AN ACT

To repeal sections 67.1000, 67.1360, 67.1361, 67.2000, 70.220, 94.510, 94.577, 94.900, 94.902, 138.431, and 144.030, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof nineteen new sections relating to taxes, with an emergency clause for a certain section.

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

Section A. Sections 67.1000, 67.1360, 67.1361, 67.2000, 70.220, 94.510, 94.577, 94.900, 94.902, 138.431, and 144.030, RSMo, are repealed and nineteen new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 67.1000, 67.1018, 67.1360, 67.1361, 67.2000, 70.220, 94.271, 94.510, 94.577, 94.832, 94.840, 94.900, 94.902, 94.1011, 137.1040, 138.431, 144.019, 144.030, and 1, to read as follows:

67.1000. 1. The governing body of any county or of any city which is the county seat of any county or which now or hereafter has a population of more than three thousand five hundred inhabitants and which has heretofore been authorized by the general assembly, or of any other city which has a population of more than eighteen thousand and less than forty-five thousand inhabitants located in a county of the first classification with a population over two hundred thousand adjacent to a county of the first classification with a population over nine hundred thousand, 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 county, which shall be not more than five percent per occupied room per night, except that 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 an election

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.
permitted under section 115.123, RSMo, a proposal to authorize the governing body of the city or county to impose a tax under the provisions of this section and section 67.1002. The tax authorized by this section and section 67.1002 shall be in addition to the charge for the sleeping room and shall be in addition to any and all taxes imposed by law and the proceeds of such tax shall be used by the city or county solely for funding a convention and visitors bureau which shall be a general not-for-profit organization with whom the city or county has contracted, and which is established for the purpose of promoting the city or county as a convention, visitor and tourist center. Such tax shall be stated separately from all other charges and taxes.

2. In any county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than forty-one thousand one hundred but fewer than forty-one thousand two hundred inhabitants, "transient guests", as used in this section and section 67.1002, means a person or persons who occupy a room or rooms in a hotel or motel for ninety days or less during any calendar quarter.

3. Provisions of this section to the contrary notwithstanding, the governing body of any home rule city with more than thirty-nine thousand six hundred but fewer than thirty-nine thousand seven hundred inhabitants and partially located in any county of the first classification with more than seventy-one thousand three hundred but fewer than seventy-one thousand four hundred inhabitants 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 seven percent per occupied room per night, except that such tax shall not become effective unless the governing body of such city submits to the voters of the city at an election permitted under section 115.123, a proposal to authorize the governing body of the city to impose a tax under the provisions of this section and section 67.1002. The tax authorized by this section and section 67.1002 shall be in addition to the charge for the sleeping room and shall be in addition to any and all taxes imposed by law and the proceeds of such tax shall be used by the city solely for funding a convention and visitors bureau which shall be a general not-for-profit organization with whom the city has contracted, and which is established for the purpose of promoting the city as a convention, visitor, and tourist center. Such tax shall be stated separately from all other charges and taxes.

67.1018. 1. The governing body of any county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than five thousand nine hundred but fewer than six thousand inhabitants may impose a tax on the charges for all sleeping rooms paid by the transient guests of hotels or motels situated in the county or a portion thereof, which shall not be more than five percent per occupied room per night, except that such tax shall not become effective unless the governing body of the county submits to the voters of the
county at a state general or primary election a proposal to authorize the governing body of the county to impose a tax under this section. The tax authorized in this section shall be in addition to the charge for the sleeping room and all other taxes imposed by law, and fifty percent of the proceeds of such tax shall be used by the county to fund law enforcement with the remaining fifty percent of such proceeds to be used to fund the promotion of tourism. Such tax shall be stated separately from all other charges and taxes.

2. The ballot of submission for the tax authorized in this section shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall ........... (insert the name of the county) impose a tax on the charges for all sleeping rooms paid by the transient guests of hotels and motels situated in ........... (name of county) at a rate of ..... (insert rate of percent) percent for the benefit of the county?

☐ YES ☐ 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 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, then the tax authorized by this section shall not become effective unless and until the question is resubmitted under this section to the qualified voters of the county and such question is approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the county voting on the question.

67.1360. 1. The governing body of the following cities and counties may impose a tax as provided in this section:

(1) A city with a population of more than seven thousand and less than seven thousand five hundred;

(2) A county with a population of over nine thousand six hundred and less than 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;

(10) Any city of the fourth class in a county of the second classification without a 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 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;

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

(21) Any county of the second classification with a population of more than forty-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;

(23) Any city of the fourth classification with more than five thousand two hundred but less than five thousand three hundred inhabitants located in a county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than twenty-four 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; [or] 

(32) Any city of the fourth classification with more than three thousand eight hundred but fewer than three thousand nine hundred inhabitants and located in any county of the first classification with more than thirty-nine thousand seven hundred but fewer than thirty-nine thousand eight hundred inhabitants; 

(33) Any city of the fourth classification with more than one thousand eight hundred 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 one hundred thirty-five thousand five hundred inhabitants; 

(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 hundred inhabitants; or 

(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.

2. The governing body of any city or county 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, motels, bed and breakfast inns and campgrounds and any docking facility which rents slips to recreational boats which 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
become effective unless the governing body of the city or county submits to the voters of the 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 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.

67.1361. 1. The governing body of any county of the first classification without a charter form of government and with more than eighty-five thousand nine hundred but less than eighty-six thousand inhabitants and the governing body of any home rule city with more than seventy-three thousand nine hundred but less than seventy-four thousand inhabitants may impose a tax on the charges for all sleeping rooms paid by the transient guests of hotels, motels, bed and breakfast inns and campgrounds and any docking facility which rents slips to recreational boats which are used by transients for sleeping, which shall be at least two percent, but not more than eight percent per occupied room or slip per night, except that such tax shall not become effective unless the governing body of the county or city submits to the voters of the county or city at a state general, primary or special election, a proposal to authorize the governing body of the county or city to impose a tax pursuant to this section. The tax authorized by this section shall be in addition to any charge paid to the owner or operator and shall be in addition to any and all taxes imposed by law and the proceeds of such tax shall be used by the city or county for funding the promotion of tourism and convention facilities including capital expenditures therefor. Such tax shall be stated separately from all other charges and taxes.

2. Any tax imposed by a county pursuant to subsection 1 of this section shall apply only to unincorporated areas of such county.

3. The question shall be submitted in substantially the following form:

Shall the ......................................... (city or county) levy a tax of ............ percent on each sleeping room or campsite occupied and rented by transient guests and any docking facility which rents slips to recreational boats which are used by transients for sleeping in the ........................................... (city or county), where the proceeds of which shall be expended for promotion of tourism and convention facilities?

☐ YES ☐ 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 tax shall become effective on the first day of the 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, then the
governing body for the city or county shall have no power to impose the tax authorized by this section unless and until the governing body of the city or county again submits the question to the qualified voters of the city or county and such question is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the question.

4. On and after the effective date of any tax authorized under the provisions of this section, the city or county may adopt one of the two following provisions for the collection and administration of the tax:

   (1) The city or county may adopt rules and regulations for the internal collection of such tax by the city or county officers usually responsible for collection and administration of city or county taxes; or

   (2) The city or county enter into an agreement with the director of revenue of the state of Missouri for the purpose of collecting the tax authorized in this section. In the event any city or county enters into an agreement with the director of revenue of the state of Missouri for the collection of the tax authorized in this section, the director of revenue shall perform all functions incident to the administration, collection, enforcement and operation of such tax, and the director of revenue shall collect the additional tax authorized under the provisions of this section. The tax authorized under the provisions of this section shall be collected and reported upon such forms and under such administrative rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the director of revenue, and the director of revenue shall retain an amount not to exceed one percent for cost of collection.

5. If a tax is imposed by a city or county under this section, the city or county may collect a penalty of one percent and interest not to exceed two percent per month on unpaid taxes which shall be considered delinquent thirty days after the last day of each quarter.

6. As used in this section "transient guests" means a person or persons who occupy room or rooms in a hotel or motel for thirty-one days or less during any calendar quarter.

67.2000. 1. This section shall be known as the "Exhibition Center and Recreational Facility District Act".

2. Whenever not less than fifty owners of real property located within any county of the first classification with more than seventy-one thousand three hundred but less than seventy-one thousand four hundred inhabitants, or any county of the first classification with more than eighty-five thousand nine hundred but less than eighty-six thousand inhabitants, or any county of the second classification with more than fifty-two thousand six hundred but less than fifty-two thousand seven hundred inhabitants, or any county of the first classification with more than one hundred four thousand six hundred but less than one hundred four thousand seven hundred inhabitants, or any county
of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than seventeen thousand nine hundred but less than eighteen thousand inhabitants, or any county of the first classification with more than thirty-seven thousand but less than thirty-seven thousand one hundred inhabitants, or any county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than twenty-three thousand five hundred but less than twenty-three thousand six hundred inhabitants, or any county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than nineteen thousand three hundred but less than nineteen thousand four hundred inhabitants, or any county of the first classification with more than two hundred forty thousand three hundred but less than two hundred forty thousand four hundred inhabitants, or any county of the third classification with a township form of government and with more than eight thousand nine hundred but fewer than nine thousand inhabitants, or any county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than eighteen thousand nine hundred but fewer than nineteen thousand inhabitants, or any county of the third classification with a township form of government and with more than eight thousand but fewer than eight thousand one hundred inhabitants, or any county of the third classification with a township form of government and with more than eleven thousand five hundred but fewer than eleven thousand six hundred inhabitants, desire to create an exhibition center and recreational facility district, the property owners shall file a petition with the governing body of each county located within the boundaries of the proposed district requesting the creation of the district. The petition shall contain the following information:

1. The name and residence of each petitioner and the location of the real property owned by the petitioner;
2. A specific description of the proposed district boundaries, including a map illustrating the boundaries; and
3. The name of the proposed district.

3. Upon the filing of a petition pursuant to this section, the governing body of any county described in this section may, by resolution, approve the creation of a district. Any resolution to establish such a district shall be adopted by the governing body of each county located within the proposed district, and shall contain the following information:

1. A description of the boundaries of the proposed district;
2. The time and place of a hearing to be held to consider establishment of the proposed district;
3. The proposed sales tax rate to be voted on within the proposed district; and
4. The proposed uses for the revenue generated by the new sales tax.
4. Whenever a hearing is held as provided by this section, the governing body of each county located within the proposed district shall:

   (1) Publish notice of the hearing on two separate occasions in at least one newspaper of general circulation in each county located within the proposed district, with the first publication to occur not more than thirty days before the hearing, and the second publication to occur not more than fifteen days or less than ten days before the hearing;

   (2) Hear all protests and receive evidence for or against the establishment of the proposed district; and

   (3) Rule upon all protests, which determinations shall be final.

5. Following the hearing, if the governing body of each county located within the proposed district decides to establish the proposed district, it shall adopt an order to that effect; if the governing body of any county located within the proposed district decides to not establish the proposed district, the boundaries of the proposed district shall not include that county. The order shall contain the following:

   (1) The description of the boundaries of the district;

   (2) A statement that an exhibition center and recreational facility district has been established;

   (3) The name of the district;

   (4) The uses for any revenue generated by a sales tax imposed pursuant to this section; and

   (5) A declaration that the district is a political subdivision of the state.

6. A district established pursuant to this section may, at a general, primary, or special election, submit to the qualified voters within the district boundaries a sales tax of one-fourth of one percent, for a period not to exceed twenty-five years, on all retail sales within the district, which are subject to taxation pursuant to sections 144.010 to 144.525, RSMo, to fund the acquisition, construction, maintenance, operation, improvement, and promotion of an exhibition center and recreational facilities. The ballot of submission shall be in substantially the following form:

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Shall the .......... (name of district) impose a sales tax of one-fourth of one percent to fund
the acquisition, construction, maintenance, operation, improvement, and promotion of an
exhibition center and recreational facilities, for a period of .......... (insert number of years)?

☐ YES  ☐ NO
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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 in the portion of any county that is part of the proposed district favor the proposal, then the sales tax shall become effective in that portion of the county that is part of the proposed district on the first day of the first calendar quarter immediately following the election. If a majority of the votes cast in the portion of a county that is a part of the proposed district oppose the proposal, then that portion of such county shall not impose the sales tax authorized in this section until after the county governing body has submitted another such sales tax proposal and the proposal is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon. However, if a sales tax proposal is not approved, the governing body of the county shall not resubmit a proposal to the voters pursuant to this section sooner than twelve months from the date of the last proposal submitted pursuant to this section. If the qualified voters in two or more counties that have contiguous districts approve the sales tax proposal, the districts shall combine to become one district.

7. There is hereby created a board of trustees to administer any district created and the expenditure of revenue generated pursuant to this section consisting of four individuals to represent each county approving the district, as provided in this subsection. The governing body of each county located within the district, upon approval of that county's sales tax proposal, shall appoint four members to the board of trustees; at least one shall be an owner of a nonlodging business located within the taxing district, or their designee, at least one shall be an owner of a lodging facility located within the district, or their designee, and all members shall reside in the district except that one nonlodging business owner, or their designee, and one lodging facility owner, or their designee, may reside outside the district. Each trustee shall be at least twenty-five years of age and a resident of this state. Of the initial trustees appointed from each county, two shall hold office for two years, and two shall hold office for four years. Trustees appointed after expiration of the initial terms shall be appointed to a four-year term by the governing body of the county the trustee represents, with the initially appointed trustee to remain in office until a successor is appointed, and shall take office upon being appointed. Each trustee may be reappointed. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner in which the trustee vacating the office was originally appointed. The trustees shall not receive compensation for their services, but may be reimbursed for their actual and necessary expenses. The board shall elect a chair and other officers necessary for its membership. Trustees may be removed if:

(1) By a two-thirds vote, the board moves for the member's removal and submits such motion to the governing body of the county from which the trustee was appointed; and

(2) The governing body of the county from which the trustee was appointed, by a majority vote, adopts the motion for removal.

8. The board of trustees shall have the following powers, authority, and privileges:

(1) To have and use a corporate seal;
(2) To sue and be sued, and be a party to suits, actions, and proceedings;

(3) To enter into contracts, franchises, and agreements with any person or entity, public or private, affecting the affairs of the district, including contracts with any municipality, district, or state, or the United States, and any of their agencies, political subdivisions, or instrumentalities, for the funding, including without limitation interest rate exchange or swap agreements, planning, development, construction, acquisition, maintenance, or operation of a single exhibition center and recreational facilities or to assist in such activity. "Recreational facilities" means locations explicitly designated for public use where the primary use of the facility involves participation in hobbies or athletic activities;

(4) To borrow money and incur indebtedness and evidence the same by certificates, notes, or debentures, to issue bonds and use any one or more lawful funding methods the district may obtain for its purposes at such rates of interest as the district may determine. Any bonds, notes, and other obligations issued or delivered by the district may be secured by mortgage, pledge, or deed of trust of any or all of the property and income of the district. Every issue of such bonds, notes, or other obligations shall be payable out of property and revenues of the district and may be further secured by other property of the district, which may be pledged, assigned, mortgaged, or a security interest granted for such payment, without preference or priority of the first bonds issued, subject to any agreement with the holders of any other bonds pledging any specified property or revenues. Such bonds, notes, or other obligations shall be authorized by resolution of the district board, and shall bear such date or dates, and shall mature at such time or times, but not in excess of thirty years, as the resolution shall specify. Such bonds, notes, or other obligations shall be in such denomination, bear interest at such rate or rates, be in such form, either coupon or registered, be issued as current interest bonds, compound interest bonds, variable rate bonds, convertible bonds, or zero coupon bonds, be issued in such manner, be payable in such place or places, and be subject to redemption as such resolution may provide, notwithstanding section 108.170, RSMo. The bonds, notes, or other obligations may be sold at either public or private sale, at such interest rates, and at such price or prices as the district shall determine;

(5) To acquire, transfer, donate, lease, exchange, mortgage, and encumber real and personal property in furtherance of district purposes;

(6) To refund any bonds, notes, or other obligations of the district without an election. The terms and conditions of refunding obligations shall be substantially the same as those of the original issue, and the board shall provide for the payment of interest at not to exceed the legal rate, and the principal of such refunding obligations in the same manner as is provided for the payment of interest and principal of obligations refunded;
(7) To have the management, control, and supervision of all the business and affairs of the district, and the construction, installation, operation, and maintenance of district improvements therein; to collect rentals, fees, and other charges in connection with its services or for the use of any of its facilities;

(8) To hire and retain agents, employees, engineers, and attorneys;

(9) To receive and accept by bequest, gift, or donation any kind of property;

(10) To adopt and amend bylaws and any other rules and regulations not in conflict with the constitution and laws of this state, necessary for the carrying on of the business, objects, and affairs of the board and of the district; and

(11) To have and exercise all rights and powers necessary or incidental to or implied from the specific powers granted by this section.

9. There is hereby created the "Exhibition Center and Recreational Facility District Sales Tax Trust Fund", which shall consist of all sales tax revenue collected pursuant to this section. The director of revenue shall be custodian of the trust fund, and moneys in the trust fund shall be used solely for the purposes authorized in this section. Moneys in the trust fund shall be considered nonstate funds pursuant to section 15, article IV, Constitution of Missouri. The director of revenue shall invest moneys in the trust fund in the same manner as other funds are invested. Any interest and moneys earned on such investments shall be credited to the trust fund. All sales taxes collected by the director of revenue pursuant to this section on behalf of the district, 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, RSMo, shall be deposited in the trust fund. The director of revenue shall keep accurate records of the amount of moneys in the trust fund which was collected in the district imposing a sales tax pursuant to this section, and the records shall be open to the inspection of the officers of each district 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 to the district. The director of revenue may authorize refunds from the amounts in the trust fund and credited to the district for erroneous payments and overpayments made, and may redeem dishonored checks and drafts deposited to the credit of the district.

10. The sales tax authorized by this section is in addition to all other sales taxes allowed by law. Except as modified in this section, all provisions of sections 32.085 and 32.087, RSMo, apply to the sales tax imposed pursuant to this section.

11. Any sales tax imposed pursuant to this section shall not extend past the initial term approved by the voters unless an extension of the sales tax is submitted to and approved by the qualified voters in each county in the manner provided in this section. Each extension of the
sales tax shall be for a period not to exceed twenty years. The ballot of submission for the extension shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall the ........ (name of district) extend the sales tax of one-fourth of one percent for a period of ..... (insert number of years) years to fund the acquisition, construction, maintenance, operation, improvement, and promotion of an exhibition center and recreational facilities?

☐ 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 favor the extension, then the sales tax shall remain in effect at the rate and for the time period approved by the voters. If a sales tax extension is not approved, the district may submit another sales tax proposal as authorized in this section, but the district shall not submit such a proposal to the voters sooner than twelve months from the date of the last extension submitted.

12. Once the sales tax authorized by this section is abolished or terminated by any means, all funds remaining in the trust fund shall be used solely for the purposes approved in the ballot question authorizing the sales tax. The sales tax shall not be abolished or terminated while the district has any financing or other obligations outstanding; provided that any new financing, debt, or other obligation or any restructuring or refinancing of an existing debt or obligation incurred more than ten years after voter approval of the sales tax provided in this section or more than ten years after any voter-approved extension thereof shall not cause the extension of the sales tax provided in this section or cause the final maturity of any financing or other obligations outstanding to be extended. Any funds in the trust fund which are not needed for current expenditures may be invested by the district in the securities described in subdivisions (1) to (12) of subsection 1 of section 30.270, RSMo, or repurchase agreements secured by such securities.

If the district abolishes the sales tax, the district shall notify the director of revenue of the action at least ninety days before 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 sales 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 sales tax in the district, the director of revenue shall remit the balance in the account to the district and close the account of the district. The director of revenue shall notify the district of each instance of any amount refunded or any check redeemed from receipts due the district.

13. In the event that the district is dissolved or terminated by any means, the governing bodies of the counties in the district shall appoint a person to act as trustee for the district so
dissolved or terminated. Before beginning the discharge of duties, the trustee shall take and subscribe an oath to faithfully discharge the duties of the office, and shall give bond with sufficient security, approved by the governing bodies of the counties, to the use of the dissolved or terminated district, for the faithful discharge of duties. The trustee shall have and exercise all powers necessary to liquidate the district, and upon satisfaction of all remaining obligations of the district, shall pay over to the county treasurer of each county in the district and take receipt for all remaining moneys in amounts based on the ratio the levy of each county bears to the total levy for the district in the previous three years or since the establishment of the district, whichever time period is shorter. Upon payment to the county treasurers, the trustee shall deliver to the clerk of the governing body of any county in the district all books, papers, records, and deeds belonging to the dissolved district.

70.220. 1. Any municipality or political subdivision of this state, as herein defined, may contract and cooperate with any other municipality or political subdivision, or with an elective or appointive official thereof, or with a duly authorized agency of the United States, or of this state, or with other states or their municipalities or political subdivisions, or with any private person, firm, association or corporation, for the planning, development, construction, acquisition or operation of any public improvement or facility, or for a common service; provided, that the subject and purposes of any such contract or cooperative action made and entered into by such municipality or political subdivision shall be within the scope of the powers of such municipality or political subdivision.

2. Any municipality or political subdivision of this state may contract with one or more adjacent municipalities or political subdivisions to share the tax revenues of such cooperating entities that are generated from real property and the improvements constructed thereon, if such real property is located within the boundaries of either or both municipalities or subdivisions and within three thousand feet of a common border of the contracting municipalities or political subdivisions. The purpose of such contract shall be within the scope of powers of each municipality or political subdivision. Municipalities or political subdivisions separated only by a public street, easement, or right-of-way shall be considered to share a common border for purposes of this subsection.

3. Any home rule city with more than seventy-three thousand but fewer than seventy-five thousand inhabitants may contract with any county of the first classification with more than eighty-five thousand nine hundred but fewer than eighty-six thousand inhabitants to share tax revenues for the purpose of promoting tourism and the construction, maintenance, and improvement of convention center and recreational facilities. In the event an agreement for the distribution of tax revenues is entered into between a county of the first classification with more than eighty-five thousand nine
hundred but fewer than eighty-six thousand inhabitants and a home rule city with more
than seventy-three thousand but fewer than seventy-five thousand inhabitants, then all
revenue received from such taxes shall be distributed in accordance with the terms of said
agreement. For purposes of this subsection, the term "tax revenues" shall include tax
revenues generated from the imposition of a transient guest tax imposed under the
provisions of section 67.1361.

4. If any contract or cooperative action entered into under this section is between a
municipality or political subdivision and an elective or appointive official of another
municipality or political subdivision, such contract or cooperative action shall be approved by
the governing body of the unit of government in which such elective or appointive official
resides.

5. In the event an agreement for the distribution of tax revenues is entered into
between a county of the first classification without a charter form of government and a
constitutional charter city with a population of more than one hundred forty thousand that is
located in said county prior to a vote to authorize the imposition of such tax, then all revenue
received from such tax shall be distributed in accordance with said agreement for so long as the
tax remains in effect or until the agreement is modified by mutual agreement of the parties.

94.271. 1. The governing body of any city of the fourth classification with more
than twenty-four thousand eight hundred but fewer than twenty-five thousand inhabitants
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 not be more than five
percent per occupied room per night, except that such tax shall not become effective unless
the governing body of the city submits to the voters of the city at a state general or primary
election a proposal to authorize the governing body of the city to impose a tax under this
section. The tax authorized in this section shall be in addition to the charge for the sleeping
room and all other taxes imposed by law, and the proceeds of such tax shall be used by the
city for the promotion of tourism. Such tax shall be stated separately from all other
charges and taxes.

2. The ballot of submission for the tax authorized in this section shall be in
substantially the following form:

Shall ........... (insert the name of the city) impose a tax on the charges for all sleeping rooms
paid by the transient guests of hotels and motels situated in ........... (name of city) at a rate
of ..... (insert rate of percent) percent for the purpose of promoting tourism?

☐ YES ☐ 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 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, then the tax authorized by this section 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.

3. 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.

94.510. 1. Any city may, by a majority vote of its council or governing body, impose a city sales tax for the benefit of such city in accordance with the provisions of sections 94.500 to 94.550; provided, however, that no ordinance enacted pursuant to the authority granted by the provisions of sections 94.500 to 94.550 shall be effective unless the legislative body of the city submits to the voters of the city, at a public election, a proposal to authorize the legislative body of the city to impose a tax under the provisions of sections 94.500 to 94.550.

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

Shall the city of ..................... (insert name of city) impose a city sales tax of ................. percent?  

☐ YES  ☐ 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 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 legislative body of the city shall have no power to impose the tax herein authorized unless and until the legislative body of the city shall again have submitted another proposal to authorize the legislative body of the city to impose the tax under the provisions of sections 94.500 to 94.550, and such proposal is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon.

2. The sales tax may be imposed at a rate of one-half of one percent, seven-eighths of one percent or one percent on the receipts from the sale at retail of all tangible personal property or taxable services at retail within any city 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, RSMo; except that, each city not within a county may impose such tax at a rate not to exceed one and three-eighths percent.
3. If any city in which a city tax has been imposed in the manner provided for in sections 94.500 to 94.550 shall thereafter change or alter its boundaries, the city clerk of the city shall forward to the director of revenue by United States registered mail or certified mail a certified copy of the ordinance adding or detaching territory from the city. The ordinance shall reflect the effective date thereof, and shall be accompanied by a map of the city clearly showing the territory added thereto or detached therefrom. Upon receipt of the ordinance and map, the tax imposed by the act shall be effective in the added territory or abolished in the detached territory on the effective date of the change of the city boundary.

4. If any city abolishes the tax authorized under this section, the repeal of such tax shall become effective December thirty-first of the calendar year in which such abolishment was approved. Each city 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 city, the director of revenue shall remit the balance in the account to the city and close the account of that city. The director of revenue shall notify each city of each instance of any amount refunded or any check redeemed from receipts due the city.

94.577. 1. The governing body of any municipality except those located in whole or in part within any first class county having a charter form of government and not containing any part of a city with a population of four hundred thousand or more and adjacent to a city not within a county for that part of the municipality located within such first class county is hereby authorized to impose, by ordinance or order, a one-eighth, one-fourth, three-eighths, or one-half of one percent sales tax on all retail sales made in such municipality which are subject to taxation under the provisions of sections 144.010 to 144.525, RSMo, for the purpose of funding capital improvements, including the operation and maintenance of capital improvements, which may be funded by issuing bonds which will be retired by the revenues received from the sales tax authorized by this section or the retirement of debt under previously authorized bonded indebtedness. A municipality located in a charter county may impose a sales tax on all retail sales for capital improvements as provided in section 94.890. The tax authorized by this section shall be in addition to any and all other sales taxes allowed by law; but no ordinance imposing a sales tax under the provisions of this section shall be effective unless the governing body of the municipality submits to the voters of the municipality, at a municipal or state general, primary or special election, a proposal to authorize the governing body of the municipality to impose such
tax and, if such tax is to be used to retire bonds authorized under this section, to authorize such
bonds and their retirement by such tax, or to authorize the retirement of debt under previously
authorized bonded indebtedness.

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

(1) If the proposal submitted involves only authorization to impose the tax authorized
by this section, the following language:

Shall the municipality of .......... (municipality's name) impose a sales tax of .......... (insert
amount) for the purpose of funding capital improvements which may include the retirement of
debt under previously authorized bonded indebtedness?

☐ 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 issue bonds and repay such bonds
with revenues from the tax authorized by this section, the following language:

Shall the municipality of .......... (municipality's name) issue bonds in the amount .......... of .......... (insert amount) to fund capital improvements and impose a sales tax of .......... (insert
amount) to repay bonds?

☐ 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 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, including when the
proposal authorizes the reduction of debt under previously authorized bonded indebtedness under
subdivision (1) of this subsection, then the ordinance or order and any amendments thereto shall
be in effect, except that any proposal submitted under subdivision (2) of this subsection to issue
bonds and impose a sales tax to retire such bonds must be approved by the constitutionally
required percentage of the voters voting thereon to become effective. If a majority of the votes
cast by the qualified voters voting are opposed to the proposal, then the governing body of the
municipality shall have no power to issue any bonds or impose the sales tax authorized in this
section unless and until the governing body of the municipality shall again have submitted
another proposal to authorize the governing body of the municipality to issue any bonds or
impose the sales tax authorized by this section, and such proposal is approved by the requisite
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, except that any municipality with a population of greater than
four hundred thousand and located within more than one county may submit a proposal pursuant
to this section to the voters sooner than twelve months from the date of the last proposal
submitted pursuant to this section if submitted to the voters on or before November 6, 2001.

3. All revenue received by a municipality from the tax authorized under the provisions
of this section shall be deposited in a special trust fund and shall be used solely for capital
improvements, including the operation and maintenance of capital improvements, for so long as
the tax shall remain in effect. Once the tax authorized by this section is abolished or is
terminated by any means, all funds remaining in the special trust fund required by this subsection
shall be used solely for the maintenance of the capital improvements made with revenues raised
by the tax authorized by this section. Any funds in the special trust fund required by this
subsection 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 municipal funds. The
provisions of this subsection shall apply only to taxes authorized by this section which have not
been imposed to retire bonds issued pursuant to this section.

4. All revenue received by a municipality which issues bonds under this section and
imposes the tax authorized by this section to retire such bonds shall be deposited in a special
trust fund and shall be used solely to retire such bonds, except to the extent that such funds are
required for the operation and maintenance of capital improvements. Once all of such bonds
have been retired, all funds remaining in the special trust fund required by this subsection shall
be used solely for the maintenance of the capital improvements made with the revenue received
as a result of the issuance of such bonds. Any funds in the special trust fund required by this
subsection which are not needed to meet current obligations under the bonds issued under this
section may be invested by the governing body in accordance with applicable laws relating to
the investment of other municipal funds. The provisions of this subsection shall apply only to
taxes authorized by this section which have been imposed to retire bonds issued under this
section.

5. After the effective date of any tax imposed under the provisions of this section, the
director of revenue shall perform all functions incident to the administration, collection,
enforcement, and operation of the tax in the same manner as provided in sections 94.500 to
94.550, and the director of revenue shall collect in addition to the sales tax for the state of
Missouri the additional tax authorized under the authority of this section. The tax imposed
pursuant to this section and the tax imposed under the sales tax law of the state of Missouri shall
be collected together and reported upon such forms and under such administrative rules and
regulations as may be prescribed by the director of revenue. Except as modified in this section,
all provisions of sections 32.085 and 32.087, RSMo, shall apply to the tax imposed under this
section.
6. No tax imposed pursuant to this section for the purpose of retiring bonds issued under this section may be terminated until all of such bonds have been retired.

7. In any city not within a county, 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.

8. Any tax imposed under this section in any home rule city with more than four hundred thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county solely for public transit purposes shall not be considered economic activity taxes as such term is defined under sections 99.805 and 99.918, RSMo, and tax revenues derived from such tax shall not be subject to allocation under the provisions of subsection 3 of section 99.845, RSMo, or subsection 4 of section 99.957, RSMo.

9. The director of revenue may authorize the state treasurer to make refunds from the amounts in the trust fund and credited to any municipality for erroneous payments and overpayments made, and may redeem dishonored checks and drafts deposited to the credit of such municipalities. If any municipality abolishes the tax, the municipality 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 municipality, the director of revenue shall remit the balance in the account to the municipality and close the account of that municipality. The director of revenue shall notify each municipality of each instance of any amount refunded or any check redeemed from receipts due the municipality.

10. If any city abolishes the tax authorized under this section, the repeal of such tax shall become effective December thirty-first of the calendar year in which such abolishment was approved. Each city 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 city, the director of revenue shall remit the balance in the account to the city and close the account of that city.
notify each city of each instance of any amount refunded or any check redeemed from receipts due the city.

94.832. 1. The governing body of any city of the third classification with more than four thousand seven hundred but fewer than four thousand eight hundred inhabitants and located in any county of the first classification with more than one hundred eighty-four thousand but fewer than one hundred eighty-eight thousand inhabitants may impose, by order or ordinance, 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. The tax shall be not more than five percent per occupied room per night, and shall be imposed solely for the purpose of funding tourism and infrastructure improvements. The tax authorized in this section shall be in addition to the charge for the sleeping room and all other taxes imposed by law, and shall be stated separately from all other charges and taxes.

2. No such order or ordinance shall become effective unless the governing body of the city submits to the voters of the city at a state general, primary, or special election a proposal to authorize the governing body of the city to impose a tax under this section. 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 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 of the city and such question is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the question.

3. All revenue generated by the tax shall be collected by the city collector of revenue, 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 that are not needed for current expenditures may be invested by the governing body in accordance with applicable laws relating to the investment of other city funds. Any interest and moneys earned on such investments shall be credited to the fund.

4. The governing body of any city that has adopted the tax authorized in this section may submit the question of repeal of the tax to the voters on any date available for elections for the city. If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal 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 authorized in this section shall remain effective until the question is resubmitted under this section to the
5. Whenever the governing body of any city that has adopted the tax authorized in this section receives a petition, signed by a number of registered voters of the city equal to at least ten percent of the number of registered voters of the city voting in the last gubernatorial election, calling for an election to repeal the tax imposed under this section, the governing body shall submit to the voters of the city a proposal to repeal the tax. 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 of the city and the repeal is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the question.

6. 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.

94.840. 1. The governing body of any city of the fourth classification with more than thirty thousand three hundred but fewer than thirty thousand seven hundred inhabitants 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 not be more than five percent per occupied room per night, except that such tax shall not become effective unless the governing body of the city submits to the voters of the city at a state general, primary, or special election a proposal to authorize the governing body of the city to impose a tax under this section. The tax authorized in this section shall be in addition to the charge for the sleeping room and all other taxes imposed by law, and the proceeds of such tax shall be used by the city for the promotion, operation, and development of tourism and convention facilities. Such tax shall be stated separately from all other charges and taxes.

2. The ballot of submission for the tax authorized in this section shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall ........... (insert the name of the city) impose a tax on the charges for all sleeping rooms paid by the transient guests of hotels and motels situated in ........... (name of city) at a rate of ..... (insert rate of percent) percent for the purpose of the promotion, operation, and development of tourism and convention facilities?

☐ YES  ☐ 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 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, then the tax authorized by this section 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.

3. 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.

94.900. 1. The governing body of any city of the third classification with more than ten thousand eight hundred but less than ten thousand nine hundred inhabitants located at least partly within a county of the first classification with more than one hundred eighty-four thousand but less than one hundred eighty-eight thousand inhabitants, or any city of the fourth classification with more than eight thousand nine hundred but fewer than nine thousand inhabitants, or any city of the fourth classification with more than two thousand six hundred but fewer than two thousand seven hundred inhabitants and located in any county of the first classification with more than eighty-two thousand but fewer than eighty-two thousand one hundred inhabitants, or any home rule city with more than forty-eight thousand but fewer than forty-nine 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 city which are subject to taxation under the provisions of sections 144.010 to 144.525, RSMo, for the purpose of improving the public safety for such city, including but not limited to expenditures on equipment, city employee salaries and benefits, and facilities for police, fire and emergency medical providers. 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 pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be effective unless the governing body of the city submits to the voters of the city, at a county or state general, primary or special election, a proposal to authorize the governing body of the city to impose a tax.

2. If the proposal submitted involves only authorization to impose the tax authorized by this section, the ballot of submission shall contain, but need not be limited to, the following language:

   Shall the city of .......................................... (city's name) impose a citywide sales tax of ............. (insert amount) for the purpose of improving the public safety of the city?

   □ 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 this subsection, then the ordinance or order and any amendments thereto shall be in effect on the first day of the second calendar quarter after the director of revenue receives notification of adoption of the local sales tax. If a proposal receives less than the required majority, then the governing body of the city shall have no power to impose the sales tax herein authorized unless and until the governing body of the city shall again have submitted another proposal to authorize the governing body of the city 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 city from the tax authorized under the provisions of this section shall be deposited in a special trust fund and shall be used solely for improving the public safety for such city for so long as the tax shall remain in effect.

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 improving the public safety for the city. 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 city funds.

5. All sales taxes collected by the director of the department of revenue under this section on behalf of any city, 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, RSMo, shall be deposited in a special trust fund, which is hereby created, to be known as the "City Public Safety Sales Tax Trust Fund". The moneys in the trust fund shall not be deemed to be state funds and shall not be commingled with any funds of the state. The provisions of section 33.080, RSMo, to the contrary notwithstanding, money in this fund shall not be transferred and placed to the credit of the general revenue fund. The director of the department of revenue shall keep accurate records of the amount of money in the trust and which was collected in each city imposing a sales tax pursuant to this section, and the records shall be open to the inspection of officers of the city and the public. Not later than the tenth day of each month the director of the department of revenue shall distribute all moneys deposited in the trust fund during the preceding month to the city which levied the tax; such funds shall be deposited with the city treasurer of each such city, and all expenditures of funds arising from the trust fund
shall be by an appropriation act to be enacted by the governing body of each such city. Expenditures may be made from the fund for any functions authorized in the ordinance or order adopted by the governing body submitting the tax to the voters.

6. The director of the department of revenue may make refunds from the amounts in the trust fund and credited to any city for erroneous payments and overpayments made, and may redeem dishonored checks and drafts deposited to the credit of such cities. If any city abolishes the tax, the city shall notify the director of the department of revenue of the action at least ninety days prior to the effective date of the repeal and the director of the department 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 city, the director of the department of revenue shall remit the balance in the account to the city and close the account of that city. The director of the department of revenue shall notify each city of each instance of any amount refunded or any check redeemed from receipts due the city.

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

94.902. 1. The governing body of any city of the third classification with more than twenty-six thousand three hundred but less than twenty-six thousand seven hundred inhabitants, or any city of the fourth classification with more than thirty thousand three hundred but fewer than thirty thousand seven hundred inhabitants, or any city of the fourth classification with more than twenty-four thousand eight hundred but fewer than twenty-five thousand inhabitants, may impose, by order or ordinance, a sales tax on all retail sales made in the city which are subject to taxation under chapter 144, RSMo. The tax authorized in this section may be imposed in an amount of up to one-half of one percent, and shall be imposed solely for the purpose of improving the public safety for such city, including but not limited to expenditures on equipment, city employee salaries and benefits, and facilities for police, fire and emergency medical providers. The tax authorized in this section shall be in addition to all other sales taxes imposed by law, and shall be stated separately from all other charges and taxes. The order or ordinance imposing a sales tax under this section shall not become effective unless the governing body of the city submits to the voters residing within the city, at a county or state general, primary, or special election, a proposal to authorize the governing body of the city to impose a tax under this section.

2. The ballot of submission for the tax authorized in this section shall be in substantially the following form:
Shall the city of .......................................... (city's name) impose a citywide sales tax at a rate of ........ (insert rate of percent) percent for the purpose of improving the public safety of the city?

☐ 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 to the order or ordinance shall become effective on the first day of the second calendar quarter after the director of revenue receives notice of the adoption of the sales tax. If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal by the qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to the proposal, then the tax shall not become effective unless the proposal is resubmitted under this section to the qualified voters and such proposal is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the proposal. However, in no event shall a proposal under this section be submitted to the voters sooner than twelve months from the date of the last proposal under this section.

3. Any sales tax imposed under this section shall be administered, collected, enforced, and operated as required in section 32.087, RSMo. All sales taxes collected by the director of the department of revenue under this section on behalf of any city, 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, RSMo, shall be deposited in a special trust fund, which is hereby created in the state treasury, to be known as the "City Public Safety Sales Tax Trust Fund". The moneys in the trust fund shall not be deemed to be state funds and shall not be commingled with any funds of the state. The provisions of section 33.080, RSMo, to the contrary notwithstanding, money in this fund shall not be transferred and placed to the credit of the general revenue fund. The director shall keep accurate records of the amount of money in the trust fund and which was collected in each city imposing a sales tax under this section, and the records shall be open to the inspection of officers of the city and the public. Not later than the tenth day of each month the director shall distribute all moneys deposited in the trust fund during the preceding month to the city which levied the tax. Such funds shall be deposited with the city treasurer of each such city, and all expenditures of funds arising from the trust fund shall be by an appropriation act to be enacted by the governing body of each such city. Expenditures may be made from the fund for any functions authorized in the ordinance or order adopted by the governing body submitting the tax to the voters. 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 shall 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.

4. The director of the department of revenue may authorize the state treasurer to make refunds from the amounts in the trust fund and credited to any city for erroneous payments and overpayments made, and may redeem dishonored checks and drafts deposited to the credit of such cities. If any city abolishes the tax, the city shall notify the director of the action at least ninety days before the effective date of the repeal, and the director 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 city, the director shall remit the balance in the account to the city and close the account of that city. The director shall notify each city of each instance of any amount refunded or any check redeemed from receipts due the city.

5. The governing body of any city that has adopted the sales tax authorized in this section may submit the question of repeal of the tax to the voters on any date available for elections for the city. The ballot of submission shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall ............................................... (insert the name of the city) repeal the sales tax imposed at a rate of ........ (insert rate of percent) percent for the purpose of improving the public safety of the city?

☐ YES ☐ 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 sales 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. Whenever the governing body of any city that has adopted the sales tax authorized in this section receives a petition, signed by ten percent of the registered voters of the city voting in the last gubernatorial election, calling for an election to repeal the sales tax imposed under this section, the governing body shall submit to the voters of the city a proposal to repeal the tax. 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.

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

94.1011. 1. The governing body of any city of the third classification with more than three thousand five hundred but fewer than three thousand six hundred inhabitants may impose, by order or ordinance, 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. The tax shall be not more than three percent per occupied room per night, and shall be imposed solely for the purpose of funding the construction, maintenance, and repair of a multipurpose conference and convention center. The tax authorized in this section shall be in addition to the charge for the sleeping room and all other taxes imposed by law, and shall be stated separately from all other charges and taxes.

2. No such order or ordinance shall become effective unless the governing body of the city submits to the voters of the city at a state general, primary, or special election a proposal to authorize the governing body of the city to impose a tax under this section. 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 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 of the city and such question is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the question.

3. All revenue generated by the tax shall be collected by the city collector of revenue, 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 that are not needed for current expenditures may be invested by the governing body in accordance with applicable laws relating to the investment of other city funds. Any interest and moneys earned on such investments shall be credited to the fund.

4. The governing body of any city that has adopted the tax authorized in this section may submit the question of repeal of the tax to the voters on any date available for elections for the city. If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal 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 authorized in this
section shall remain effective until the question is resubmitted under this section to the qualified voters of the city, and the repeal is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the question.

5. Whenever the governing body of any city that has adopted the tax authorized in this section receives a petition, signed by a number of registered voters of the city equal to at least two percent of the number of registered voters of the city voting in the last gubernatorial election, calling for an election to repeal the tax imposed under this section, the governing body shall submit to the voters of the city a proposal to repeal the tax. 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 of the city and the repeal is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the question.

6. 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.

137.1040. 1. In addition to other levies authorized by law, the county commission in counties not adopting an alternative form of government and the proper administrative body in counties adopting an alternative form of government, or the governing body of any city, town, or village, in their discretion may levy an additional tax, not to exceed one quarter of one cent on each one hundred dollars assessed valuation, on all taxable real property located within such city, town, village, or county, all of such tax to be collected and allocated to the city, town, village, or county treasury, where it shall be known and designated as the "Cemetery Maintenance Trust Fund" to be used for the upkeep and maintenance of cemeteries located within such city, town, village, or county.

2. To the extent necessary to comply with article X, section 22(a) of the Missouri Constitution, for any city, town, village, or county with a tax levy at or above the limitations provided under article X, section 11(b), no ordinance adopted under this section shall become effective unless the county commission or proper administrative body of the county, or governing body of the city, town, or village submits to the voters of the city, town, village, or county at a state general, primary, or special election a proposal to authorize the imposition of a tax under this section. The tax authorized under this section shall be levied and collected in the same manner as other real property taxes are levied and collected within the city, town, village, or county. Such tax shall be in addition to all other taxes imposed on real property, and shall be stated separately from all other charges and
taxes. Such tax shall not become effective unless the county commission or proper
administrative body of the county or governing body of the city, town, or village, by order
or ordinance, submits to the voters of the county a proposal to authorize the city, town,
village, or county to impose a tax under this section on any day available for such city,
town, village, or county to hold elections or at a special election called for that purpose.

3. The ballot of submission for the tax authorized in this section shall be in
substantially the following form:

Shall ...... (insert the name of the city, town, village, or county) impose a tax on all
real property situated in ...... (name of the city, town, village, or county) at a rate of ......
(insert rate not to exceed one quarter of one cent per one hundred dollars assessed
valuation) for the sole purpose of providing funds for the maintenance, upkeep, and
preservation of city, town, village, or county cemeteries?

☐ YES ☐ 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 tax shall become effective on the first day of the second
calendar quarter immediately following notification to the city, town, village, or county
collector. If a majority 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. The tax imposed under this section shall be known as the "Cemetery
Maintenance Tax". Each city, town, village, or county imposing a tax under this section
shall establish separate trust funds to be known as the "Cemetery Maintenance Trust
Fund". The city, town, village, or county treasurer shall deposit the revenue derived from
the tax imposed under this section for cemetery purposes in the city, town, village, or
county cemetery maintenance trust fund. The proceeds of such tax shall be appropriated
by the county commission or appropriate administrative body, or the governing body of
the city, town, or village exclusively for the maintenance, upkeep, and preservation of
cemeteries located within the jurisdiction of such commission or body.

5. All applicable provisions in this chapter relating to property tax shall apply to
the collection of any tax imposed under this section.

138.431. 1. To hear and decide appeals pursuant to section 138.430, the commission
shall appoint one or more hearing officers. The hearing officers shall be subject to supervision
by the commission. No person shall participate on behalf of the commission in any case in
which such person is an interested party.
2. The commission may assign such appeals as it deems fit to a hearing officer for disposition.

   (1) The assignment shall be deemed made when the scheduling order is first issued by the commission and signed by the hearing officer assigned, unless another hearing officer is assigned to the case for disposition by other language in said order.

   (2) A change of hearing officer, or a reservation of the appeal for disposition as described in subsection 3 of this section, shall be ordered by the commission in any appeal upon the timely filing of a written application by a party to disqualify the hearing officer assigned. The application shall be filed within thirty days from the assignment of any appeal to a hearing officer and need not allege or prove any cause for such change and need not be verified. No more than one change of hearing officer shall be allowed for each party in any appeal.

3. The commission may, in its discretion, reserve such appeals as it deems fit to be heard and decided by the full commission, a quorum thereof, or any commissioner, subject to the provisions of section 138.240, and, in such case, the decision shall be final, subject to judicial review in the manner provided in subsection 4 of section 138.470.

   [3.] 4. The manner in which appeals shall be presented and the conduct of hearings shall be made in accordance with rules prescribed by the commission for determining the rights of the parties; provided that, the commission, with the consent of all the parties, may refer an appeal to mediation. The commission shall promulgate regulations for mediation pursuant to this section. No regulation or portion of a regulation promulgated pursuant to the authority of this section shall become effective unless it has been promulgated pursuant to the provisions of chapter 536, RSMo. There shall be no presumption that the assessor's valuation is correct. A full and complete record shall be kept of all proceedings. All testimony at any hearing shall be recorded but need not be transcribed unless the matter is further appealed.

   [4.] 5. Unless an appeal is voluntarily dismissed, a hearing officer, after affording the parties reasonable opportunity for fair hearing, shall issue a decision and order affirming, modifying, or reversing the determination of the board of equalization, and correcting any assessment which is unlawful, unfair, improper, arbitrary, or capricious. The commission may, prior to the decision being rendered, transfer to another hearing officer the proceedings on an appeal determination before a hearing officer. The complainant, respondent-assessor, or other party shall be duly notified of a hearing officer's decision and order, together with findings of fact and conclusions of law. Appeals from decisions of hearing officers shall be made pursuant to section 138.432.

   [5.] 6. All decisions issued pursuant to this section or section 138.432 by the commission or any of its duly assigned hearing officers shall be issued no later than sixty days after the
hearing on the matter to be decided is held or the date on which the last party involved in such matter files his or her brief, whichever event later occurs.

144.019. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, when a purchase of tangible personal property or service subject to tax is made for the purpose of resale, such purchase is exempt or excluded under this chapter if the subsequent sale is subject to a tax in this or any other state, is for resale, is excluded from tax under this chapter, is subject to tax but exempt under this chapter, or is exempt from the sales tax laws of another state if the subsequent sale is in such other state. The purchase of tangible personal property by a taxpayer shall not be deemed to be for resale if such property is used or consumed by the taxpayer in providing a service on which tax is not imposed by subsection 1 of section 144.020, except purchases made in fulfillment of any obligation under a defense contract with the United States government.

2. For purposes of subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 144.020, the operator of a place of amusement, entertainment or recreation, including games or athletic events, must remit tax on the amount paid for admissions or seating accommodations, or fees paid to, or in such place of amusement, entertainment or recreation. Any subsequent sale of such admissions or seating accommodations shall not be subject to tax if the initial sale was an arms length transaction for fair market value with an unaffiliated entity. If the sale of such admissions or seating accommodations is exempt or excluded from payment of sales and use taxes, this provision does not require the place of amusement, entertainment, or recreation to remit tax on that sale.

3. For purposes of subdivision (6) of subsection 1 of section 144.020, the operator of a hotel, motel, tavern, inn, restaurant, eating house, drugstore, dining car, tourist cabin, tourist camp, or other place in which rooms, meals, or drinks are regularly served to the public must remit tax on the amount of sales or charges for all rooms, meals, and drinks furnished at such hotel, motel, tavern, inn, restaurant, eating house, drugstore, dining car, tourist cabin, tourist camp, or other place in which rooms, meals, or drinks are regularly served to the public. Any subsequent sale of such rooms, meals, or drinks shall not be subject to tax if the initial sale was an arms length transaction for fair market value with an unaffiliated entity. If the sale of such rooms, meals, or drinks is exempt or excluded from payment of sales and use taxes, this provision does not require the hotel, motel, tavern, inn, restaurant, eating house, drugstore, dining car, tourist cabin, tourist camp, or other place in which rooms, meals, or drinks are regularly served to the public to remit tax on that sale.

4. The provisions of this section are intended to clarify the exemption or exclusion of purchases for resale from sales and use taxes as originally enacted in this chapter.
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, RSMo, section 238.235, RSMo, and sections 144.010 to 144.525 and 144.600 to 144.761 and from the computation of the tax levied, assessed or payable pursuant to the local sales tax law as defined in section 32.085, RSMo, section 238.235, RSMo, and sections 144.010 to 144.525 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, RSMo; 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, RSMo) 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, 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 producing a new product and shall include a facility or equipment which are used exclusively for the collection of recovered materials for delivery to a material recovery processing plant 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, RSMo. Material recovery is not the reuse of materials within a manufacturing process or the use of a product previously recovered. The material recovery processing plant shall qualify under the provisions of this section regardless of ownership of the material being recovered;

(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;

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

(7) Animals or poultry used for breeding or feeding purposes;

(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, RSMo, 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, RSMo. 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 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;

(18) All sales of insulin and prosthetic or 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 of medical
oxygen, home respiratory equipment and accessories, hospital beds and accessories and
ambulatory aids, all sales of manual and powered wheelchairs, stairway lifts, Braille writers,
electronic Braille equipment and, if purchased by or on behalf of a person with one or more
physical or mental disabilities to enable them to function more independently, all sales of
scooters, 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;

(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
elementary and secondary schools operated at public expense in their educational functions 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, RSMo;

(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 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, RSMo, natural gas, propane, and electricity used by an eligible new
generation cooperative or an eligible new generation processing entity as defined in section
348.432, RSMo, and all sales of farm machinery and equipment, other than airplanes, motor
vehicles and trailers. 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, 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" means new or used farm tractors and such
other new or used farm machinery and equipment and repair or replacement parts thereon, and
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 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, 4061, 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, RSMo, 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, RSMo, or sections 238.010 to 238.100, RSMo, 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;

(29) All livestock sales when either the seller is engaged in the growing, producing or feeding of such livestock, or the seller is engaged in the business of buying and selling, 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, RSMo, and licensed pursuant to sections 273.325 to 273.357, RSMo;

(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, RSMo, or sections 238.010 to 238.100, RSMo;

(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) Beginning January 1, 2009, but not after January 1, 2015, 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.

Section 1. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law to the contrary, any tax imposed or collected by any municipality, any county, or any local taxing entity on or related to any transient accommodations, whether imposed as a hotel tax, occupancy tax, or otherwise, shall apply solely to amounts actually received by the operator of a hotel, motel, tavern, inn, tourist cabin, tourist camp, or other place in which rooms are furnished to the public. Under no circumstances shall a travel agent or intermediary be deemed an operator of a hotel, motel, tavern, inn, tourist cabin, tourist camp, or other place in which rooms are furnished to the public unless such travel agent or intermediary actually operates such a facility. This section shall not apply if the purchaser of such rooms is an entity which is exempt from payment of such tax. This section is intended to clarify that taxes imposed as a hotel tax, occupancy tax, or otherwise, shall apply solely to amounts received by operators, as enacted in the statutes authorizing such taxes.
Section B. Because of the need to ensure the proper application of state sales and use taxes to sales for resale, the enactment of section 144.019 of section A of this act is deemed necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, welfare, peace and safety, and is hereby declared to be an emergency act within the meaning of the constitution, and the enactment of section 144.019 of section A of this act shall be in full force and effect upon its passage and approval.