FIRST REGULAR SESSION HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

HOUSE BILL NO. 220

100TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

0313H.03C

DANA RADEMAN MILLER, ChiefClerk

AN ACT

To repeal sections 153.030 and 153.034, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof two new sections relating to taxation of the property of electric companies.

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

Section A. Sections 153.030 and 153.034, RSMo, are repealed and two new sections 2 enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 153.030 and 153.034, to read as follows:

153.030. 1. All bridges over streams dividing this state from any other state owned, used, leased, or otherwise controlled by any person, corporation, railroad company, or joint stock 2 3 company, and all bridges across or over navigable streams within this state, where the charge is 4 made for crossing the same, which are now constructed, which are in the course of construction, 5 or which shall hereafter be constructed, and all property, real and tangible personal, owned, used, 6 leased or otherwise controlled by telegraph, telephone, electric power and light companies, 7 electric transmission lines, pipeline companies, and express companies shall be subject to 8 taxation for state, county, municipal, and other local purposes to the same extent as the property 9 of private persons.

10 2. [And] Taxes levied thereon shall be levied and collected in the manner as is now or 11 may hereafter be provided by law for the taxation of railroad property in this state, and county 12 commissions, county boards of equalization, and the state tax commission are hereby required 13 to perform the same duties and are given the same powers, including punitive powers, in 14 assessing, equalizing, and adjusting the taxes on the property set forth in this section as the 15 county commissions, [and] boards of equalization, and the state tax commission have or may 16 hereafter be empowered with, in assessing, equalizing, and adjusting the taxes on railroad 17 property; and an authorized officer of any such bridge, telegraph, telephone, electric power and 18 light companies, electric transmission lines, pipeline companies, or express company, or the

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.

HCS HB 220

19 owner of any [such] toll bridge, is hereby required to render reports of the property of such 20 bridge, telegraph, telephone, electric power and light companies, electric transmission lines, 21 pipeline companies, or express companies in like manner as the authorized officer of the railroad 22 company is now or may hereafter be required to render for the taxation of railroad property.

3. On or before the fifteenth day of April in the year 1946 and each year thereafter an authorized officer of each such company shall furnish the state tax commission and county clerks a report, duly subscribed and sworn to by such authorized officer, which is like in nature and purpose to the reports required of railroads under chapter 151 showing the full amount of all real and tangible personal property owned, used, leased, or otherwise controlled by each such company on January first of the year in which the report is due.

29 4. If any telephone company assessed [pursuant to] under chapter 153 has a microwave 30 relay station or stations in a county in which it has no wire mileage but has wire mileage in 31 another county, then, for purposes of apportioning the assessed value of the distributable property 32 of such companies, the straight line distance between such microwave relay stations shall 33 constitute miles of wire. In the event that any public utility company assessed [pursuant to] 34 under this chapter has no distributable property which physically traverses the counties in which 35 it operates, then the assessed value of the distributable property of such company shall be 36 apportioned to the physical location of the distributable property.

5. (1) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, beginning January 1, 2019, a telephone company shall make a one-time election within the tax year to be assessed:

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(a) Using the methodology for property tax purposes as provided under this section; or

40 (b) Using the methodology for property tax purposes as provided under this section for 41 property consisting of land and buildings and be assessed for all other property exclusively using 42 the methodology utilized under section 137.122.

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If a telephone company begins operations, including a merger of multiple telephone companies, after August 28, 2018, it shall make its one-time election to be assessed using the methodology for property tax purposes as described under paragraph (b) of subdivision (1) of this subsection within the year in which the telephone company begins its operations. A telephone company that fails to make a timely election shall be deemed to have elected to be assessed using the methodology for property tax purposes as provided under subsections 1 to 4 of this section.

50 (2) The provisions of this subsection shall not be construed to change the original 51 assessment jurisdiction of the state tax commission.

52 (3) Nothing in subdivision (1) of this subsection shall be construed as applying to any 53 other utility. (4) (a) The provisions of this subdivision shall ensure that school districts may avoid any fiscal impact as a result of a telephone company being assessed under the provisions of paragraph (b) of subdivision (1) of this subsection. If a school district's current operating levy is below the greater of its most recent voter-approved tax rate or the most recent voter-approved tax rate as adjusted under subdivision (2) of subsection 5 of section 137.073, it shall comply with section 137.073.

60 (b) Beginning January 1, 2019, any school district currently operating at a tax rate equal 61 to the greater of the most recent voter-approved tax rate or the most recent voter-approved tax 62 rate as adjusted under subdivision (2) of subsection 5 of section 137.073 that receives less tax 63 revenue from a specific telephone company under this subsection, on or before January 64 thirty-first of the year following the tax year in which the school district received less revenue 65 from a specific telephone company, may by resolution of the school board impose a fee, as 66 determined under this subsection, in order to obtain such revenue. The resolution shall include 67 all facts that support the imposition of the fee. If the school district receives voter approval to 68 raise its tax rate, the district shall no longer impose the fee authorized in this paragraph.

69 (c) Any fee imposed under paragraph (b) of this subdivision shall be determined by 70 taking the difference between the tax revenue the telephone company paid in the tax year in 71 question and the tax revenue the telephone company would have paid in such year had it not 72 made an election under subdivision (1) of this subsection, which shall be calculated by taking 73 the telephone company valuations in the tax year in question, as determined by the state tax 74 commission under paragraph (d) of this subdivision, and applying such valuations to the 75 apportionment process in subsection 2 of section 151.150. The school district shall issue a 76 billing, as provided in this subdivision, to any such telephone company. A telephone company 77 shall have forty-five days after receipt of a billing to remit its payment of its portion of the fees 78 to the school district. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the issuance or receipt of such 79 fee shall not be used:

a. In determining the amount of state aid that a school district receives under section 163.031;

b. In determining the amount that may be collected under a property tax levy by suchdistrict; or

c. For any other purpose.

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86 For the purposes of accounting, a telephone company that issues a payment to a school district 87 under this subsection shall treat such payment as a tax. HCS HB 220

(d) When establishing the valuation of a telephone company assessed under paragraph
(b) of subdivision (1) of this subsection, the state tax commission shall also determine the
difference between the assessed value of a telephone company if:

- a. Assessed under paragraph (b) of subdivision (1) of this subsection; and
- b. Assessed exclusively under subsections 1 to 4 of this section.
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94 The state tax commission shall then apportion such amount to each county and provide such 95 information to any school district making a request for such information.

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(e) This subsection shall expire when no school district is eligible for a fee.

6. (1) If any public utility company assessed under chapter 153 has ownership of any real or personal property associated with a project which uses wind energy directly to generate electricity, such property shall be valued and taxed by any state and local authorities having jurisdiction under the provisions of chapter 137 and any other relevant provisions of law.

(2) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, beginning January 1,
 2020, any public utility company assessed under chapter 153 that has a wind energy
 project shall be assessed using the methodology provided in this section:

(a) Any wind turbine property of such company shall be assessed upon the local tax
 rolls and shall have an annual tax liability of five thousand nine hundred dollars per
 megawatt;

108 (b) Any property consisting of land and buildings of such company shall be 109 assessed using the methodology utilized under section 137.076; and

(c) All other business or personal property of such company shall be assessed using
 the methodology utilized under section 137.122.

153.034. 1. The term "distributable property" of an electric company shall include all the real or tangible personal property which is used directly in the generation and distribution of electric power, but not property used as a collateral facility nor property held for purposes other than generation and distribution of electricity. Such distributable property includes, but is not limited to:

6 (1) Boiler plant equipment, turbogenerator units and generators;

- 7 (2) Station equipment;
- 8 (3) Towers, fixtures, poles, conductors, conduit transformers, services and meters;
- 9 (4) Substation equipment and fences;
- 10 (5) Rights-of-way;

11 (6) Reactor, reactor plant equipment, and cooling towers;

12 (7) Communication equipment used for control of generation and distribution of power;

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HCS HB 220

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13 (8) Land associated with such distributable property.

14 2. The term "local property" of an electric company shall include all real and tangible 15 personal property owned, used, leased or otherwise controlled by the electric company not used 16 directly in the generation and distribution of power and not defined in subsection 1 of this section 17 as distributable property. Such local property includes, but is not limited to:

- 18 (1) Motor vehicles;
- 19 (2) Construction work in progress;
- 20 (3) Materials and supplies;
- 21 (4) Office furniture, office equipment, and office fixtures;
- 22 (5) Coal piles and nuclear fuel;
- 23 (6) Land held for future use;

24 (7) Workshops, warehouses, office buildings and generating plant structures;

25 (8) Communication equipment not used for control of generation and distribution of 26 power;

27 (9) Roads, railroads, and bridges;

28 (10) Reservoirs, dams, and waterways;

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(11) Land associated with other locally assessed property and all generating plant land.

30 3. (1) Any real or tangible personal property associated with a project which uses 31 wind energy directly to generate electricity shall be valued and taxed by any state and local 32 authorities having jurisdiction under the provisions of chapter 137 and any other relevant 33 provisions of law. The method of taxation prescribed in subsection 2 of section 153.030 34 shall not apply to such property.

35 (2) The real or tangible personal property referenced in subdivision (1) of this 36 subsection shall include all equipment whose sole purpose is to support the integration of 37 a wind generation asset into an existing system. Examples of such property may include, 38 but are not limited to, wind chargers, windmills, wind turbines, wind towers, and 39 associated electrical equipment such as inverters, pad mount transformers, power lines, 40 storage equipment directly associated with wind generation assets, and substations.

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