SECOND REGULAR SESSION

HOUSE COMMITTEE BILL NO. 23

99TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE DOGAN.

6814H.03I

D. ADAM CRUMBLISS, Chief Clerk

AN ACT

To repeal sections 49.060, 59.800, 67.1360, 82.487, 88.770, 92.820, 94.900, 94.902, 105.030, 105.470, 108.120, 137.555, 137.556, 263.245, 321.246, and 640.648, RSMo, and section 105.473 as enacted by senate bill no. 844, ninety-fifth general assembly, second regular session, and section 105.473 as enacted by house bill no. 1900, ninety-third general assembly, second regular session, and to enact in lieu thereof twenty-one new sections relating to political subdivisions, with penalty provisions.

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

Section A. Sections 49.060, 59.800, 67.1360, 82.487, 88.770, 92.820, 94.900, 94.902,

- 2 105.030, 105.470, 108.120, 137.555, 137.556, 263.245, 321.246, and 640.648, RSMo, and
- 3 section 105.473 as enacted by senate bill no. 844, ninety-fifth general assembly, second regular
- 4 session, and section 105.473 as enacted by house bill no. 1900, ninety-third general assembly,
- 5 second regular session, are repealed and twenty-one new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be
- 6 known as sections 49.060, 59.800, 67.960, 67.965, 67.1360, 67.4600, 82.487, 82.505, 88.770,
- 7 92.820, 94.900, 94.902, 105.030, 105.470, 105.473, 108.120, 137.555, 137.556, 263.245,
- 8 321.246, and 640.648, to read as follows:
 - 49.060. 1. When a vacancy shall occur in the office of a county commissioner, the
- 2 vacancy shall at once be certified by the clerk of the commission to the governor, who shall fill
- 3 such vacancy with a person who resides in the district at the time the vacancy occurs, as provided
- 4 by law].
- 5 2. If at the time the vacancy occurs there is less than one year remaining in the
- 6 unexpired term, the vacancy shall be filled as provided in section 105.030, except that the
- 7 vacancy shall be filled within sixty days.

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.

8

9

10 11

1213

14

15

16

3

5

6

7

8 9

10

11

12

3. If at the time the vacancy occurs there is one year or more remaining in the unexpired term, it shall be the duty of the governor to fill such vacancy within sixty days by appointing, by and with the advice and consent of the senate subject to the provisions of article IV, section 51 of the Constitution of Missouri, some eligible person to said office who shall discharge the duties thereof until the next general election, at which time a commissioner shall be chosen for the remainder of the term, who shall hold such office until a successor is duly elected and qualified, unless sooner removed.

- 4. This section shall not apply to any county which has adopted a charter for its own government under article VI, sections 18(a) to 18(r) of the Constitution of Missouri.
- 59.800. 1. Beginning on July 1, 2001, notwithstanding any other condition precedent required by law to the recording of any instrument specified in subdivisions (1) and (2) of **subsection 1 of** section 59.330, an additional fee of five dollars shall be charged and collected by every recorder of deeds in this state on each instrument recorded. The additional fee shall be distributed as follows:
- (1) One dollar and twenty-five cents to the recorder's fund established [pursuant to] under subsection 1 of section 59.319, provided, however, that all funds received [pursuant to] under this section shall be used exclusively for the purchase, installation, upgrade and maintenance of modern technology necessary to operate the recorder's office in an efficient manner;
 - (2) One dollar and seventy-five cents to the county general revenue fund; and
 - (3) Two dollars to the fund established in subsection 2 of this section.
- 13 2. (1) There is hereby established a revolving fund known as the "Statutory County 14 Recorder's Fund", which shall receive funds paid to the recorders of deeds of the counties of this 15 state [pursuant to] under subdivision (3) of subsection 1 of this section. The director of the 16 department of revenue shall be custodian of the fund and shall make disbursements from the fund for the purpose of subsidizing the fees collected by counties that hereafter elect or have 17 heretofore elected to separate the offices of clerk of the circuit court and recorder. The subsidy 18 19 shall consist of the total amount of moneys collected [pursuant to] under subdivisions (1) and 20 (2) of subsection 1 of this section subtracted from fifty-five thousand dollars, except under such 21 circumstances in which the annual average of funds collected under subsection 1 of this 22 section during the previous three calendar years is insufficient to meet all obligations 23 calculated under this subdivision. In such circumstances, the provisions of subdivision (2) 24 of this subsection shall apply. The moneys paid to qualifying counties [pursuant to] under this 25 subsection shall be deposited in the county general revenue fund. For purposes of this section a "qualified county" is a county that hereafter elects or has heretofore elected to separate the 26 27 offices of clerk of the circuit court and recorder and in which the office of the recorder of deeds

collects less than fifty-five thousand dollars in fees [pursuant to] under subdivisions (1) and (2) of subsection 1 of this section, on an annual basis. Moneys in the statutory county recorder's fund shall not be considered state funds and shall be deemed nonstate funds.

- (2) If funds collected under subdivision (3) of subsection 1 of this section are insufficient to meet the obligations under subdivision (1) of this subsection, the director of revenue shall calculate the projected shortfall that would otherwise be incurred based on the formula outlined under subdivision (1) of this subsection. If the fund balance is greater than the annual average disbursement from the fund during the previous three years, up to thirty-three percent of the amount that exceeds the annual three-year average to meet the obligation may be used to meet the obligations. If this amount is insufficient or unavailable to meet the shortfall, the director of revenue shall set a new requisite amount to determine a qualified county under subdivision (1) of this subsection other than fifty-five thousand dollars, which reflects the revenue collected under subdivision (3) of subsection 1 of this section in addition to thirty-three percent of the excess fund balance.
- 67.960. 1. The treasurer of any county shall have the authority to establish, as a division of such treasurer's office, an "Office of Financial Empowerment", which shall have the mission to educate the public about personal finances and educate small businesses about available support and access to banking resources. The office of financial empowerment shall have the authority to conduct research, provide educational programs, provide counseling, and disseminate information in furtherance of its mission. The office of financial empowerment may organize, administer, and deliver financial programs directly or through agents.
 - 2. The office of financial empowerment shall also have the authority to:
 - (1) Apply for and accept grants on behalf of the county;
- (2) Enter into service agreements with public and private entities and perform any acts, including the expenditure of funds subject to appropriation, as necessary or advisable to satisfy the terms of such service agreements, including any renewals thereto; and
- (3) Enter into and execute sponsorship agreements, containing terms and conditions that the treasurer deems appropriate, with sponsors relating to a financial empowerment fair. Sponsors may, at the discretion of the treasurer and upon terms determined by the treasurer, offer and sell goods and services to the public at such a fair. For purposes of this subdivision, "sponsor" means a person who exchanges money or other goods or services to the county for advertising or promotional rights at such a fair.
- 67.965. The county treasurer may make an annual appropriation to the office of financial empowerment authorized under section 67.960 by including the amount of the appropriation in the treasurer's budget request.

8 9

10

11 12

14

1516

1718

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

26

2.7

28

29

30

31

32

67.1360. 1. The governing body of the following cities and counties may impose a tax 2 as provided in this section:

- 3 (1) A city with a population of more than seven thousand and less than seven thousand 4 five hundred;
- 5 (2) A county with a population of over nine thousand six hundred and less than twelve 6 thousand which has a total assessed valuation of at least sixty-three million dollars, if the county 7 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;
- 33 (12) Any city of the fourth class with a population of more than one thousand eight 34 hundred but less than two thousand in a county of the third classification with a township form 35 of government and a population of at least twenty-eight thousand but not more than thirty 36 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;
- (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;

- 108 (33) Any city of the fourth classification with more than one thousand eight hundred but 109 fewer than one thousand nine hundred inhabitants and located in any county of the first 110 classification with more than one hundred thirty-five thousand four hundred but fewer than one 111 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;
 - (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; [or]
 - (36) Any city of the fourth classification with more than five thousand but fewer than five thousand five hundred inhabitants and located in any county with a charter form of government and with more than two hundred thousand but fewer than three hundred fifty thousand inhabitants; or

(37) Any city of the fourth classification with more than one thousand fifty but fewer than one thousand two hundred inhabitants.

- 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.
- 3. A city or county that adopts the sales tax authorized under this section shall submit the question of whether to continue the tax to the voters ten years from the date of its adoption and every ten years thereafter on a date available for elections for the city or county. However, a tax implemented by a city or county prior to August 28, 2018, shall not be subject to this subsection until August 28, 2028. The ballot language shall be in substantially the following form:

HCB 23 8

143	Shall (insert	name of city or county) continue co	llecting a sales tax on sleepii	ng
144	rooms rented by tran	sient guests of hotels and motels imp	osed at a rate of (inse	ert
145	rate) percent?			
146				
147	\square YES	\square NO		

148

150

151

152

153

154

155

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11 12

13

16

17

19

20

21

22

23

149 If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to continuation, the repeal of the tax shall become effective on December thirty-first of the calendar year in which such continuation failed to be approved. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of continuation, the tax shall remain effective until the question is resubmitted under this subsection to the qualified voters and continuation fails to be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the question.

67.4600. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:

- 2 (1) "Commission", the governing body of the district;
 - (2) "District", the education and job training television broadcasting district created under this section;
 - (3) "Eligible city", any city not located within a county;
 - (4) "Eligible county", any constitutional charter county adjoining any eligible city;
 - (5) "Fund", the education and job training television broadcast fund created under subsection 3 of this section;
 - (6) "Member of the district", any eligible city or eligible county that authorizes both the participation in the district and the imposition of a property tax under the provisions of this section.
 - 2. (1) The governing bodies of an eligible city and eligible county, upon approval of a majority of the qualified voters of such city and county voting thereon, shall establish a district to be known as the "Education and Job Training Television Broadcasting District", which shall be a political subdivision of this state and shall levy and collect a tax not to exceed eight cents per one hundred dollars of assessed valuation upon all taxable property within the district for the general purpose of education and job training television broadcasting. The property tax so levied shall be collected along with all other city or county taxes in the manner provided by law and shall be in addition to all other property taxes imposed by law.
 - (2) The question of whether the district shall be formed and the tax authorized under this section shall be imposed shall be submitted to the voters in substantially the following form:

HCB 23 9

50

51

52

53

55

56

57 58

24 Shall the City of _____ (insert name of eligible city) and the County of _____ (insert 25 name of eligible county) levy a tax of _____ (insert rate) cents per each one hundred 26 27 dollars of assessed valuation for the purpose of education and job training television 28 broadcasting, and shall the City of _____ (insert name of eligible city) and the County of 29 (insert name of eligible county) create the Education and Job Training Television 30 Broadcasting District, which will manage the revenues created by the tax? 31 32 \square YES \square NO 33 34 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". 35 36 37 The governing bodies of the eligible city and eligible county may place the ballot question 38 before qualified voters through ordinance, resolution, or other appropriate means, and 39 such governing bodies may place additional language on the ballot to describe the use or 40 allocation of the revenues generated by the tax. The ballot question may also be placed 41 before the voters through petition to the election authorities of such eligible city and 42 eligible county by providing, no later than ninety days prior to the proposed election date, 43 a petition signed by the registered voters of such eligible city and eligible county, of not less than one percent of the number of votes cast in each jurisdiction at the most recent general 44 election for governor. The eligible city and eligible county election officials shall give legal 45 notice at least sixty days prior to such election in at least two newspapers that such 46 47 proposition shall be submitted at the next general or primary election or special election held for the submission of the proposition. The resolution or proposition shall be printed 48 49 on the ballot and in the notice of election.

3. (1) If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal by the qualified voters in the eligible city and a majority of the votes cast on the proposal by the qualified voters in the eligible county voting thereon are in favor of the proposal, the district shall be deemed established and the tax rate for such district shall be in effect. The revenue received from the tax authorized under this section shall be deposited in a special fund to be known as the "Education and Job Training Television Broadcast Fund", which shall be established in the eligible city or eligible county treasury. The district shall not be established and the tax shall not be effective unless and until a proposition in substantially the form required under this section is adopted by the voters of both an eligible city and an eligible county.

If the proposal fails to receive a majority of the votes in favor of the proposal in either an

eligible city or an eligible county, such proposition shall not be resubmitted at any election held within one year of the date of the election in which the proposition was rejected within such city or county. Any such resubmission of such proposal shall comply with the provisions of this section. If a majority of votes are in favor of the proposal in only the eligible city or the eligible county, the proposal need not be resubmitted in such eligible city or eligible county for ten years after the vote in favor of the proposal.

- (2) The results of the question submitted to voters under this section shall be certified by the election officials of such eligible city or eligible county to the governing body of such city or county no later than thirty days after the day of the election. Upon certification of the results, the governing body of such city or county may proceed with the performance of all actions necessary and incidental to the participation in the district.
- (3) The commission appointed under subsection 4 of this section shall have exclusive administrative control and management of the fund and all programs to be funded therefrom. The commission shall be subject to an annual audit by a certified public accountant and shall require a similar annual audit of any recipient of funds from the commission. Such audits shall be submitted annually to the chief elected officer of each member of the district. The commission shall use the fund to provide programs solely within the district which shall promote:
 - (a) Early childhood education programming;
 - (b) Elementary and secondary education programming;
 - (c) Adult education programming;
- (d) Job training programming, which shall include programming related or job training programs provided by federal, state, or local governments or nonprofit agencies; and
- (e) Activities related to preparing citizens for furthering their education and more fully participating in the economy of the region of such eligible city and eligible county. Such activities shall not be limited to traditional television broadcasting services but may include other forms of media including, but not limited to, seminars, professional training, research and development promoting collaboration among public and nonprofit education, job training and education providers, and similar or related activities that foster or enhance job training or education at all levels.

- No funds shall be used directly or indirectly for any political purpose.
- (4) In providing services under subdivision (3) of this subsection, the commission shall contract only with a nonprofit entity that is a noncommercial television broadcast

HCB 23

95 station licensed to serve the metropolitan area of an eligible city and eligible county and
96 that:

- (a) Under the rules and regulations of the Federal Communications Commission in effect on March 29, 1990, is licensed by the Federal Communications Commission as an NCE television broadcast station;
- (b) Is owned and operated by an organization exempt from taxation under 26 U.S.C. Section 501(c)(3) and headquartered within the eligible city or eligible county; and
- (c) Is eligible to receive a community service grant, or any successor grant, from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, or any successor organization, on the basis of the formula set forth in 47 U.S.C. Section 396(k)(6)(B).
- 4. (1) The district shall be governed by a commission, which shall be a body corporate and a political subdivision of the state and shall be composed of five members appointed as follows:
 - (a) Two persons appointed by the mayor of an eligible city;
 - (b) Two persons appointed by the chief elected official of an eligible county; and
- (c) One person appointed by the governor, without the advice and consent of the senate, who shall serve as the chairperson of the commission.
- (2) Upon the organization of the commission, the terms of the initial appointees shall be staggered such that:
- (a) Of the appointees under paragraph (a) of subdivision (1) of this subsection, one shall serve one year and one shall serve three years;
- (b) Of the appointees under paragraph (b) of subdivision (1) of this subsection, one shall serve two years and one shall serve four years; and
- (c) The appointee under paragraph (c) of subdivision (1) of this subsection shall serve four years.

Thereafter, the terms of the commissioners shall be four years. Commissioners may be reappointed. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

- (3) In addition to the chairperson of the commission, the commission shall select annually from its membership a vice chairperson and a treasurer. The treasurer shall be bonded in such amounts as the commission may require.
- (4) The commission may appoint such officers, agents, and employees as it may require for the performance of its duties and shall determine the qualifications and duties and fix the compensation of such officers, agents, and employees, provided that in no event shall the commission expend more than two percent of the funds it receives in any given

HCB 23

year on operating expenses, exclusive of the cost of the annual audit required under subsection 3 of this section.

- (5) The commission shall fix the time and place at which its meetings shall be held. Meetings shall be held within the district and shall be open to the public and shall comply with the provisions of chapter 610.
- (6) A majority of the commissioners shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. No action of the commission shall be binding unless taken at a meeting at which a quorum is present and a majority of the commissioners present at such meeting vote in favor thereof.
- (7) Commissioners shall be subject to all provisions applicable to conflicts of interest in any business transaction of the district or commission. A commissioner shall disclose any conflict of interest in writing to the other commissioners and shall abstain from voting on any matter relating to such activity or such business transaction.
- (8) Commissioners shall have official immunity under the common law for any action at law or equity, or other legal proceeding, against any commissioner relating to any act or omission of the commissioner arising out of his or her performance of duties as a commissioner. If any action at law or equity, or other legal proceeding, shall be brought against any commissioner for any act or omission arising out of the performance of duties as a commissioner, the commissioner shall be indemnified in whole and held harmless by the commission for any judgment or decree entered against the commissioner and shall be defended at the expense of the commission in any such proceeding.
- 5. The governing bodies of a member of the district that adopts the sales tax authorized under this section shall submit the question of whether to continue the tax to the voters ten years from the date of the implementation of the tax and every ten years thereafter on a date available for elections for the city. The ballot language shall be in substantially the following form:

157			
158	Shall the City of	(insert name of eligible city) and the County of _	(inser
159	name of eligible coun	ty) continue collecting a tax of (insert rate) cents	s per each one
160	hundred dollars of	assessed valuation for the purpose of education and	job training
161	television broadcasting?		
162			
163	\square YES	\square NO	
164			
165	If a majority of the v	otes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting	g thereon are

If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to continuation, the repeal of the tax shall become effective on December thirty-

first of the calendar year in which such continuation failed to be approved. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of continuation, the tax shall remain effective until the question is resubmitted under this subsection to the qualified voters and continuation fails to be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the question.

- 82.487. 1. The parking commission of any city not within a county shall be the city's authority for overseeing public parking, including planning and coordinating policies, programs and operations for any parking facility or spaces owned in whole or part, leased or managed by the parking division. On behalf of the city, the parking commission shall approve:
- (1) Guidelines governing the administrative adjudication, disposition and collection of any parking violations or complaints issued by the city;
- (2) Budget modifications for the parking fund, also known as the "parking meter fund"; and
- (3) The acquisition, development, regulation and operation of such parking facilities or spaces owned in whole or in part, leased or managed by the parking division.
- 2. The treasurer of any city not within a county shall be the parking supervisor, also known as the "supervisor of parking meters", for any parking facility or space owned in whole or part, leased or managed by the city parking division, and by virtue of his **or her** office, shall be subject to the oversight and authorized funding in whole or in part, by the parking commission. **The parking supervisor**:
 - (1) May establish joint public-private parking ventures;
- (2) **Shall** supervise the acquisition, development and operation of parking division properties or facilities owned by title or funded in whole or in part, leased or managed by the parking division;
 - (3) **Shall** make and pay contracts and other obligations;
 - (4) **Shall** supervise any other on-street and off-street parking programs and assets;
- (5) Shall provide the comptroller with monthly reports of all parking revenues collected by the city; [and]
- (6) **Shall** make biannual installment payments of the annual general fund transfer subject to the parking commission's approval and provide the comptroller and treasurer with monthly reports of all parking revenues collected by the city; and
- (7) May make an annual appropriation to the budget of the office of financial empowerment established under section 82.505 for operating expenses using moneys from the parking meter fund.
- 3. Nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting or altering the powers and duties of the license collector of the city prescribed in section 82.340, and the exclusive authority to

9

10

11

12

1314

15

16

1718

19

issue licenses and receipts for license taxes shall remain with and be exercised by the license collector.

- 4. Nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting or altering the powers and duties of the city's collector of revenue as provided in section 52.220.
- 82.505. 1. The treasurer of any city not within a county shall have the authority to establish, as a division of such treasurer's office, an "Office of Financial Empowerment", which shall have the mission to educate the public about personal finances and educate small businesses about available support and access to banking resources. The office of financial empowerment shall have the authority to conduct research, provide educational programs, provide counseling, and disseminate information in furtherance of its mission. The office of financial empowerment may organize, administer, and deliver financial programs directly or through agents.
 - 2. The office of financial empowerment shall also have the authority to:
 - (1) Apply for and accept grants on behalf of the city;
 - (2) Enter into service agreements with public and private entities and perform any acts, including the expenditure of funds subject to appropriation, as necessary or advisable to satisfy the terms of such service agreements, including any renewals thereto; and
 - (3) Enter into and execute sponsorship agreements, containing terms and conditions that the treasurer deems appropriate, with sponsors relating to a financial empowerment fair. Sponsors may, at the discretion of the treasurer and upon terms determined by the treasurer, offer and sell goods and services to the public at such a fair. For purposes of this subdivision, "sponsor" means a person who exchanges money or other goods or services to the city for advertising or promotional rights at such a fair.

88.770. 1. The board of aldermen may provide for and regulate the lighting of streets and the erection of lamp posts, poles and lights therefor, and may make contracts with any 2 person, association or corporation, either private or municipal, for the lighting of the streets and other public places of the city with gas, electricity or otherwise, except that each initial contract shall be ratified by a majority of the voters of the city voting on the question and any renewal contract or extension shall be subject to voter approval of the majority of the voters voting on the question, pursuant to the provisions of section 88.251. The board of aldermen may erect, maintain and operate gas works, electric light works, or light works of any other kind or name, and to erect lamp posts, electric light poles, or any other apparatus or appliances necessary to light the streets, avenues, alleys or other public places, and to supply private lights for the use 10 of the inhabitants of the city and its suburbs, and may regulate the same, and may prescribe and 11 12 regulate the rates to be paid by the consumers thereof, and may acquire by purchase, donation or condemnation suitable grounds within or without the city upon which to erect such works and HCB 23 15

the right-of-way to and from such works, and also the right-of-way for laying gas pipes, electric wires under or above the grounds, and erecting posts and poles and such other apparatus and 15 16 appliances as may be necessary for the efficient operation of such works. The board of aldermen 17 may, in its discretion, grant the right to any person, persons or corporation, to erect such works and lay the pipe, wires, and erect the posts, poles and other necessary apparatus and appliances 18 19 therefor, upon such terms as may be prescribed by ordinance. Such rights shall not extend for 20 a longer time than twenty years, but may be renewed for another period or periods not to exceed 21 twenty years per period. Every initial grant shall be approved by a majority of the voters of the 22 municipality voting on the question, and each renewal or extension of such rights shall be subject 23 to voter approval of the majority of the voters voting on the question, pursuant to the provisions 24 of section 88.251. Nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the board of 25 aldermen from contracting with any person, persons or corporation for furnishing the city with gas or electric lights in cities where franchises have already been granted, and where gas or 26 27 electric light plants already exist, without a vote of the people, except that the board of aldermen may sell, convey, encumber, lease, abolish or otherwise dispose of any public utilities owned by 28 29 the city including electric light systems, electric distribution systems or transmission lines, or any 30 part of the electric light systems, electric or other heat systems, electric or other power systems, 31 electric or other railways, gas plants, telephone systems, telegraph systems, transportation 32 systems of any kind, waterworks, equipments and all public utilities not herein enumerated and 33 everything acquired therefor, after first having passed an ordinance setting forth the terms of the 34 sale, conveyance or encumbrance and when ratified by two-thirds of the voters voting on the 35 question, except for the sale of a water or wastewater system, or the sale of a gas plant, which shall be authorized by a simple majority vote of the voters voting on the question. 36 If the board of aldermen determines the proposed sale of a water or wastewater system 38 shall be placed before voters, a public informational meeting shall be held at least thirty days prior to any vote on the matter. The municipality in question shall notify its 39 40 customers of the informational meeting via radio, television, newspaper, regular mail, 41 electronic mail, or any combination of notification methods to most effectively notify 42 customers at least fifteen days prior to the informational meeting. 43 2. The ballots shall be substantially in the following form and shall indicate the property, 44

or portion thereof, and whether the same is to be sold, leased or encumbered:

45 Shall (Indicate the property by stating whether electric distribution system, 46 electric transmission lines or waterworks, etc.) be (Indicate whether sold, leased or encumbered.)? 47

92.820. 1. (1) At the front door of the courthouse of the city of at which sales of 2 real estate are customarily made by the sheriff under execution, the sheriff shall advertise by

posting the notice for sale [and sell] of the respective parcels of real estate ordered sold by [him] the sheriff pursuant to any judgment of foreclosure by any court under the provisions of sections 5 92.700 to 92.920. 6 (2) The sheriff's sale may be conducted at the front door of the courthouse, within the courthouse, or at another location the presiding judge deems fit, provided that the 8 location is specified in the notice of the sale. 9 2. Such advertisements by posting of notice of sale may include more than one parcel 10 of real estate, and shall be in substantially the following form: 11 NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE UNDER JUDGMENT OF 12 FORECLOSURE OF LIENS FOR DELINQUENT LAND TAXES 13 In the Circuit Court of , Missouri. In the Matter of Foreclosure of Liens 14 15 for Delinquent Land Taxes 16 Collector of Revenue of , Missouri, Plaintiff, 17 18 -VS-No. Parcels of Land 19 20 encumbered with Delinquent Tax Liens, 21 Defendants. 22 WHEREAS, judgment has been rendered against parcels of real estate for taxes, interest, penalties, attorney's fees and costs with the serial numbers of each parcel of real estate, the 23 24 description thereof, the name of the person appearing in the petition in this suit against whom 25 the tax bill was listed or charged, and the total amount of the judgment against each such parcel 26 for taxes, interest, penalties, attorney's fees and costs, all as set out in said judgment and described in each case, respectively, as follows: 27 28 (Here set out the respective serial numbers, descriptions, names and total amounts of each 29 judgment, next above referred to.) and, 30 WHEREAS, such judgment orders such real estate sold by the undersigned sheriff, to 31 satisfy the total amount of such judgment, including interest, penalties, attorney's fees and costs, 32 NOW, THEREFORE, 33 Public Notice is hereby given that I, , Sheriff of , Missouri, will sell such real 34 estate, parcel by parcel, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash to be paid immediately at the end of bidding on each parcel offered at the sheriff's sale. The sheriff's sale shall run 35 between the hours of nine o'clock a.m. and five o'clock p.m., at the **location of** [front door 36 of the City Courthouse in, Missouri, on, the day of, 20..., and 37

continuing from day to day thereafter, to satisfy the judgment as to each respective parcel of real

sold. If no acceptable bids are received as to any parcel of real estate, said parcel shall be sold to the Land Reutilization Authority of, Missouri.

Any bid received shall be subject to confirmation by the Court and upon presentation of an application for an occupancy permit, within ten days of confirmation, when applicable. No occupancy permit shall be required for parcels without buildings or structures.

44

Sheriff of , Missouri

First Publication , 20. . .

41

42 43

3

6

8

11

12

13

14

1516

17

18 19

20

21

22

23

24

25

2627

28

94.900. 1. (1) The governing body of the following cities may impose a tax as provided in this section:

- (a) 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;
- (b) Any city of the fourth classification with more than four thousand five hundred but fewer than five thousand inhabitants;
- 9 (c) Any city of the fourth classification with more than eight thousand nine hundred but 10 fewer than nine thousand inhabitants;
 - (d) Any home rule city with more than forty-eight thousand but fewer than forty-nine thousand inhabitants;
 - (e) Any home rule city with more than seventy-three thousand but fewer than seventy-five thousand inhabitants;
 - (f) Any city of the fourth classification with more than thirteen thousand five hundred but fewer than sixteen thousand inhabitants; [or]
 - (g) Any city of the fourth classification with more than seven thousand but fewer than eight thousand inhabitants;
 - (h) Any city of the third classification with more than thirteen thousand but fewer than fifteen thousand inhabitants; or
 - (i) Any city of the fourth classification with more than four thousand but fewer than four thousand five hundred inhabitants.
 - (2) The governing body of any city listed in subdivision (1) of this subsection 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 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

HCB 23 18

29 shall be in addition to any and all other sales taxes allowed by law, except that no ordinance or 30 order imposing a sales tax pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be effective unless the 31 governing body of the city submits to the voters of the city, at a county or state general, primary 32 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:

36 Shall the city of _____ (city's name) impose a citywide sales tax of _____ (insert 37 amount) for the purpose of improving the public safety of the city? 38

□ YES □ NO

33

34 35

41

53

54

55 56

57

58 59

60

61

62

63

39 If you are in favor of the question, place an "X" in the box opposite "YES". If you are 40 opposed to the question, place an "X" in the box opposite "NO".

42 If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor 43 of the proposal submitted pursuant to this subsection, then the ordinance or order and any 44 amendments thereto shall be in effect on the first day of the second calendar quarter after the 45 director of revenue receives notification of adoption of the local sales tax. If a proposal receives 46 less than the required majority, then the governing body of the city shall have no power to 47 impose the sales tax herein authorized unless and until the governing body of the city shall again 48 have submitted another proposal to authorize the governing body of the city to impose the sales 49 tax authorized by this section and such proposal is approved by the required majority of the 50 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 51 52 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, shall be deposited in a special trust fund, which is hereby created, to be known

 \square YES

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 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. The governing body of any city that adopts the sales tax authorized under this section shall submit the question of whether to continue the tax to the voters ten years from the date of its adoption and every ten years thereafter on a date available for elections for the city. However, any city that adopted the sales tax before August 28, 2018, shall not be subject to this subsection until August 28, 2028. The ballot language shall be in substantially the following form:

97	Shall	(insert name of city) continue collecting a sales tax imposed at a rate of
98		_ (insert rate) percent for the purpose of improving the public safety of the city?
99		

 \sqcap NO

HCB 23 20

101 102

105

106

107

108

5

6

7 8

11

12 13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24 25

26

If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to continuation, the repeal of the tax shall become effective on December thirty-104 first of the calendar year in which such continuation failed to be approved. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of continuation, the tax shall remain effective until the question is resubmitted under this subsection to the qualified voters and continuation fails to be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the question.

- 8. Except as modified in this section, all provisions of sections 32.085 and 32.087 shall 109 110 apply to the tax imposed pursuant to this section.
 - 94.902. 1. The governing bodies of the following cities may impose a tax as provided 2 in this section:
 - (1) Any city of the third classification with more than twenty-six thousand three hundred 3 4 but less than twenty-six thousand seven hundred inhabitants;
 - (2) Any city of the fourth classification with more than thirty thousand three hundred but fewer than thirty thousand seven hundred inhabitants;
 - (3) Any city of the fourth classification with more than twenty-four thousand eight hundred but fewer than twenty-five thousand inhabitants;
 - 9 (4) Any special charter city with more than twenty-nine thousand but fewer than 10 thirty-two thousand inhabitants;
 - (5) Any city of the third classification with more than four thousand but fewer than four thousand five hundred inhabitants and located in any county of the first classification with more than two hundred thousand but fewer than two hundred sixty thousand inhabitants;
 - (6) Any city of the fourth classification with more than nine thousand five hundred but fewer than ten thousand eight hundred inhabitants; [or]
 - (7) Any city of the fourth classification with more than five hundred eighty but fewer than six hundred fifty inhabitants; or

(8) Any city of the fourth classification with more than two thousand seven hundred but fewer than three thousand inhabitants.

2. The governing body of any city listed in subsection 1 of this section 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. 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.

3. 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.

4. Any sales tax imposed under this section shall be administered, collected, enforced, and operated as required in section 32.087. 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, 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 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.

- 5. 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.
- 6. 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 percen	t) percent for the purpose of improving the public safety of the city?
\square 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.

7. 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 qualified voters voting on the question.

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.

- 8. Any sales tax imposed under this section by a city described under subdivision (6) of subsection 1 of this section that is in effect as of December 31, 2038, shall automatically expire. No city described under subdivision (6) of subsection 1 of this section shall collect a sales tax pursuant to this section on or after January 1, 2039. Subsection 7 of this section shall not apply to a sales tax imposed under this section by a city described under subdivision (6) of subsection 1 of this section.
- 9. The governing body of any city that adopts the sales tax authorized under this section shall submit the question of whether to continue the tax to the voters ten years from the date of its adoption and every ten years thereafter on a date available for elections for the city. However, a tax adopted by a city prior to August 28, 2018, shall not be subject to this subsection until August 28, 2028. The ballot language shall be in substantially the following form:

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

If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to continuation, the repeal of the tax shall become effective on December thirty-first of the calendar year in which such continuation failed to be approved. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of continuation, the tax shall remain effective until the question is resubmitted under this subsection to the qualified voters and continuation fails to be approved by a majority of

[9-] **10.** Except as modified in this section, all provisions of sections 32.085 and 32.087 shall apply to the tax imposed under this section.

105.030. **1.** Whenever any vacancy, caused in any manner or by any means whatsoever, occurs or exists in any state or county office originally filled by election of the people, other than in the offices of lieutenant governor, state senator or representative, sheriff, or recorder of deeds in the city of St. Louis, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the governor except that

when a vacancy occurs in the office of county assessor after a general election at which a person other than the incumbent has been elected, the person so elected shall be appointed to fill the remainder of the unexpired term; and the person appointed after duly qualifying and entering upon the discharge of his duties under the appointment shall continue in office until the first Monday in January next following the first ensuing general election, at which general election a person shall be elected to fill the unexpired portion of the term, or for the ensuing regular term, as the case may be, and the person so elected shall enter upon the discharge of the duties of the office the first Monday in January next following his election, except that when the term to be filled begins on any day other than the first Monday in January, the appointee of the governor shall be entitled to hold the office until such other date.

- 2. (1) Notwithstanding subsection 1 of this section or any other provision of law to the contrary, if any vacancy, caused in any manner or by any means whatsoever, occurs or exists in any county office, the county commission of all noncharter counties shall, no later than fourteen days after the occurrence of the vacancy, fill the vacancy by appointment, and the person so appointed by the county commission, after duly qualifying and entering upon the discharge of his or her duties under the appointment, shall continue in office until the governor fills the vacancy by appointment under subsection 1 of this section or until the vacancy is filled by operation of another provision of law.
- (2) If the commissioners cannot agree upon an appointee, the county commissioners and the presiding judge of the circuit court shall vote to make the appointment required under subdivision (1) of this subsection.
 - **3. The provisions of** this section shall not apply to:
- (1) Vacancies in county offices in any county which has adopted a charter for its own government under [Section 18,] article VI, sections 18(a) to 18(r) of the Constitution of Missouri; or
- (2) Vacancies in the office of any associate circuit judge, circuit judge, circuit clerk, prosecuting attorney, or circuit attorney.
- 4. Any vacancy in the office of recorder of deeds in the City of St. Louis shall be filled by appointment by the mayor of that city.
 - 105.470. As used in section 105.473, unless the context requires otherwise, the following words and terms mean:
 - (1) "Elected local government official lobbyist", any natural person [employed specifically for the purpose of attempting] who, as a part of his or her regular employment duties, attempts to influence any action by:
- **(a)** A local government official elected in a county, city, town, or village [with an annual operating budget of over ten million dollars];

(b) A superintendent or school board member of a school district; or

- (c) A member of the governing body of a charter school;
- (2) "Executive lobbyist", any natural person who acts for the purpose of attempting to influence any action by the executive branch of government or by any elected or appointed official, employee, department, division, agency or board or commission thereof and in connection with such activity, meets the requirements of any one or more of the following:
- (a) Is acting in the ordinary course of employment on behalf of or for the benefit of such person's employer; or
- (b) Is engaged for pay or for any valuable consideration for the purpose of performing such activity; or
- (c) Is designated to act as a lobbyist by any person, business entity, governmental entity, religious organization, nonprofit corporation, association or other entity; or
- (d) Makes total expenditures of fifty dollars or more during the twelve-month period beginning January first and ending December thirty-first for the benefit of one or more public officials or one or more employees of the executive branch of state government in connection with such activity.

- An "executive lobbyist" shall not include a member of the general assembly, an elected state official, or any other person solely due to such person's participation in any of the following activities:
- a. Appearing or inquiring in regard to a complaint, citation, summons, adversary proceeding, or contested case before a state board, commission, department, division or agency of the executive branch of government or any elected or appointed officer or employee thereof;
- b. Preparing, filing or inquiring, or responding to any audit, regarding any tax return, any public document, permit or contract, any application for any permit or license or certificate, or any document required or requested to be filed with the state or a political subdivision;
- c. Selling of goods or services to be paid for by public funds, provided that such person is attempting to influence only the person authorized to authorize or enter into a contract to purchase the goods or services being offered for sale;
- d. Participating in public hearings or public proceedings on rules, grants, or other matters;
 - e. Responding to any request for information made by any public official or employee of the executive branch of government;
- f. Preparing or publication of an editorial, a newsletter, newspaper, magazine, radio or television broadcast, or similar news medium, whether print or electronic;

g. Acting within the scope of employment by the general assembly, or acting within the scope of employment by the executive branch of government when acting with respect to the department, division, board, commission, agency or elected state officer by which such person is employed, or with respect to any duty or authority imposed by law to perform any action in conjunction with any other public official or state employee; or

- h. Testifying as a witness before a state board, commission or agency of the executive branch;
- (3) "Expenditure", any payment made or charge, expense, cost, debt or bill incurred; any gift, honorarium or item of value bestowed including any food or beverage; any price, charge or fee which is waived, forgiven, reduced or indefinitely delayed; any loan or debt which is cancelled, reduced or otherwise forgiven; the transfer of any item with a reasonably discernible cost or fair market value from one person to another or provision of any service or granting of any opportunity for which a charge is customarily made, without charge or for a reduced charge; except that the term "expenditure" shall not include the following:
- (a) Any item, service or thing of value transferred to any person within the third degree of consanguinity of the transferor which is unrelated to any activity of the transferor as a lobbyist;
- (b) Informational material such as books, reports, pamphlets, calendars or periodicals informing a public official regarding such person's official duties, or souvenirs or mementos valued at less than ten dollars;
- (c) Contributions to the public official's campaign committee or candidate committee which are reported pursuant to the provisions of chapter 130;
- (d) Any loan made or other credit accommodations granted or other payments made by any person or entity which extends credit or makes loan accommodations or such payments in the regular ordinary scope and course of business, provided that such are extended, made or granted in the ordinary course of such person's or entity's business to persons who are not public officials;
- (e) Any item, service or thing of de minimis value offered to the general public, whether or not the recipient is a public official or a staff member, employee, spouse or dependent child of a public official, and only if the grant of the item, service or thing of de minimis value is not motivated in any way by the recipient's status as a public official or staff member, employee, spouse or dependent child of a public official;
- (f) The transfer of any item, provision of any service or granting of any opportunity with a reasonably discernible cost or fair market value when such item, service or opportunity is necessary for a public official or employee to perform his or her duty in his or her official capacity, including but not limited to entrance fees to any sporting event, museum, or other

venue when the official or employee is participating in a ceremony, public presentation or official meeting therein;

- (g) Any payment, gift, compensation, fee, expenditure or anything of value which is bestowed upon or given to any public official or a staff member, employee, spouse or dependent child of a public official when it is compensation for employment or given as an employment benefit and when such employment is in addition to their employment as a public official;
- (4) "Judicial lobbyist", any natural person who acts for the purpose of attempting to influence any purchasing decision by the judicial branch of government or by any elected or appointed official or any employee thereof and in connection with such activity, meets the requirements of any one or more of the following:
- (a) Is acting in the ordinary course of employment which primary purpose is to influence the judiciary in its purchasing decisions on a regular basis on behalf of or for the benefit of such person's employer, except that this shall not apply to any person who engages in lobbying on an occasional basis only and not as a regular pattern of conduct; or
- (b) Is engaged for pay or for any valuable consideration for the purpose of performing such activity; or
- (c) Is designated to act as a lobbyist by any person, business entity, governmental entity, religious organization, nonprofit corporation or association; or
- (d) Makes total expenditures of fifty dollars or more during the twelve-month period beginning January first and ending December thirty-first for the benefit of one or more public officials or one or more employees of the judicial branch of state government in connection with attempting to influence such purchasing decisions by the judiciary.

- A "judicial lobbyist" shall not include a member of the general assembly, an elected state official, or any other person solely due to such person's participation in any of the following activities:
- a. Appearing or inquiring in regard to a complaint, citation, summons, adversary proceeding, or contested case before a state court;
- b. Participating in public hearings or public proceedings on rules, grants, or other matters;
- c. Responding to any request for information made by any judge or employee of the judicial branch of government;
- d. Preparing, distributing or publication of an editorial, a newsletter, newspaper, magazine, radio or television broadcast, or similar news medium, whether print or electronic; or
- e. Acting within the scope of employment by the general assembly, or acting within the scope of employment by the executive branch of government when acting with respect to the department, division, board, commission, agency or elected state officer by which such person

is employed, or with respect to any duty or authority imposed by law to perform any action in conjunction with any other public official or state employee;

- (5) "Legislative lobbyist", any natural person who acts for the purpose of attempting to influence the taking, passage, amendment, delay or defeat of any official action on any bill, resolution, amendment, nomination, appointment, report or any other action or any other matter pending or proposed in a legislative committee in either house of the general assembly, or in any matter which may be the subject of action by the general assembly and in connection with such activity, meets the requirements of any one or more of the following:
- (a) Is acting in the ordinary course of employment, which primary purpose is to influence legislation on a regular basis, on behalf of or for the benefit of such person's employer, except that this shall not apply to any person who engages in lobbying on an occasional basis only and not as a regular pattern of conduct; or
- (b) Is engaged for pay or for any valuable consideration for the purpose of performing such activity; or
- (c) Is designated to act as a lobbyist by any person, business entity, governmental entity, religious organization, nonprofit corporation, association or other entity; or
- (d) Makes total expenditures of fifty dollars or more during the twelve-month period beginning January first and ending December thirty-first for the benefit of one or more public officials or one or more employees of the legislative branch of state government in connection with such activity.

- A "legislative lobbyist" shall include an attorney at law engaged in activities on behalf of any person unless excluded by any of the following exceptions. A "legislative lobbyist" shall not include any member of the general assembly, an elected state official, or any other person solely due to such person's participation in any of the following activities:
- a. Responding to any request for information made by any public official or employee of the legislative branch of government;
- b. Preparing or publication of an editorial, a newsletter, newspaper, magazine, radio or television broadcast, or similar news medium, whether print or electronic;
- c. Acting within the scope of employment of the legislative branch of government when acting with respect to the general assembly or any member thereof;
 - d. Testifying as a witness before the general assembly or any committee thereof;
- (6) "Lobbyist", any natural person defined as an executive lobbyist, judicial lobbyist, elected local government official lobbyist, or a legislative lobbyist;

HCB 23 29

151

152

153

154 155

156

2

3 4

5

6 7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14 15

16

17

18

19 20

21 22

23

24

25

26

27

28 29

30

31

32

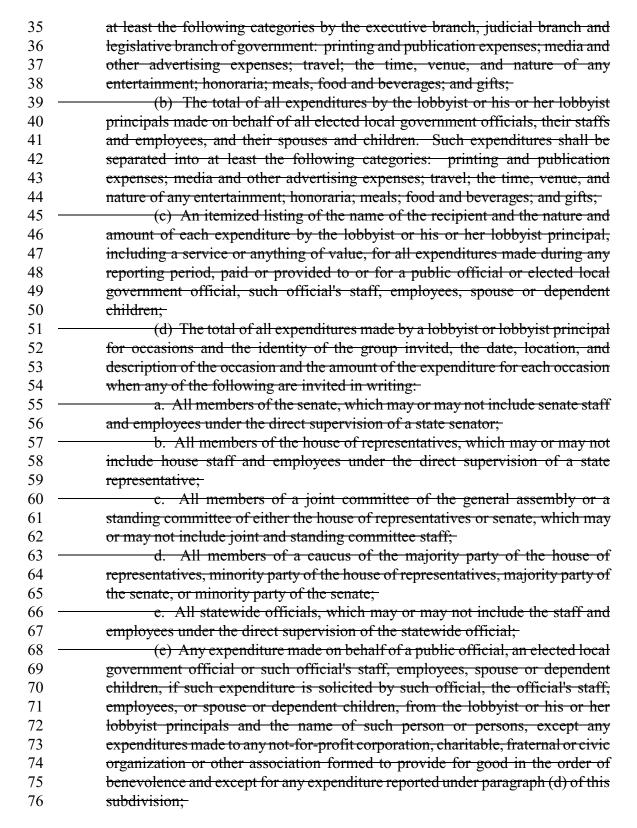
33 34

149 (7) "Lobbyist principal", any person, business entity, governmental entity, religious organization, nonprofit corporation or association who employs, contracts for pay or otherwise 150 compensates a lobbyist;

(8) "Public official", any member or member-elect of the general assembly, judge or judicial officer, or any other person holding an elective office of state government or any agency head, department director or division director of state government or any member of any state board or commission and any designated decision-making public servant designated by persons described in this subdivision.

[105.473. 1. Each lobbyist shall, not later than January fifth of each year or five days after beginning any activities as a lobbyist, file standardized registration forms, verified by a written declaration that it is made under the penalties of perjury, along with a filing fee of ten dollars, with the commission. The forms shall include the lobbyist's name and business address, the name and address of all persons such lobbyist employs for lobbying purposes, the name and address of each lobbyist principal by whom such lobbyist is employed or in whose interest such lobbyist appears or works. The commission shall maintain files on all lobbyists' filings, which shall be open to the public. Each lobbyist shall file an updating statement under oath within one week of any addition, deletion, or change in the lobbyist's employment or representation. The filing fee shall be deposited to the general revenue fund of the state. The lobbyist principal or a lobbyist employing another person for lobbying purposes may notify the commission that a judicial, executive or legislative lobbyist is no longer authorized to lobby for the principal or the lobbyist and should be removed from the commission's files.

- 2. Each person shall, before giving testimony before any committee of the general assembly, give to the secretary of such committee such person's name and address and the identity of any lobbyist or organization, if any, on whose behalf such person appears. A person who is not a lobbyist as defined in section 105.470 shall not be required to give such person's address if the committee determines that the giving of such address would endanger the person's physical health.
- 3. (1) During any period of time in which a lobbyist continues to act as an executive lobbyist, judicial lobbyist, legislative lobbyist, or elected local government official lobbyist, the lobbyist shall file with the commission on standardized forms prescribed by the commission monthly reports which shall be due at the close of business on the tenth day of the following month;
- (2) Each report filed pursuant to this subsection shall include a statement, verified by a written declaration that it is made under the penalties of perjury, setting forth the following:
- (a) The total of all expenditures by the lobbyist or his or her lobbyist principals made on behalf of all public officials, their staffs and employees, and their spouses and dependent children, which expenditures shall be separated into



(f) A statement detailing any direct business relationship or association or partnership the lobbyist has with any public official or elected local government official. The reports required by this subdivision shall cover the time periods since the filing of the last report or since the lobbyist's employment or representation began, whichever is most recent.

- 4. No expenditure reported pursuant to this section shall include any amount expended by a lobbyist or lobbyist principal on himself or herself. All expenditures disclosed pursuant to this section shall be valued on the report at the actual amount of the payment made, or the charge, expense, cost, or obligation, debt or bill incurred by the lobbyist or the person the lobbyist represents. Whenever a lobbyist principal employs more than one lobbyist, expenditures of the lobbyist principal shall not be reported by each lobbyist, but shall be reported by one of such lobbyists. No expenditure shall be made on behalf of a state senator or state representative, or such public official's staff, employees, spouse, or dependent children for travel or lodging outside the state of Missouri unless such travel or lodging was approved prior to the date of the expenditure by the administration and accounts committee of the house or the administration committee of the senate.
- 5. Any lobbyist principal shall provide in a timely fashion whatever information is reasonably requested by the lobbyist principal's lobbyist for use in filing the reports required by this section.
- 6. All information required to be filed pursuant to the provisions of this section with the commission shall be kept available by the executive director of the commission at all times open to the public for inspection and copying for a reasonable fee for a period of five years from the date when such information was filed.
- 7. No person shall knowingly employ any person who is required to register as a registered lobbyist but is not registered pursuant to this section. Any person who knowingly violates this subsection shall be subject to a civil penalty in an amount of not more than ten thousand dollars for each violation. Such civil penalties shall be collected by action filed by the commission.
- 8. Any lobbyist found to knowingly omit, conceal, or falsify in any manner information required pursuant to this section shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor.
- 9. The prosecuting attorney of Cole County shall be reimbursed only out of funds specifically appropriated by the general assembly for investigations and prosecutions for violations of this section.
- 10. Any public official or other person whose name appears in any lobbyist report filed pursuant to this section who contests the accuracy of the portion of the report applicable to such person may petition the commission for an audit of such report and shall state in writing in such petition the specific disagreement with the contents of such report. The commission shall investigate such allegations in the manner described in section 105.959. If the commission

120

121

122

123

124

125126

127

128 129

130

131132

133

134

135

136

137

138

139

140

15

16

17

18

determines that the contents of such report are incorrect, incomplete or erroneous, it shall enter an order requiring filing of an amended or corrected report.

- 11. The commission shall provide a report listing the total spent by a lobbyist for the month and year to any member or member-elect of the general assembly, judge or judicial officer, or any other person holding an elective office of state government or any elected local government official on or before the twentieth day of each month. For the purpose of providing accurate information to the public, the commission shall not publish information in either written or electronic form for ten working days after providing the report pursuant to this subsection. The commission shall not release any portion of the lobbyist report if the accuracy of the report has been questioned pursuant to subsection 10 of this section unless it is conspicuously marked "Under Review".
- 12. Each lobbyist or lobbyist principal by whom the lobbyist was employed, or in whose behalf the lobbyist acted, shall provide a general description of the proposed legislation or action by the executive branch or judicial branch which the lobbyist or lobbyist principal supported or opposed. This information shall be supplied to the commission on March fifteenth and May thirtieth of each year.
- 13. The provisions of this section shall supersede any contradicting ordinances or charter provisions.]

105.473. 1. Each lobbyist shall, not later than January fifth of each year or five days after beginning any activities as a lobbyist, file standardized registration forms, verified by a 3 written declaration that it is made under the penalties of perjury, along with a filing fee of ten dollars, with the commission. The forms shall include the lobbyist's name and business address, the name and address of all persons such lobbyist employs for lobbying purposes, the name and 5 address of each lobbyist principal by whom such lobbyist is employed or in whose interest such lobbyist appears or works; and, for elected local government official lobbyists, the local government official to be lobbied. The commission shall maintain files on all lobbyists' filings, which shall be open to the public. Each lobbyist shall file an updating statement under oath within one week of any addition, deletion, or change in the lobbyist's employment or 10 representation. The filing fee shall be deposited to the general revenue fund of the state. The 11 12 lobbyist principal or a lobbyist employing another person for lobbying purposes may notify the 13 commission that a judicial, executive or legislative lobbyist is no longer authorized to lobby for 14 the principal or the lobbyist and should be removed from the commission's files.

2. Each person shall, before giving testimony before any committee of the general assembly, give to the secretary of such committee such person's name and address and the identity of any lobbyist or organization, if any, on whose behalf such person appears. A person who is not a lobbyist as defined in section 105.470 shall not be required to give such person's

address if the committee determines that the giving of such address would endanger the person's
 physical health.

- 3. (1) During any period of time in which a lobbyist continues to act as an executive lobbyist, judicial lobbyist, legislative lobbyist, or elected local government official lobbyist, the lobbyist shall file with the commission on standardized forms prescribed by the commission monthly reports which shall be due at the close of business on the tenth day of the following month;
- (2) Each report filed pursuant to this subsection shall include a statement, verified by a written declaration that it is made under the penalties of perjury, setting forth the following:
- (a) The total of all expenditures by the lobbyist or his or her lobbyist principals made on behalf of all public officials, their staffs and employees, and their spouses and dependent children, which expenditures shall be separated into at least the following categories by the executive branch, judicial branch and legislative branch of government: printing and publication expenses; media and other advertising expenses; travel; the time, venue, and nature of any entertainment; honoraria; meals, food and beverages; and gifts;
- (b) The total of all expenditures by the lobbyist or his or her lobbyist principals made on behalf of all elected local government officials, their staffs and employees, and their spouses and children. Such expenditures shall be separated into at least the following categories: printing and publication expenses; media and other advertising expenses; travel; the time, venue, and nature of any entertainment; honoraria; meals; food and beverages; and gifts;
- (c) An itemized listing of the name of the recipient and the nature and amount of each expenditure by the lobbyist or his or her lobbyist principal, including a service or anything of value, for all expenditures made during any reporting period, paid or provided to or for a public official or elected local government official, such official's staff, employees, spouse or dependent children;
- (d) The total of all expenditures made by a lobbyist or lobbyist principal for occasions and the identity of the group invited, the date and description of the occasion and the amount of the expenditure for each occasion when any of the following are invited in writing:
 - a. All members of the senate;
 - b. All members of the house of representatives;
- c. All members of a joint committee of the general assembly or a standing committee of either the house of representatives or senate; or
- d. All members of a caucus of the majority party of the house of representatives, minority party of the house of representatives, majority party of the senate, or minority party of the senate;
- (e) Any expenditure made on behalf of a public official, an elected local government official or such official's staff, employees, spouse or dependent children, if such expenditure is

solicited by such official, the official's staff, employees, or spouse or dependent children, from the lobbyist or his or her lobbyist principals and the name of such person or persons, except any expenditures made to any not-for-profit corporation, charitable, fraternal or civic organization or other association formed to provide for good in the order of benevolence;

- (f) A statement detailing any direct business relationship or association or partnership the lobbyist has with any public official or elected local government official. The reports required by this subdivision shall cover the time periods since the filing of the last report or since the lobbyist's employment or representation began, whichever is most recent.
- 4. No expenditure reported pursuant to this section shall include any amount expended by a lobbyist or lobbyist principal on himself or herself. All expenditures disclosed pursuant to this section shall be valued on the report at the actual amount of the payment made, or the charge, expense, cost, or obligation, debt or bill incurred by the lobbyist or the person the lobbyist represents. Whenever a lobbyist principal employs more than one lobbyist, expenditures of the lobbyist principal shall not be reported by each lobbyist, but shall be reported by one of such lobbyists. No expenditure shall be made on behalf of a state senator or state representative, or such public official's staff, employees, spouse, or dependent children for travel or lodging outside the state of Missouri unless such travel or lodging was approved prior to the date of the expenditure by the administration and accounts committee of the house or the administration committee of the senate.
- 5. Any lobbyist principal shall provide in a timely fashion whatever information is reasonably requested by the lobbyist principal's lobbyist for use in filing the reports required by this section.
- 6. All information required to be filed pursuant to the provisions of this section with the commission shall be kept available by the executive director of the commission at all times open to the public for inspection and copying for a reasonable fee for a period of five years from the date when such information was filed.
- 7. No person shall knowingly employ any person who is required to register as a registered lobbyist but is not registered pursuant to this section. Any person who knowingly violates this subsection shall be subject to a civil penalty in an amount of not more than ten thousand dollars for each violation. Such civil penalties shall be collected by action filed by the commission.
- 8. No lobbyist shall knowingly omit, conceal, or falsify in any manner information required pursuant to this section.
- 9. The prosecuting attorney of Cole County shall be reimbursed only out of funds specifically appropriated by the general assembly for investigations and prosecutions for violations of this section.

10. Any public official or other person whose name appears in any lobbyist report filed pursuant to this section who contests the accuracy of the portion of the report applicable to such person may petition the commission for an audit of such report and shall state in writing in such petition the specific disagreement with the contents of such report. The commission shall investigate such allegations in the manner described in section 105.959. If the commission determines that the contents of such report are incorrect, incomplete or erroneous, it shall enter an order requiring filing of an amended or corrected report.

- 11. The commission shall provide a report listing the total spent by a lobbyist for the month and year to any member or member-elect of the general assembly, judge or judicial officer, or any other person holding an elective office of state government or any elected local government official on or before the twentieth day of each month. For the purpose of providing accurate information to the public, the commission shall not publish information in either written or electronic form for ten working days after providing the report pursuant to this subsection. The commission shall not release any portion of the lobbyist report if the accuracy of the report has been questioned pursuant to subsection 10 of this section unless it is conspicuously marked "Under Review".
- 12. Each lobbyist or lobbyist principal by whom the lobbyist was employed, or in whose behalf the lobbyist acted, shall provide a general description of the proposed legislation or action by the executive branch or judicial branch which the lobbyist or lobbyist principal supported or opposed. This information shall be supplied to the commission on March fifteenth and May thirtieth of each year.
- 112 13. The provisions of this section shall supersede any contradicting ordinances or charter provisions.
 - 108.120. 1. The county commissions of the counties of this state are hereby authorized to issue bonds for and on behalf of their respective counties for the construction, reconstruction, improvement, maintenance and repair of any and all public roads, highways, bridges and culverts within such county, including the payment of any cost, judgment and expense for property, or rights in property, acquired by purchase or eminent domain, as may be provided by law, in such amount and such manner as may be provided by the general law authorizing the issuance of bonds by counties.
 - 2. The proceeds of all bonds issued under the provisions of this section shall be paid into the county treasury where they shall be kept as a separate fund to be known as "The Road Bond Construction Fund" and such proceeds shall be used only for the purpose mentioned herein. Such funds may be used in the construction, reconstruction, improvement, maintenance and repair of any street, avenue, road or alley in any incorporated city, town or village [if such street,

5

13 avenue, road or alley or any part thereof shall form a part of a continuous road, highway, bridge 14 or culvert of in said county [leading into or through such city, town or village].

137.555. 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 2 counties adopting an alternative form of government, in their discretion may levy an additional tax, not exceeding thirty-five cents on each one hundred dollars assessed valuation, all of such tax to be collected and turned into the county treasury, where it shall be known and designated 5 as "The Special Road and Bridge Fund" to be used for road and bridge purposes and for no other purpose whatever; except that the term "road and bridge purposes" may include certain storm water control projects off rights of way that are directly related to the construction of roads and bridges, in any county of the first classification without a charter form of government with a 10 population of at least ninety thousand inhabitants but not more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, in any county of the first classification without a charter form of government with 11 12 a population of at least two hundred thousand inhabitants, in any county of the first classification 13 without a charter form of government and bordered by one county of the first classification and 14 one county of the second classification or in any county of the first classification with a charter form of government and containing part of a city with a population of three hundred thousand 15 16 or more inhabitants; provided, however, that all that part or portion of such tax which shall arise 17 from and be collected and paid upon any property lying and being within any special road district 18 shall be paid into the county treasury and four-fifths of such part or portion of such tax so arising 19 from and collected and paid upon any property lying and being within any such special road 20 district shall be placed to the credit of such special road district from which it arose and shall be 21 paid out to such special road district upon warrants of the county commission, in favor of the 22 commissioners or treasurer of the district as the case may be; provided further, that the part of 23 such special road and bridge tax arising from and paid upon property not situated in any special 24 road district and the one-fifth part retained in the county treasury may, in the discretion of the 25 county commission, be used in improving or repairing any street in any incorporated city or 26 village in the county, if such street shall form a part of a continuous highway of such county 27 leading through such city or village].

137.556. 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 137.555, any county of the second class which now has or may hereafter have more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, and any county of the first class not having a charter form of government, shall expend not less than twenty-five percent of the moneys accruing to it from the county's special road and bridge tax levied upon property situated within the limits of any city, town or village within the county for the repair and improvement of existing roads, streets and bridges within the city, town or village from which such moneys accrued, except that any county of the [second] first classification with

8 more than sixty-five thousand but fewer than seventy-five thousand inhabitants shall not be 9 required to expend such moneys as prescribed in this section.

- 2. The city council or other governing body of the city, town or village shall designate the roads, streets and bridges to be repaired and improved and shall specify the kinds and types of materials to be used.
- 3. The county commission may make and supervise the improvements or the city, town or village, with the consent and approval of the county commission, may provide for the repairs and improvement by private contract and, in either case, the county commission shall pay the costs thereof out of any funds available under the provisions of this section.

263.245. 1. Subject to voter approval under section 263.247, all owners of land in:

- (1) Any county with a township form of government, located north of the Missouri River and having no portion of the county located east of U.S. Highway 63 [and located in];
- (2) Any county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than four thousand one hundred but fewer than four thousand two hundred inhabitants [5]; or [in]
- (3) Any county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than two thousand three hundred but fewer than two thousand four hundred inhabitants

shall control all brush growing on such owner's property that is designated as the county right-of-way or county maintenance easement part of such owner's property and which is adjacent to any county road. Such brush shall be cut, burned, or otherwise destroyed as often as

necessary in order to keep such lands accessible for purposes of maintenance and safety of the county road and to prevent brush from interfering with any vehicle that may travel the

16 road.

10

11

12

13

14

1516

2

3

6

7

9

10

17

19

20

21

22

23

24

2627

2. The county commission, either upon its own motion or upon receipt of a written notice requesting the action from any residents of the county in which the county road bordering the lands in question is located or upon written request of any person regularly using the county road, may control such brush so as to allow easy access to the land described in subsection 1 of this section, and for that purpose the county commission, or its agents, servants, or employees shall have authority to enter on such lands without being liable to an action of trespass therefor, and shall keep an accurate account of the expenses incurred in eradicating the brush, and shall verify such statement under seal of the county commission, and transmit the same to the officer whose duty it is or may be to extend state and county taxes on tax books or bills against real estate. Such officer shall extend the aggregate expenses so charged against each tract of land as a special tax, which shall then become [a lien on such lands,] due on such landowner's real and

personal property tax assessment and be collected as state and county taxes are collected by law and paid to the county commission and credited to the county control fund.

- 3. Before proceeding to control brush as provided in this section, the county commission of the county in which the land is located shall notify the owner of the land of the requirements of this law [by certified mail, return receipt requested, from a list] in writing using any mail service with delivery tracking and an address supplied by the officer who prepares the tax list[-] and shall allow the owner of the land thirty days from [acknowledgment date of return receipt, or the date of [refusal of acceptance of] delivery [as the ease may be,] to eradicate all such brush growing on land designated as the county right-of-way or county maintenance easement part of such owner's land and which is adjacent to the county road. In the event that the property owner cannot be located by [certified] mail, notice shall be placed in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the land is located at least thirty days before the county commission removes the brush pursuant to subsection 2 of this section. Such property owner shall be granted an automatic thirty-day extension due to hardship by notifying the county commission that such owner cannot comply with the requirements of this section, due to hardship, within the first thirty-day period. The property owner may be granted a second extension by a majority vote of the county commission. There shall be no further extensions. For the purposes of this subsection, "hardship" may be financial, physical or any other condition that the county commission deems to be a valid reason to allow an extension of time to comply with the requirements of this section.
- 4. County commissions shall not withhold rock, which is provided from funds from the county aid road trust fund, for maintaining county roads due to the abutting property owner's refusal to remove brush located on land designated as the county right-of-way or county maintenance easement part of such owner's land. County commissions shall use such rock on the county roads, even though the brush is not removed, or county commissions may resort to the procedures in this section to remove the brush.
- 5. The county right-of-way or county maintenance easement shall extend fifteen feet from the center of the county road or the distance set forth in the original conveyance, whichever is greater. For purposes of this subsection, the "center of the county road" shall be the point equidistant from both edges of the drivable ground of the road in its current condition.
- 6. In the event a county is required to obtain a land survey to enforce this section, the costs of such survey shall be divided equally between the county and the landowner.
 - 321.246. 1. The governing body of any fire protection district [which] that operates
- 2 within:

30

31

32

33

34

35

3637

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

45 46

47

48

49

5152

53

54

55

56

57

58 59

60

3 **(1)** Both:

(a) A county of the first classification with a charter form of government and with a population greater than six hundred thousand but less than nine hundred thousand; and

- **(b)** A county of the fourth classification with a population greater than thirty thousand but less than thirty-five thousand and that adjoins a county of the first classification with a charter form of government[, the governing body of any fire protection district which contains a city of the fourth classification having a population greater than two thousand four hundred when the city is located in];
- (2) A county of the first classification [without a charter form of government having a population greater] with more than [one] two hundred [fifty] thousand [and the county contains a portion of a city with a population greater than three hundred fifty thousand,] but fewer than two hundred sixty thousand inhabitants; or [the governing body of any fire protection district that operates in]
- (3) A county of the third classification with a population greater than fourteen thousand but less than fifteen thousand

may impose a sales tax in an amount of up to one-half of one percent on all retail sales made in such fire protection district which are subject to taxation pursuant to the provisions of sections 144.010 to 144.525. The tax authorized by this section shall be in addition to any and all other sales taxes allowed by law, except that no sales tax imposed pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be effective unless the governing body of the fire protection district submits to the voters of the fire protection district, at a county or state general, primary or special election, a proposal to authorize the governing body of the fire protection district to impose a tax.

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

28 Shall the fire protection district of (district's name) impose a district-wide sales

Shall the fire protection district of _____ (district's name) impose a district-wide sales tax of _____ for the purpose of providing revenues for the operation of the fire protection district?

 \square YES \square 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 sales tax authorized in this section shall be in effect. If a majority of the votes cast by the qualified voters voting are opposed to the proposal, then the governing body of the fire protection district shall not impose the sales tax authorized in this section unless and until the governing body of the fire protection district resubmits a proposal to authorize the governing body of the fire protection district to impose the sales tax authorized by this section and such proposal is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon.

- 3. All revenue received by a fire protection district from the tax authorized pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be deposited in a special trust fund and shall be used solely for the operation of the fire protection district.
- 4. All sales taxes collected by the director of revenue pursuant to this section on behalf of any fire protection district, less one percent for cost of collection which shall be deposited in the state's general revenue fund after payment of premiums for surety bonds as provided in section 32.087, shall be deposited in the fire protection district sales tax trust fund established pursuant to section 321.242. The moneys in the fire protection district sales tax trust fund shall not be deemed to be state funds and shall not be commingled with any funds of the state. The director of revenue shall keep accurate records of the amount of money in the trust and which was collected in each fire protection district imposing a sales tax pursuant to this section, and the records shall be open to the inspection of officers of the fire protection district and the public. Not later than the tenth day of each month, the director of revenue shall distribute all moneys deposited in the trust fund during the preceding month to the fire protection district which levied the tax. Such funds shall be deposited with the treasurer of each such fire protection district, and all expenditures of funds arising from the fire protection district sales tax trust fund shall be for the operation of the fire protection district and for no other purpose.
- 5. The director of revenue may make refunds from the amounts in the trust fund and credited to any fire protection district for erroneous payments and overpayments made and may redeem dishonored checks and drafts deposited to the credit of such fire protection districts. If any fire protection district abolishes the tax, the fire protection district 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 fire protection district, the director of revenue shall remit the balance in the account to the fire protection district and close the account of that fire protection district. The director of revenue shall notify each fire protection district of each instance of any amount refunded or any check redeemed from receipts due the fire protection district. In the event a tax within a fire protection district is approved under this section, and such fire protection district is dissolved, the tax shall lapse on the date that the fire protection district is dissolved and the proceeds from the last collection of such tax shall be distributed to the governing bodies of the counties formerly containing the fire protection district and the proceeds of the tax shall be used for fire protection services within such counties.

89

90

91

92

93

94

95

96

3

7 8

75 6. Any fire protection district that adopts the sales tax authorized under this section 76 shall submit the question of whether to continue the tax to the voters of the district ten vears from the date of its adoption and every ten years thereafter on a date available for 78 elections in the district. However, a tax adopted by a district prior to August 28, 2018, 79 shall not be subject to this subsection until August 28, 2028. The ballot language shall be 80 in substantially the following form: 81 82 (insert name of fire protection district) continue collecting a sales tax imposed 83 at a rate of (insert rate) percent for the purpose of providing revenues for the operation of the district? 84 85 86 \square YES \square NO 87 88

If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to continuation, the repeal of the tax shall become effective on December thirty-first of the calendar year in which such continuation failed to be approved. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of continuation, the tax shall remain effective until the question is resubmitted under this subsection to the qualified voters and continuation fails to be approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting on the question.

- [6-] 7. Except as modified in this section, all provisions of sections 32.085 and 32.087 shall apply to the tax imposed pursuant to this section.
- 640.648. **1.** Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, all Missouri landowners retain the right to have, use, and own private water systems and ground source systems, **including systems for potable water**, anytime and anywhere including land within city limits, unless prohibited by city ordinance, on their own property so long as all applicable rules and regulations established by the Missouri department of natural resources are satisfied. All Missouri landowners who choose to use their own private water system shall not be forced to purchase water from any other water source system servicing their community.
- 2. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, all Missouri landowners retain the right to have, use, and own systems for rainwater collection anytime and anywhere on their own property, including land within city limits.

/