where the gross receipts derived from the sale of food prepared by such establishment for immediate consumption on or off the premises of the establishment constitutes more than eighty percent of the total gross receipts of that establishment, regardless of whether such prepared food is consumed on the premises of that establishment, including, but not limited to, sales of food by any restaurant, fast food restaurant, delicatessen, eating house, or café.
- 144.030. 1. There is hereby specifically exempted from the provisions of sections 144.010 to 144.525 and from the computation of the tax levied, assessed or payable pursuant to sections 144.010 to 144.525 such retail sales as may be made in commerce between this state and any other state of the United States, or between this state and any foreign country, and any retail sale which the state of Missouri is prohibited from taxing pursuant to the Constitution or laws of the United States of America, and such retail sales of tangible personal property which the general assembly of the state of Missouri is prohibited from taxing or further taxing by the constitution of this state.
 - 2. There are also specifically exempted from the provisions of the local sales tax law as defined in section 32.085, section 238.235, and sections 144.010 to 144.525 and 144.600 to

11 144.761 and from the computation of the tax levied, assessed or payable pursuant to the local 12 sales tax law as defined in section 32.085, section 238.235, and sections 144.010 to 144.525 13 and 144.600 to 144.745:

- (1) Motor fuel or special fuel subject to an excise tax of this state, unless all or part of such excise tax is refunded pursuant to section 142.824; or upon the sale at retail of fuel to be consumed in manufacturing or creating gas, power, steam, electrical current or in furnishing water to be sold ultimately at retail; or feed for livestock or poultry; or grain to be converted into foodstuffs which are to be sold ultimately in processed form at retail; or seed, limestone or fertilizer which is to be used for seeding, liming or fertilizing crops which when harvested will be sold at retail or will be fed to livestock or poultry to be sold ultimately in processed form at retail; economic poisons registered pursuant to the provisions of the Missouri pesticide registration law, sections 281.220 to 281.310, which are to be used in connection with the growth or production of crops, fruit trees or orchards applied before, during, or after planting, the crop of which when harvested will be sold at retail or will be converted into foodstuffs which are to be sold ultimately in processed form at retail;
- (2) Materials, manufactured goods, machinery and parts which when used in manufacturing, processing, compounding, mining, producing or fabricating become a component part or ingredient of the new personal property resulting from such manufacturing, processing, compounding, mining, producing or fabricating and which new personal property is intended to be sold ultimately for final use or consumption; and materials, including without limitation, gases and manufactured goods, including without limitation slagging materials and firebrick, which are ultimately consumed in the manufacturing process by blending, reacting or interacting with or by becoming, in whole or in part, component parts or ingredients of steel products intended to be sold ultimately for final use or consumption;
- (3) Materials, replacement parts and equipment purchased for use directly upon, and for the repair and maintenance or manufacture of, motor vehicles, watercraft, railroad rolling stock or aircraft engaged as common carriers of persons or property;
- (4) Replacement machinery, equipment, and parts and the materials and supplies solely required for the installation or construction of such replacement machinery, equipment, and parts, used directly in manufacturing, mining, fabricating or producing a product which is intended to be sold ultimately for final use or consumption; and machinery and equipment, and the materials and supplies required solely for the operation, installation or construction of such machinery and equipment, purchased and used to establish new, or to replace or expand existing, material recovery processing plants in this state. For the purposes of this subdivision, a "material recovery processing plant" means a facility that has as its primary purpose the recovery of materials into a usable product or a different form which is used in

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producing a new product and shall include a facility or equipment which are used exclusively 48 for the collection of recovered materials for delivery to a material recovery processing plant 49 50 but shall not include motor vehicles used on highways. For purposes of this section, the terms motor vehicle and highway shall have the same meaning pursuant to section 301.010. For the 51 52 purposes of this subdivision, subdivision (5) of this subsection, and section 144.054, as well 53 as the definition in subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of section 144.010, the term "product" includes telecommunications services and the term "manufacturing" shall include the production, or production and transmission, of telecommunications services. The preceding 55 sentence does not make a substantive change in the law and is intended to clarify that the term 56 "manufacturing" has included and continues to include the production and transmission of 57 58 "telecommunications services", as enacted in this subdivision and subdivision (5) of this 59 subsection, as well as the definition in subdivision (9) of subsection 1 of section 144.010. The preceding two sentences reaffirm legislative intent consistent with the interpretation of 60 61 this subdivision and subdivision (5) of this subsection in Southwestern Bell Tel. Co. v. 62 Director of Revenue, 78 S.W.3d 763 (Mo. banc 2002) and Southwestern Bell Tel. Co. v. 63 Director of Revenue, 182 S.W.3d 226 (Mo. banc 2005), and accordingly abrogates the 64 Missouri supreme court's interpretation of those exemptions in IBM Corporation v. Director 65 of Revenue, 491 S.W.3d 535 (Mo. banc 2016) to the extent inconsistent with this section and Southwestern Bell Tel. Co. v. Director of Revenue, 78 S.W.3d 763 (Mo. banc 2002) and 66 67 Southwestern Bell Tel. Co. v. Director of Revenue, 182 S.W.3d 226 (Mo. banc 2005). The construction and application of this subdivision as expressed by the Missouri supreme court 69 in DST Systems, Inc. v. Director of Revenue, 43 S.W.3d 799 (Mo. banc 2001); Southwestern Bell Tel. Co. v. Director of Revenue, 78 S.W.3d 763 (Mo. banc 2002); and Southwestern Bell 70 71 Tel. Co. v. Director of Revenue, 182 S.W.3d 226 (Mo. banc 2005), is hereby affirmed. 72 Material recovery is not the reuse of materials within a manufacturing process or the use of a 73 product previously recovered. The material recovery processing plant shall qualify under the 74 provisions of this section regardless of ownership of the material being recovered; 75

(5) Machinery and equipment, and parts and the materials and supplies solely required for the installation or construction of such machinery and equipment, purchased and used to establish new or to expand existing manufacturing, mining or fabricating plants in the state if such machinery and equipment is used directly in manufacturing, mining or fabricating a product which is intended to be sold ultimately for final use or consumption. The construction and application of this subdivision as expressed by the Missouri supreme court in DST Systems, Inc. v. Director of Revenue, 43 S.W.3d 799 (Mo. banc 2001); Southwestern Bell Tel. Co. v. Director of Revenue, 78 S.W.3d 763 (Mo. banc 2002); and Southwestern Bell Tel. Co. v. Director of Revenue, 182 S.W.3d 226 (Mo. banc 2005), is hereby affirmed;

85 (6) Tangible personal property which is used exclusively in the manufacturing, 86 processing, modification or assembling of products sold to the United States government or to 87 any agency of the United States government;

- (7) Animals or poultry used for breeding or feeding purposes, or captive wildlife;
- (8) Newsprint, ink, computers, photosensitive paper and film, toner, printing plates and other machinery, equipment, replacement parts and supplies used in producing newspapers published for dissemination of news to the general public;
- (9) The rentals of films, records or any type of sound or picture transcriptions for public commercial display;
- (10) Pumping machinery and equipment used to propel products delivered by pipelines engaged as common carriers;
- (11) Railroad rolling stock for use in transporting persons or property in interstate commerce and motor vehicles licensed for a gross weight of twenty-four thousand pounds or more or trailers used by common carriers, as defined in section 390.020, in the transportation of persons or property;
- (12) Electrical energy used in the actual primary manufacture, processing, compounding, mining or producing of a product, or electrical energy used in the actual secondary processing or fabricating of the product, or a material recovery processing plant as defined in subdivision (4) of this subsection, in facilities owned or leased by the taxpayer, if the total cost of electrical energy so used exceeds ten percent of the total cost of production, either primary or secondary, exclusive of the cost of electrical energy so used or if the raw materials used in such processing contain at least twenty-five percent recovered materials as defined in section 260.200. There shall be a rebuttable presumption that the raw materials used in the primary manufacture of automobiles contain at least twenty-five percent recovered materials. For purposes of this subdivision, "processing" means any mode of treatment, act or series of acts performed upon materials to transform and reduce them to a different state or thing, including treatment necessary to maintain or preserve such processing by the producer at the production facility;
- (13) Anodes which are used or consumed in manufacturing, processing, compounding, mining, producing or fabricating and which have a useful life of less than one year;
- (14) Machinery, equipment, appliances and devices purchased or leased and used solely for the purpose of preventing, abating or monitoring air pollution, and materials and supplies solely required for the installation, construction or reconstruction of such machinery, equipment, appliances and devices;
- (15) Machinery, equipment, appliances and devices purchased or leased and used solely for the purpose of preventing, abating or monitoring water pollution, and materials and

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supplies solely required for the installation, construction or reconstruction of such machinery, equipment, appliances and devices;

- (16) Tangible personal property purchased by a rural water district;
- (17) All amounts paid or charged for admission or participation or other fees paid by or other charges to individuals in or for any place of amusement, entertainment or recreation, games or athletic events, including museums, fairs, zoos and planetariums, owned or operated by a municipality or other political subdivision where all the proceeds derived therefrom benefit the municipality or other political subdivision and do not inure to any private person, firm, or corporation, provided, however, that a municipality or other political subdivision may enter into revenue-sharing agreements with private persons, firms, or corporations providing goods or services, including management services, in or for the place of amusement, entertainment or recreation, games or athletic events, and provided further that nothing in this subdivision shall exempt from tax any amounts retained by any private person, firm, or corporation under such revenue-sharing agreement;
- (18) All sales of insulin, and all sales, rentals, repairs, and parts of durable medical equipment, prosthetic devices, and orthopedic devices as defined on January 1, 1980, by the federal Medicare program pursuant to Title XVIII of the Social Security Act of 1965, including the items specified in Section 1862(a)(12) of that act, and also specifically including hearing aids and hearing aid supplies and all sales of drugs which may be legally dispensed by a licensed pharmacist only upon a lawful prescription of a practitioner licensed to administer those items, including samples and materials used to manufacture samples which may be dispensed by a practitioner authorized to dispense such samples and all sales or rental of medical oxygen, home respiratory equipment and accessories including parts, and hospital beds and accessories and ambulatory aids including parts, and all sales or rental of manual and powered wheelchairs including parts, and stairway lifts, Braille writers, electronic Braille equipment and, if purchased or rented by or on behalf of a person with one or more physical or mental disabilities to enable them to function more independently, all sales or rental of scooters including parts, and reading machines, electronic print enlargers and magnifiers, electronic alternative and augmentative communication devices, and items used solely to modify motor vehicles to permit the use of such motor vehicles by individuals with disabilities or sales of over-the-counter or nonprescription drugs to individuals with disabilities, and drugs required by the Food and Drug Administration to meet the over-thecounter drug product labeling requirements in 21 CFR 201.66, or its successor, as prescribed by a health care practitioner licensed to prescribe;
- (19) All sales made by or to religious and charitable organizations and institutions in their religious, charitable or educational functions and activities and all sales made by or to all

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158 elementary and secondary schools operated at public expense in their educational functions 159 and activities;

- (20) All sales of aircraft to common carriers for storage or for use in interstate commerce and all sales made by or to not-for-profit civic, social, service or fraternal organizations, including fraternal organizations which have been declared tax-exempt organizations pursuant to Section 501(c)(8) or (10) of the 1986 Internal Revenue Code, as amended, in their civic or charitable functions and activities and all sales made to eleemosynary and penal institutions and industries of the state, and all sales made to any private not-for-profit institution of higher education not otherwise excluded pursuant to subdivision (19) of this subsection or any institution of higher education supported by public funds, and all sales made to a state relief agency in the exercise of relief functions and activities:
- (21) All ticket sales made by benevolent, scientific and educational associations which are formed to foster, encourage, and promote progress and improvement in the science of agriculture and in the raising and breeding of animals, and by nonprofit summer theater organizations if such organizations are exempt from federal tax pursuant to the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and all admission charges and entry fees to the Missouri state fair or any fair conducted by a county agricultural and mechanical society organized and operated pursuant to sections 262.290 to 262.530;
- (22) All sales made to any private not-for-profit elementary or secondary school, all sales of feed additives, medications or vaccines administered to livestock or poultry in the production of food or fiber, all sales of pesticides used in the production of crops, livestock or 180 poultry for food or fiber, all sales of bedding used in the production of livestock or poultry for food or fiber, all sales of propane or natural gas, electricity or diesel fuel used exclusively for drying agricultural crops, natural gas used in the primary manufacture or processing of fuel ethanol as defined in section 142.028, natural gas, propane, and electricity used by an eligible new generation cooperative or an eligible new generation processing entity as defined in 184 section 348.432, and all sales of farm machinery and equipment, other than airplanes, motor 186 vehicles and trailers, and any freight charges on any exempt item. As used in this subdivision, the term "feed additives" means tangible personal property which, when mixed with feed for livestock or poultry, is to be used in the feeding of livestock or poultry. As used in this subdivision, the term "pesticides" includes adjuvants such as crop oils, surfactants, 190 wetting agents and other assorted pesticide carriers used to improve or enhance the effect of a pesticide and the foam used to mark the application of pesticides and herbicides for the production of crops, livestock or poultry. As used in this subdivision, the term "farm machinery and equipment" shall mean:

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(a) New or used farm tractors and such other new or used farm machinery and equipment, including utility vehicles used for any agricultural use, and repair or replacement parts thereon and any accessories for and upgrades to such farm machinery and equipment and rotary mowers used for any agricultural purposes. For the purposes of this subdivision, "utility vehicle" shall mean any motorized vehicle manufactured and used exclusively for off-199 highway use which is more than fifty inches but no more than eighty inches in width, measured from outside of tire rim to outside of tire rim, with an unladen dry weight of three thousand five hundred pounds or less, traveling on four or six wheels;

- (b) Supplies and lubricants used exclusively, solely, and directly for producing crops, raising and feeding livestock, fish, poultry, pheasants, chukar, quail, or for producing milk for ultimate sale at retail, including field drain tile; and
 - (c) One-half of each purchaser's purchase of diesel fuel therefor which is:
 - a. Used exclusively for agricultural purposes;
 - b. Used on land owned or leased for the purpose of producing farm products; and
- c. Used directly in producing farm products to be sold ultimately in processed form or otherwise at retail or in producing farm products to be fed to livestock or poultry to be sold ultimately in processed form at retail;
- (23) Except as otherwise provided in section 144.032, all sales of metered water service, electricity, electrical current, natural, artificial or propane gas, wood, coal or home heating oil for domestic use and in any city not within a county, all sales of metered or unmetered water service for domestic use:
- (a) "Domestic use" means that portion of metered water service, electricity, electrical current, natural, artificial or propane gas, wood, coal or home heating oil, and in any city not within a county, metered or unmetered water service, which an individual occupant of a residential premises uses for nonbusiness, noncommercial or nonindustrial purposes. Utility service through a single or master meter for residential apartments or condominiums, including service for common areas and facilities and vacant units, shall be deemed to be for domestic use. Each seller shall establish and maintain a system whereby individual purchases are determined as exempt or nonexempt;
- (b) Regulated utility sellers shall determine whether individual purchases are exempt or nonexempt based upon the seller's utility service rate classifications as contained in tariffs on file with and approved by the Missouri public service commission. Sales and purchases made pursuant to the rate classification "residential" and sales to and purchases made by or on behalf of the occupants of residential apartments or condominiums through a single or master meter, including service for common areas and facilities and vacant units, shall be considered as sales made for domestic use and such sales shall be exempt from sales tax. Sellers shall charge sales tax upon the entire amount of purchases classified as nondomestic use. The

seller's utility service rate classification and the provision of service thereunder shall be conclusive as to whether or not the utility must charge sales tax;

- (c) Each person making domestic use purchases of services or property and who uses any portion of the services or property so purchased for a nondomestic use shall, by the fifteenth day of the fourth month following the year of purchase, and without assessment, notice or demand, file a return and pay sales tax on that portion of nondomestic purchases. Each person making nondomestic purchases of services or property and who uses any portion of the services or property so purchased for domestic use, and each person making domestic purchases on behalf of occupants of residential apartments or condominiums through a single or master meter, including service for common areas and facilities and vacant units, under a nonresidential utility service rate classification may, between the first day of the first month and the fifteenth day of the fourth month following the year of purchase, apply for credit or refund to the director of revenue and the director shall give credit or make refund for taxes paid on the domestic use portion of the purchase. The person making such purchases on behalf of occupants of residential apartments or condominiums shall have standing to apply to the director of revenue for such credit or refund;
- (24) All sales of handicraft items made by the seller or the seller's spouse if the seller or the seller's spouse is at least sixty-five years of age, and if the total gross proceeds from such sales do not constitute a majority of the annual gross income of the seller;
- (25) Excise taxes, collected on sales at retail, imposed by Sections 4041, 4071, 4081, [4091,] 4161, 4181, 4251, 4261 and 4271 of Title 26, United States Code. The director of revenue shall promulgate rules pursuant to chapter 536 to eliminate all state and local sales taxes on such excise taxes;
- (26) Sales of fuel consumed or used in the operation of ships, barges, or waterborne vessels which are used primarily in or for the transportation of property or cargo, or the conveyance of persons for hire, on navigable rivers bordering on or located in part in this state, if such fuel is delivered by the seller to the purchaser's barge, ship, or waterborne vessel while it is afloat upon such river;
- (27) All sales made to an interstate compact agency created pursuant to sections 70.370 to 70.441 or sections 238.010 to 238.100 in the exercise of the functions and activities of such agency as provided pursuant to the compact;
- (28) Computers, computer software and computer security systems purchased for use by architectural or engineering firms headquartered in this state. For the purposes of this subdivision, "headquartered in this state" means the office for the administrative management of at least four integrated facilities operated by the taxpayer is located in the state of Missouri;

- 266 (29) All livestock sales when either the seller is engaged in the growing, producing or 267 feeding of such livestock, or the seller is engaged in the business of buying and selling, 268 bartering or leasing of such livestock;
 - (30) All sales of barges which are to be used primarily in the transportation of property or cargo on interstate waterways;
 - (31) Electrical energy or gas, whether natural, artificial or propane, water, or other utilities which are ultimately consumed in connection with the manufacturing of cellular glass products or in any material recovery processing plant as defined in subdivision (4) of this subsection;
 - (32) Notwithstanding other provisions of law to the contrary, all sales of pesticides or herbicides used in the production of crops, aquaculture, livestock or poultry;
 - (33) Tangible personal property and utilities purchased for use or consumption directly or exclusively in the research and development of agricultural/biotechnology and plant genomics products and prescription pharmaceuticals consumed by humans or animals;
 - (34) All sales of grain bins for storage of grain for resale;
 - (35) All sales of feed which are developed for and used in the feeding of pets owned by a commercial breeder when such sales are made to a commercial breeder, as defined in section 273.325, and licensed pursuant to sections 273.325 to 273.357;
 - (36) All purchases by a contractor on behalf of an entity located in another state, provided that the entity is authorized to issue a certificate of exemption for purchases to a contractor under the provisions of that state's laws. For purposes of this subdivision, the term "certificate of exemption" shall mean any document evidencing that the entity is exempt from sales and use taxes on purchases pursuant to the laws of the state in which the entity is located. Any contractor making purchases on behalf of such entity shall maintain a copy of the entity's exemption certificate as evidence of the exemption. If the exemption certificate issued by the exempt entity to the contractor is later determined by the director of revenue to be invalid for any reason and the contractor has accepted the certificate in good faith, neither the contractor or the exempt entity shall be liable for the payment of any taxes, interest and penalty due as the result of use of the invalid exemption certificate. Materials shall be exempt from all state and local sales and use taxes when purchased by a contractor for the purpose of fabricating tangible personal property which is used in fulfilling a contract for the purpose of constructing, repairing or remodeling facilities for the following:
 - (a) An exempt entity located in this state, if the entity is one of those entities able to issue project exemption certificates in accordance with the provisions of section 144.062; or
 - (b) An exempt entity located outside the state if the exempt entity is authorized to issue an exemption certificate to contractors in accordance with the provisions of that state's law and the applicable provisions of this section;

(37) All sales or other transfers of tangible personal property to a lessor who leases the property under a lease of one year or longer executed or in effect at the time of the sale or other transfer to an interstate compact agency created pursuant to sections 70.370 to 70.441 or sections 238.010 to 238.100;

- (38) Sales of tickets to any collegiate athletic championship event that is held in a facility owned or operated by a governmental authority or commission, a quasi-governmental agency, a state university or college or by the state or any political subdivision thereof, including a municipality, and that is played on a neutral site and may reasonably be played at a site located outside the state of Missouri. For purposes of this subdivision, "neutral site" means any site that is not located on the campus of a conference member institution participating in the event;
- (39) All purchases by a sports complex authority created under section 64.920, and all sales of utilities by such authority at the authority's cost that are consumed in connection with the operation of a sports complex leased to a professional sports team;
- (40) All materials, replacement parts, and equipment purchased for use directly upon, and for the modification, replacement, repair, and maintenance of aircraft, aircraft power plants, and aircraft accessories;
- (41) Sales of sporting clays, wobble, skeet, and trap targets to any shooting range or similar places of business for use in the normal course of business and money received by a shooting range or similar places of business from patrons and held by a shooting range or similar place of business for redistribution to patrons at the conclusion of a shooting event;
- (42) All sales of motor fuel, as defined in section 142.800, used in any watercraft, as defined in section 306.010;
- (43) Any new or used aircraft sold or delivered in this state to a person who is not a resident of this state or a corporation that is not incorporated in this state, and such aircraft is not to be based in this state and shall not remain in this state more than ten business days subsequent to the last to occur of:
- (a) The transfer of title to the aircraft to a person who is not a resident of this state or a corporation that is not incorporated in this state; or
- (b) The date of the return to service of the aircraft in accordance with 14 CFR 91.407 for any maintenance, preventive maintenance, rebuilding, alterations, repairs, or installations that are completed contemporaneously with the transfer of title to the aircraft to a person who is not a resident of this state or a corporation that is not incorporated in this state;
- (44) Motor vehicles registered in excess of fifty-four thousand pounds, and the trailers pulled by such motor vehicles, that are actually used in the normal course of business to haul property on the public highways of the state, and that are capable of hauling loads commensurate with the motor vehicle's registered weight; and the materials, replacement

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parts, and equipment purchased for use directly upon, and for the repair and maintenance or manufacture of such vehicles. For purposes of this subdivision, "motor vehicle" and "public highway" shall have the meaning as ascribed in section 390.020;

- (45) All internet access or the use of internet access regardless of whether the tax is imposed on a provider of internet access or a buyer of internet access. For purposes of this subdivision, the following terms shall mean:
- (a) "Direct costs", costs incurred by a governmental authority solely because of an internet service provider's use of the public right-of-way. The term shall not include costs that the governmental authority would have incurred if the internet service provider did not make such use of the public right-of-way. Direct costs shall be determined in a manner consistent with generally accepted accounting principles;
- (b) "Internet", computer and telecommunications facilities, including equipment and operating software, that comprises the interconnected worldwide network that employ the transmission control protocol or internet protocol, or any predecessor or successor protocols to that protocol, to communicate information of all kinds by wire or radio;
- (c) "Internet access", a service that enables users to connect to the internet to access content, information, or other services without regard to whether the service is referred to as telecommunications, communications, transmission, or similar services, and without regard to whether a provider of the service is subject to regulation by the Federal Communications Commission as a common carrier under 47 U.S.C. Section 201, et seq. For purposes of this subdivision, internet access also includes: the purchase, use, or sale of communications services, including telecommunications services as defined in section 144.010, to the extent the communications services are purchased, used, or sold to provide the service described in this subdivision or to otherwise enable users to access content, information, or other services offered over the internet; services that are incidental to the provision of a service described in this subdivision, when furnished to users as part of such service, including a home page, electronic mail, and instant messaging, including voice-capable and video-capable electronic mail and instant messaging, video clips, and personal electronic storage capacity; a home page electronic mail and instant messaging, including voice-capable and video-capable electronic mail and instant messaging, video clips, and personal electronic storage capacity that are provided independently or that are not packed with internet access. As used in this subdivision, internet access does not include voice, audio, and video programming or other products and services, except services described in this paragraph or this subdivision, that use internet protocol or any successor protocol and for which there is a charge, regardless of whether the charge is separately stated or aggregated with the charge for services described in this paragraph or this subdivision;

- (d) "Tax", any charge imposed by the state or a political subdivision of the state for the purpose of generating revenues for governmental purposes and that is not a fee imposed for a specific privilege, service, or benefit conferred, except as described as otherwise under this subdivision, or any obligation imposed on a seller to collect and to remit to the state or a political subdivision of the state any gross retail tax, sales tax, or use tax imposed on a buyer by such a governmental entity. The term tax shall not include any franchise fee or similar fee imposed or authorized under sections 67.1830 to 67.1846 or section 67.2689; Section 622 or 653 of the Communications Act of 1934, 47 U.S.C. Section 542 and 47 U.S.C. Section 573; or any other fee related to obligations of telecommunications carriers under the Communications Act of 1934, 47 U.S.C. Section 151, et seq., except to the extent that:
 - a. The fee is not imposed for the purpose of recovering direct costs incurred by the franchising or other governmental authority from providing the specific privilege, service, or benefit conferred to the payer of the fee; or
 - b. The fee is imposed for the use of a public right-of-way based on a percentage of the service revenue, and the fee exceeds the incremental direct costs incurred by the governmental authority associated with the provision of that right-of-way to the provider of internet access service.

- Nothing in this subdivision shall be interpreted as an exemption from taxes due on goods or services that were subject to tax on January 1, 2016;
- (46) All purchases by a company of solar photovoltaic energy systems, components used to construct a solar photovoltaic energy system, and all purchases of materials and supplies used directly to construct or make improvements to such systems, provided that such systems:
 - (a) Are sold or leased to an end user; or
 - (b) Are used to produce, collect and transmit electricity for resale or retail;
- (47) All sales of used tangible personal property purchased by a consumer for use or consumption, and not for resale, for valuable consideration directly from a seller at an auction of used tangible property. The term "used tangible personal property" shall not include motor vehicles, trailers, boats, or outboard motors purchased or acquired for use on the highways or waters of this state that are required to be titled under the laws of the state of Missouri;
 - (48) (a) All sales of necessary personal hygiene products and toiletries.
- (b) As used in this subdivision, "necessary personal hygiene products and toiletries" means goods, merchandise, or products necessary for personal hygiene, health, safety, or cleanliness of an individual including, but not limited to, feminine hygiene products, diapers, incontinence products, toilet paper, toothbrushes, toothpaste,

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413 soap, shampoo, deodorant, antiperspirant, and other similar products necessary for 414 reasonable hygiene.

- (c) The term "necessary personal hygiene products and toiletries" shall not include luxury or cosmetic personal care items.
- 3. Any ruling, agreement, or contract, whether written or oral, express or implied, 418 between a person and this state's executive branch, or any other state agency or department, stating, agreeing, or ruling that such person is not required to collect sales and use tax in this 420 state despite the presence of a warehouse, distribution center, or fulfillment center in this state that is owned or operated by the person or an affiliated person shall be null and void unless it 422 is specifically approved by a majority vote of each of the houses of the general assembly. For 423 purposes of this subsection, an "affiliated person" means any person that is a member of the same controlled group of corporations as defined in Section 1563(a) of the Internal Revenue 425 Code of 1986, as amended, as the vendor or any other entity that, notwithstanding its form of 426 organization, bears the same ownership relationship to the vendor as a corporation that is a 427 member of the same controlled group of corporations as defined in Section 1563(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended.

144.615. There are specifically exempted from the taxes levied in sections 144.600 to 144.745:

- (1) Property, the storage, use or consumption of which this state is prohibited from taxing pursuant to the constitution or laws of the United States or of this state;
- (2) Property, the gross receipts from the sale of which are required to be included in the measure of the tax imposed pursuant to the Missouri sales tax law;
- (3) Tangible personal property, the sale or other transfer of which, if made in this state, would be exempt from or not subject to the Missouri sales tax pursuant to the provisions of subsection 2 of section 144.030:
- (4) Motor vehicles, trailers, boats, and outboard motors subject to the tax imposed by section 144.020;
- (5) Tangible personal property which has been subjected to a tax by any other state in this respect to its sales or use; provided, if such tax is less than the tax imposed by sections 144.600 to 144.745, such property, if otherwise taxable, shall be subject to a tax equal to the difference between such tax and the tax imposed by sections 144.600 to 144.745;
- (6) Tangible personal property held by processors, retailers, importers, manufacturers, wholesalers, or jobbers solely for resale in the regular course of business;
- (7) Personal and household effects and farm machinery used while an individual was a bona fide resident of another state and who thereafter became a resident of this state, or tangible personal property brought into the state by a nonresident for his own storage, use or consumption while temporarily within the state;

22 (8) Tangible personal property purchased by a consumer for use or 23 consumption, and not for resale, for valuable consideration directly from a seller at 24 an auction of used tangible property. The term "used tangible personal property" shall 25 not include motor vehicles, trailers, boats, or outboard motors purchased or acquired 26 for use on the highways or waters of this state that are required to be titled under the 27 laws of the state of Missouri.

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