#### SECOND REGULAR SESSION

### HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE NO. 2 FOR

SENATE SUBSTITUTE FOR

## SENATE BILL NO. 704

#### 99TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

4354H.07C

D. ADAM CRUMBLISS, Chief Clerk

#### AN ACT

To repeal sections 37.007, 49.020, 49.060, 50.660, 50.783, 54.140, 56.363, 56.805, 56.807, 56.814, 56.833, 56.840, 59.800, 67.617, 70.370, 71.015, 84.510, 89.020, 92.820, 94.902, 105.030, 105.470, 108.120, 137.225, 137.555, 137.556, 162.720, 227.600, 263.245, 304.060, 321.246, and 640.648, RSMo, 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 thirty-seven 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 37.007, 49.020, 49.060, 50.660, 50.783, 54.140, 56.363, 56.805,

- $2 \quad 56.807, 56.814, 56.833, 56.840, 59.800, 67.617, 70.370, 71.015, 84.510, 89.020, 92.820, 94.902, \\$
- 3 105.030, 105.470, 108.120, 137.225, 137.555, 137.556, 162.720, 227.600, 263.245, 304.060,
- 4 321.246, and 640.648, RSMo, section 105.473 as enacted by senate bill no. 844, ninety-fifth
- 5 general assembly, second regular session, and section 105.473 as enacted by house bill no. 1900,
- 6 ninety-third general assembly, second regular session, are repealed and thirty-seven new sections
- 7 enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 37.007, 49.020, 49.060, 50.660, 50.783, 54.140,
- 8 56.363, 56.805, 56.807, 56.814, 56.833, 56.840, 59.800, 64.002, 65.702, 67.617, 70.370, 71.015,
- 9 84.510, 89.020, 92.820, 94.902, 105.030, 105.470, 105.473, 108.120, 137.225, 137.555,
- 10 137.556, 162.720, 162.722, 227.600, 227.601, 263.245, 304.060, 321.246, and 640.648, to read
- 11 as follows:
  - 37.007. Within six months of August 28, 2012, the commissioner of the office of administration shall develop and implement a statewide system or contract with any third party

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.

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3 to allow all state agencies and departments to accept payments made by a credit card, debit card,

4 or other electronic method designated by the commissioner. State agencies and departments

- shall not incur any additional fees for utilizing such payment methods unless authorized by the
- 6 commissioner of administration upon a finding that the payment of such fees would result
- 7 in a positive fiscal impact to the state.
- 49.020. At the general election in the year 1996, and every four years thereafter, the voters of each of the districts shall elect a county commissioner, who shall hold his or her office 3 for a term of four years and until his or her successor is duly elected and qualified; and at the general election in the year 1882, and every four years thereafter, the presiding commissioner of 4 5 the county shall be elected by the voters of the county at large, who shall hold his **or her** office for the term of four years and until his **or her** successor is duly elected and qualified. Each commissioner shall be a resident of the county and each commissioner elected from a district 7 shall be a resident of the district from which such commissioner was elected. commissioner elected under the provisions of this chapter shall enter upon the duties of his or 9 10 her office on the first day of January immediately after his or her election.
  - 49.060. **1.** When a vacancy shall occur in the office of a county commissioner, the vacancy shall at once be certified by the clerk of the commission to the governor[, who shall fill such vacancy with a person who resides in the district at the time the vacancy occurs, as provided by law].
  - 2. If at the time the vacancy occurs there is less than one year remaining in the unexpired term, the vacancy shall be filled as provided in section 105.030, except that the vacancy shall be filled within sixty days.
  - 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 by appointing 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, section 18 of the Constitution of Missouri.

50.660. [4-] All contracts shall be executed in the name of the county, or in the name of a township in a county with a township form of government, by the head of the department or officer concerned, except contracts for the purchase of supplies, materials, equipment or services other than personal made by the officer in charge of purchasing in any county or township having the officer. No contract or order imposing any financial obligation on the county or township is binding on the county or township unless it is in writing and unless there is a balance otherwise unencumbered to the credit of the appropriation to which it is to be

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charged and a cash balance otherwise unencumbered in the treasury to the credit of the fund from which payment is to be made, each sufficient to meet the obligation incurred and unless the 10 contract or order bears the certification of the accounting officer so stating; except that in case 11 of any contract for public works or buildings to be paid for from bond funds or from taxes levied for the purpose it is sufficient for the accounting officer to certify that the bonds or taxes have 12 13 been authorized by vote of the people and that there is a sufficient unencumbered amount of the bonds yet to be sold or of the taxes levied and yet to be collected to meet the obligation in case 14 there is not a sufficient unencumbered cash balance in the treasury. All contracts and purchases 16 shall be let to the lowest and best bidder after due opportunity for competition, including advertising the proposed letting in a newspaper in the county or township with a circulation of 17 18 at least five hundred copies per issue, if there is one, except that the advertising is not required 19 in case of contracts or purchases involving an expenditure of less than six thousand dollars. It 20 is not necessary to obtain bids on any purchase in the amount of [four] six thousand [five hundred dollars or less made from any one person, firm or corporation during any period of 21 22 ninety days [or, if the county is any county of the first classification with more than one hundred 23 fifty thousand but fewer than two hundred thousand inhabitants or any county of the first 24 classification with more than two hundred sixty thousand but fewer than three hundred thousand 25 inhabitants, it is not necessary to obtain bids on such purchases in the amount of six thousand 26 dollars or less]. All bids for any contract or purchase may be rejected and new bids advertised for. Contracts which provide that the person contracting with the county or township shall, 27 28 during the term of the contract, furnish to the county or township at the price therein specified 29 the supplies, materials, equipment or services other than personal therein described, in the 30 quantities required, and from time to time as ordered by the officer in charge of purchasing 31 during the term of the contract, need not bear the certification of the accounting officer, as herein 32 provided; but all orders for supplies, materials, equipment or services other than personal shall bear the certification. In case of such contract, no financial obligation accrues against the county 34 or township until the supplies, materials, equipment or services other than personal are so ordered and the certificate furnished. 35 36

[2. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1 of this section to the contrary, advertising shall not be required in any county in the case of contracts or purchases involving an expenditure of less than six thousand dollars.]

50.783. 1. The county commission may waive the requirement of competitive bids or proposals for supplies when the commission has determined in writing and entered into the commission minutes that there is only a single feasible source for the supplies. Immediately upon discovering that other feasible sources exist, the commission shall rescind the waiver and

- 5 proceed to procure the supplies through the competitive processes as described in this chapter.
- 6 A single feasible source exists when:
  - (1) Supplies are proprietary and only available from the manufacturer or a single distributor; or
  - (2) Based on past procurement experience, it is determined that only one distributor services the region in which the supplies are needed; or
- 11 (3) Supplies are available at a discount from a single distributor for a limited period of time.
  - 2. On any single feasible source purchase where the estimated expenditure is [three thousand dollars or] over six thousand dollars, the commission shall post notice of the proposed purchase[. Where the estimated expenditure is five thousand dollars or over, The commission shall also] and advertise the commission's intent to make such purchase in at least one daily and one weekly newspaper of general circulation in such places as are most likely to reach prospective bidders or offerors and may provide such information through an electronic medium available to the general public at least ten days before the contract is to be let.
  - 3. Notwithstanding subsection 2 of this section to the contrary, on any single feasible service purchase by any county of the first classification with more than one hundred fifty thousand but fewer than two hundred thousand inhabitants or any county of the first classification with more than two hundred sixty thousand but fewer than three hundred thousand inhabitants where the estimated expenditure is **over** six thousand dollars [or over], the commission shall post notice of the proposed purchase and advertise the commission's intent to make such purchase in at least one daily and one weekly newspaper of general circulation in such places as are most likely to reach prospective bidders or offerors and may provide such information through an electronic medium available to the general public at least ten days before the contract is to be let.
- of such county in his **or her** hands and as they come into his **or her** hands in compliance with the provision of law; and it shall be [his] the treasurer's duty to pay out the revenues thus subdivided, on warrants issued by order of the commission, on the respective funds so set apart and subdivided, and not otherwise; and for this purpose the treasurer shall have access to any document in the possession of any county employee or official that the treasurer requests for the purpose of reviewing a warrant and shall keep a separate account with the county commission of each fund which several funds shall be known and designated as provided by law; and no warrant shall be paid out of any fund other than that upon which it has been drawn by order of the commission as aforesaid. No employee or official of any county shall refuse a request from the county treasurer for access to, review of, or a copy of any document in the

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possession of a county official or employee that the county treasurer deems relevant to his or her duties under section 50.330. Any county treasurer or other county officer or employee, who shall fail or refuse to perform the duties required of him or [them] her under the provisions of this section and chapters 136 to 154, and in the express manner provided and directed, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and not more than five hundred dollars, and in addition to such punishment, his or her office shall become vacant.

56.363. 1. The county commission of any county may on its own motion and shall upon
the petition of ten percent of the total number of people who voted in the previous general
election in the county submit to the voters at a general or special election the proposition of
making the county prosecutor a full-time position. The commission shall cause notice of the
election to be published in a newspaper published within the county, or if no newspaper is
published within the county, in a newspaper published in an adjoining county, for three weeks
consecutively, the last insertion of which shall be at least ten days and not more than thirty days
before the day of the election, and by posting printed notices thereof at three of the most public
places in each township in the county. The proposition shall be put before the voters
substantially in the following form:

If a majority of the voters voting on the proposition vote in favor of making the county prosecutor a full-time position, it shall become effective upon the date that the prosecutor who is elected at the next election subsequent to the passage of such proposal is sworn into office. The position shall then qualify for the retirement benefits available to a full-time prosecutor of a county of the first classification. Any county that elects to make the position of prosecuting attorney full time shall pay into the Missouri prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys' retirement system fund at the same contribution amount as paid by counties of the first classification.

2. The provisions of subsection 1 of this section notwithstanding, in any county where the proposition of making the county prosecutor a full-time position was submitted to the voters at a general election in 1998 and where a majority of the voters voting on the proposition voted in favor of making the county prosecutor a full-time position, the proposition shall become effective on May 1, 1999. Any prosecuting attorney whose position becomes full time on May 1, 1999, under the provisions of this subsection shall have the additional duty of providing not less than three hours of continuing education to peace officers in the county served by the prosecuting attorney in each year of the term beginning January 1, 1999.

- 3. In counties that, prior to August 28, 2001, have elected pursuant to this section to make the position of prosecuting attorney a full-time position, the county commission may at any time elect to have that position also qualify for the retirement benefit available for a full-time prosecutor of a county of the first classification. Such election shall be made by a majority vote of the county commission and once made shall be irrevocable, unless the voters of the county elect to change the position of prosecuting attorney back to a part-time position under subsection 4 of this section. When such an election is made, the results shall be transmitted to the Missouri prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys' retirement system fund, and the election shall be effective on the first day of January following such election. Such election shall also obligate the county to pay into the Missouri prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys' system retirement fund the same retirement contributions for full-time prosecutors as are paid by counties of the first classification.
- 4. In any county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than twelve thousand but fewer than fourteen thousand inhabitants and with a city of the fourth classification with more than one thousand seven hundred but fewer than one thousand nine hundred inhabitants as the county seat that has elected to make the county prosecutor a full-time position under this section after August 28, 2014, the county commission may on its own motion and shall upon the petition of ten percent of the total number of people who voted in the previous general election in the county submit to the voters at a general or special election the proposition of changing the full-time prosecutor position to a part-time position. The commission shall cause notice of the election to be published in a newspaper published within the county, or if no newspaper is published within the county, in a newspaper published in an adjoining county, for three weeks consecutively, the last insertion of which shall be at least ten days and not more than thirty days before the day of the election, and by posting printed notices thereof at three of the most public places in each township in the county. The proposition shall be put before the voters substantially in the following form:

Shall the office of prosecuting attorney be made a part-time position in \_\_\_\_\_\_

County?

\( \sum \text{YES} \square \text{NO} \)

If a majority of the voters vote in favor of making the county prosecutor a part-time position, it shall become effective upon the date that the prosecutor who is elected at the next election subsequent to the passage of such proposal is sworn into office.

5. In any county that has elected to make the full-time position of county prosecutor a part-time position under subsection 4 of this section, the county's retirement contribution to the retirement system and the retirement benefit earned by the member shall prospectively be that of a part-time prosecutor as established in this chapter. Any retirement contribution made and

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retirement benefit earned prior to the effective date of the voter-approved proposition under subsection 4 of this section shall be maintained by the retirement system and used to calculate the retirement benefit for such prior full-time position service. Under no circumstances shall a member in a part-time prosecutor position earn full-time position retirement benefit service accruals for time periods after the effective date of the proposition changing the county prosecutor back to a part-time position.

56.805. As used in sections 56.800 to 56.840, the following words and terms mean:

- 2 (1) "Annuity", annual payments, made in equal monthly installments, to a retired 3 member from funds provided for, in, or authorized by, the provisions of sections 56.800 to 4 56.840;
  - (2) "Average final compensation", the average compensation of an employee for the two consecutive years prior to retirement when the employee's compensation was greatest;
  - (3) "Board of trustees" or "board", the board of trustees established by the provisions of sections 56.800 to 56.840;
  - (4) "Compensation", all salary and other compensation payable by a county to an employee for personal services rendered as an employee, including any salary reduction amounts under a cafeteria plan that satisfies 26 U.S.C. Section 125 or an eligible deferred compensation plan that satisfies 26 U.S.C. Section 457 but not including [travel and mileage] reimbursement for any expenses, any consideration for agreeing to terminate employment, or any other nonrecurring or unusual payment that is not part of regular remuneration;
    - (5) "County", the City of St. Louis and each county in the state;
- 16 (6) "Creditable service", the sum of both membership service and creditable prior service;
  - (7) "Effective date of the establishment of the system", August 28, 1989;
- 19 (8) "Employee", an elected or appointed prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney who is 20 employed by a county or a city not within a county;
- 21 (9) "Membership service", service as a prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney after 22 becoming a member that is creditable in determining the amount of the member's benefits under 23 this system;
- 24 (10) "Prior service", service of a member rendered prior to the effective date of the establishment of the system which is creditable under section 56.823;
- 26 (11) "Retirement system" or "system", the prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys' retirement system authorized by the provisions of sections 56.800 to 56.840.
  - 56.807. 1. Beginning August 28, 1989, and continuing monthly thereafter until August 27, 2003, the funds for prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys provided for in subsection 2 of this section shall be paid from county or city funds.

- 2. Beginning August 28, 1989, and continuing monthly thereafter until August 27, 2003, each county treasurer shall pay to the system the following amounts to be drawn from the general revenues of the county:
  - (1) For counties of the third and fourth classification except as provided in subdivision (3) of this subsection, three hundred seventy-five dollars;
- 9 (2) For counties of the second classification, five hundred forty-one dollars and 10 sixty-seven cents;
- 11 (3) For counties of the first classification, and, except as otherwise provided under 12 section 56.363, counties which pursuant to section 56.363 elect to make the position of 13 prosecuting attorney a full-time position after August 28, 2001, or whose county commission has 14 elected a full-time retirement benefit pursuant to subsection 3 of section 56.363, and the City of 15 St. Louis, one thousand two hundred ninety-one dollars and sixty-seven cents.
  - 3. Beginning August 28, 1989, and continuing until August 27, 2003, the county treasurer shall at least monthly transmit the sums specified in subsection 2 of this section to the Missouri office of prosecution services for deposit to the credit of the "Missouri Prosecuting Attorneys and Circuit Attorneys' Retirement System Fund", which is hereby created. All moneys held by the state treasurer on behalf of the system shall be paid to the system within ninety days after August 28, 1993. Moneys in the Missouri prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys' retirement system fund shall be used only for the purposes provided in sections 56.800 to 56.840 and for no other purpose.
  - 4. Beginning August 28, 2003, the funds for prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys provided for in this section shall be paid from county or city funds and the surcharge established in this section and collected as provided by this section and sections 488.010 to 488.020.
  - 5. (1) Beginning August 28, 2003, each county treasurer shall pay to the system the following amounts to be drawn from the general revenues of the county:
  - (a) For counties of the third and fourth classification except as provided in paragraph (c) of this subdivision, one hundred eighty-seven dollars;
    - (b) For counties of the second classification, two hundred seventy-one dollars;
  - (c) For counties of the first classification, counties which pursuant to section 56.363 elect to make the position of prosecuting attorney a full-time position after August 28, 2001, or whose county commission has elected a full-time retirement benefit pursuant to subsection 3 of section 56.363, and the City of St. Louis, six hundred forty-six dollars.
  - (2) Beginning August 28, 2015, the county contribution set forth in paragraphs (a) to (c) of subdivision (1) of this subsection shall be adjusted in accordance with the following schedule based upon the prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys' retirement system's annual actuarial valuation report. If the system's funding ratio is:

- 40 (a) One hundred twenty percent or more, no monthly sum shall be transmitted;
- 41 (b) More than one hundred ten percent but less than one hundred twenty percent, the 42 monthly sum transmitted shall be reduced fifty percent;
  - (c) At least ninety percent and up to and including one hundred ten percent, the monthly sum transmitted shall remain the same;
  - (d) At least eighty percent and less than ninety percent, the monthly sum transmitted shall be increased fifty percent; and
  - (e) Less than eighty percent, the monthly sum transmitted shall be increased one hundred percent.
  - 6. Beginning August 28, 2003, the county treasurer shall at least monthly transmit the sums specified in subsection 5 of this section to the Missouri office of prosecution services for deposit to the credit of the Missouri prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys' retirement system fund. Moneys in the Missouri prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys' retirement system fund shall be used only for the purposes provided in sections 56.800 to 56.840, and for no other purpose.
  - 7. Beginning August 28, 2003, the following surcharge for prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys shall be collected and paid as follows:
  - (1) There shall be assessed and collected a surcharge of four dollars in all criminal cases filed in the courts of this state including violation of any county ordinance, any violation of criminal or traffic laws of this state, including infractions, and against any person who has pled guilty for any violation and paid a fine through a fine collection center, but no such surcharge shall be assessed when the costs are waived or are to be paid by the state, county, or municipality or when a criminal proceeding or the defendant has been dismissed by the court. For purposes of this section, the term "county ordinance" shall include any ordinance of the City of St. Louis;
  - (2) The clerk responsible for collecting court costs in criminal cases shall collect and disburse such amounts as provided by sections 488.010 to 488.026. Such funds shall be payable to the prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys' retirement fund. Moneys credited to the prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys' retirement fund shall be used only for the purposes provided for in sections 56.800 to 56.840 and for no other purpose.
  - 8. The board may accept gifts, donations, grants and bequests from private or public sources to the Missouri prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys' retirement system fund.
  - 9. No state moneys shall be used to fund section 56.700 and sections 56.800 to 56.840 unless provided for by law.
  - 10. Beginning January first following the effective date of this section, all members, who upon vesting and retiring are eligible to receive a normal annuity equal to fifty percent of the final average compensation, shall, as a condition of participation, contribute two

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percent of their gross salary to the fund. Beginning on January 1, 2020, each such member 77 shall contribute four percent of their gross salary to the fund. Each county treasurer shall deduct the appropriate amount from the gross salary of the prosecuting attorney or circuit 78 79 attorney and, at least monthly, shall transmit the sum to the prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys' retirement system for deposit in the prosecuting attorneys and circuit 80 attorneys' retirement system fund.

- 11. Upon separation from the system, a nonvested member shall receive a lump sum payment equal to the total contribution of the member without interest or other increases in value.
- 12. Upon retirement and in the sole discretion of the board on the advice of the actuary, a member shall receive a lump sum payment equal to the total contribution of the member without interest or other increases in value, but such lump sum shall not exceed twenty-five percent of the final average compensation of the member. This amount shall be in addition to any retirement benefits to which the member is entitled.
- 13. Upon the death of a nonvested member or the death of a vested member prior to retirement, the lump sum payment in subsection 11 or 12 of this section shall be made to the designated beneficiary of the member or, if no beneficiary has been designated, to the member's estate.
- 56.814. 1. Any [member] person who became a member prior to January 1, 2019, who has attained the age of sixty-two years and who has twelve years or more of creditable service as prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney may retire with a normal annuity as determined in subsection 3 of section 56.840.
- 2. Any person who becomes a member on or after January 1, 2019, who has attained the age of sixty-five and who has twelve years or more of creditable service as a prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney may retire with a normal annuity.
- 56.833. 1. Upon termination of employment, any [member with twelve or more years of creditable service person who became a member prior to January 1, 2019, shall be entitled to a deferred normal annuity, payable at age fifty-five with twelve or more years of creditable service as determined in subsection 3 of section 56.840. Upon termination of employment, any person who became a member on or after January 1, 2019, shall be entitled to a deferred normal annuity, payable at age sixty with twelve or more years of creditable service as determined in subsection 3 of section 56.840. Any member with less than twelve years of creditable service shall forfeit all rights in the fund, including the member's accrued creditable service as of the date of the member's termination of employment.
- 2. A former member who has forfeited creditable service may have the creditable service restored by again becoming an employee [and] within ten years of the date of the termination

- of employment, completing four years of continuous membership service, and contributing an amount to the fund equal to any lump sum payment received under subsection 11 or 12 of section 56.807. Notwithstanding any other provision of section 104.800 to the contrary, a former member shall not be entitled to transfer creditable service into this retirement system unless the member previously vested in this system.
- 3. Absences for sickness or injury of less than twelve months shall be counted as membership service.
  - 56.840. **1.** Annuity payments to retired employees under the provisions of sections 56.800 to 56.840 shall be available beginning January first next succeeding the expiration of two calendar years from the effective date of the establishment of the system to eligible retired employees, and employees with at least twelve years of creditable service shall have vested rights and upon reaching the required age shall be entitled to retirement benefits.
  - 2. All members serving as a prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney in a county of the first classification, a county with a charter form of government, or a city not within a county shall receive one year of creditable service for each year served.
  - 3. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, members serving as a prosecuting attorney in counties that elected to make the position of prosecuting attorney a full-time position shall receive one year of creditable vesting service for each year served as a part-time or full-time prosecuting attorney. Such members shall receive one year of creditable benefit service for each year served as a full-time prosecuting attorney and sixtenths of a year of creditable benefit service for each year served as a part-time prosecuting attorney. Upon retirement, any member who has less than twelve years of creditable benefit service shall receive a reduced full-time benefit in a sum equal to the portion that the member's creditable benefit years bear to twelve vesting years.
  - 4. Members restoring creditable service under subsection 2 of section 56.833 shall receive one year of creditable service for each restored year served as a full-time prosecuting attorney and six-tenths of a year of creditable service for each restored year served as a part-time prosecuting attorney. Unless otherwise permitted by law, no member shall receive credit for any partial year of employment.
  - 5. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, any member who vested in the system as a part-time prosecuting attorney and who ceased being a member for more than six months before returning as a full-time prosecuting attorney shall be entitled only to retirement benefits as a part-time prosecuting attorney. Any creditable service earned by such an employee upon returning to the system as a full-time prosecuting attorney shall begin a new vesting period subject to the provision of the system in effect at the time of the

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member's return. No member shall receive benefits while employed as a prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney.

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.
- 2. (1) There is hereby established a revolving fund known as the "Statutory County Recorder's Fund", which shall receive funds paid to the recorders of deeds of the counties of this state [pursuant to] under subdivision (3) of subsection 1 of this section. The director of the 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 heretofore elected to separate the offices of clerk of the circuit court and recorder. The subsidy shall consist of the total amount of moneys collected [pursuant to] under subdivisions (1) and (2) of subsection 1 of this section subtracted from fifty-five thousand dollars, except under such circumstances in which the annual average of funds collected under subsection 1 of this section during the previous three calendar years is insufficient to meet all obligations calculated under this subdivision. In such circumstances, the provisions of subdivision (2) of this subsection shall apply. The moneys paid to qualifying counties [pursuant to] under this 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 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

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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.

64.002. For purposes of a zoning law, ordinance, or code authorized and enacted under this chapter, a zoning or property classification of agricultural or horticultural shall include any sawmill or planing mill as defined in the U.S. Department of Labor's Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual under Industry Group 242 with the SIC number 2421.

65.702. For purposes of a zoning law, ordinance, or code authorized and enacted under sections 65.650 to 65.700, a zoning or property classification of agricultural or horticultural shall include any sawmill or planing mill as defined in the U.S. Department of Labor's Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual under Industry Group 242 with the SIC number 2421.

67.617. 1. Each regional convention and visitors commission shall, before the second Monday in October, make an annual report to the chief executive officers and governing bodies of the city and county, respectively, and to the general assembly stating the condition of the commission on the first day of July of that year, and the various sums of money received and distributed by it during the preceding calendar year. The fiscal year for each regional convention and visitors commission shall begin on the first day of July and end on the thirtieth day of June of the following calendar year.

- 2. Before the close of the first fiscal year of such commission, and at the close of every third fiscal year thereafter, the chief executives of the city and county, jointly, shall appoint one or more certified public accountants, who shall annually examine the books, accounts, and vouchers of the regional convention and visitors commission, and who shall make due report thereof to the chief executives and the board of the district. The commission shall produce and submit to the accountants for examination all books, papers, documents, vouchers, and accounts of their office belonging or pertaining to the office, and shall in every way assist the accountants in their work. In the report to be made by the accountants they may make any recommendation they deem proper as to the business methods of the officers and employees. A reasonable compensation for the services of the accountants shall be paid by the commission.
- 3. In addition to the exceptions available under [sections 610.010 to 610.225] **chapter 610**, the leases, agreements, contracts, or subleases, and any amendments thereto, for space,

usage, or services in any convention center or related facilities owned or operated by a regional 21 convention and visitors commission, or any drafts or unexecuted versions of such documents, 22 shall not be considered public records within the meaning of subdivision (6) of section 610.010, 23 when, in the reasonable judgment of the commission, the disclosure of the information in the records may endanger the competitiveness of the business or prospects of the commission or 24 25 provide an unfair advantage to its competitors; provided, however, that the foregoing may not 26

be deemed to include any leases, agreements, contracts, or subleases involving a professional

sports franchise. 27

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70.370. Within sixty days after this section becomes effective, the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate shall appoint three commissioners to enter into a compact on behalf of the state of Missouri with the state of Illinois. If the senate is not in session at the time for making any appointment, the governor shall make a temporary appointment as in case of a vacancy. Any two of the commissioners so appointed together with the attorney general of the state of Missouri may act to enter into the following compact:

COMPACT BETWEEN MISSOURI AND ILLINOIS

8 CREATING THE BI-STATE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

AND THE BI-STATE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT

The states of Missouri and Illinois enter into the following agreement:

11 ARTICLE I

They agree to and pledge each to the other faithful cooperation in the future planning and development of the bi-state metropolitan district, holding in high trust for the benefit of its people and of the nation the special blessings and natural advantages thereof.

15 ARTICLE II

To that end the two states create a district to be known as the "Bi-State Metropolitan Development District" (herein referred to as "The District") which shall embrace the following territory: The City of St. Louis and the counties of St. Louis and St. Charles [and], Jefferson, and Franklin in Missouri, and the counties of Madison, St. Clair, and Monroe in Illinois.

20 ARTICLE III

There is created "The Bi-State Development Agency of the Missouri-Illinois Metropolitan District" (herein referred to as "The Bi-State Agency" ) which shall be a body corporate and politic. The bi-state agency shall have the following powers:

- (1) To plan, construct, maintain, own and operate bridges, tunnels, airports and terminal facilities and to plan and establish policies for sewage and drainage facilities;
- (2) To make plans for submission to the communities involved for coordination of streets, highways, parkways, parking areas, terminals, water supply and sewage and disposal works, recreational and conservation facilities and projects, land use pattern and other matters

- in which joint or coordinated action of the communities within the areas will be generally beneficial;
  - (3) To charge and collect fees for use of the facilities owned and operated by it;
  - (4) To issue bonds upon the security of the revenues to be derived from such facilities; and, or upon any property held or to be held by it;
  - (5) To receive for its lawful activities any contributions or moneys appropriated by municipalities, counties, state or other political subdivisions or agencies; or by the federal government or any agency or officer thereof;
  - (6) To disburse funds for its lawful activities, and fix salaries and wages of its officers and employees;
    - (7) To perform all other necessary and incidental functions; and
  - (8) To exercise such additional powers as shall be conferred on it by the legislature of either state concurred in by the legislature of the other or by act of congress.

No property now or hereafter vested in or held by either state, or by any county, city, borough, village, township or other political subdivision, shall be taken by the bi-state agency without the authority or consent of such state, county, city, borough, village, township or other political subdivision, nor shall anything herein impair or invalidate in any way any bonded indebtedness of such state, county, city, borough, village, township or other political subdivision, nor impair the provisions of law regulating the payment into sinking funds of revenues derived from municipal property, or dedicating the revenues derived from any municipal property to a specific purpose.

Unless and until otherwise provided, it shall make an annual report to the governor of each state, setting forth in detail the operations and transactions conducted by it pursuant to this agreement and any legislation thereunder.

Nothing contained in this compact shall impair the powers of any municipality to develop or improve terminal or other facilities.

The bi-state agency shall from time to time make plans for the development of the district; and when such plans are duly approved by the legislatures of the two states, they shall be binding upon both states with the same force and effect as if incorporated in this compact.

The bi-state agency may from time to time make recommendations to the legislatures of the two states or to the Congress of the United States, based upon study and analysis, for the improvement of transportation, terminal, and other facilities in the district.

The bi-state agency may petition any interstate commerce commission (or like body), public service commission, public utilities commission (or like body), or any other federal, municipal, state or local authority, administrative, judicial or legislative, having jurisdiction in the premises, for the adoption and execution of any physical improvements, change in method,

rate of transportation, system of handling freight, warehousing, docking, lightering, or transfer of freight, which, in the opinion of the bi-state agency, may be designed to improve or better the handling of commerce in and through the district, or improve terminal and transportation facilities therein. It may intervene in any proceeding affecting the commerce of the district.

69 ARTICLE IV

The bi-state agency shall consist of ten commissioners, five of whom shall be resident voters of the state of Missouri and five of whom shall be resident voters of the state of Illinois. All commissioners shall reside within the bi-state district, the Missouri members to be chosen by the state of Missouri and the Illinois members by the state of Illinois in the manner and for the terms fixed by the legislature of each state except as herein provided.

ARTICLE V

The bi-state agency shall elect from its number a chairman, a vice chairman, and may appoint such officers and employees as it may require for the performance of its duties, and shall fix and determine their qualifications and duties.

Until otherwise determined by the legislatures of the two states no action of the bi-state agency shall be binding unless taken at a meeting at which at least three members from each state are present, and unless a majority of the members from each state present at such meeting shall vote in favor thereof. Each state reserves the right hereafter to provide by law for the exercise of the veto power by the governor thereof over any action of any commissioner appointed therefrom.

Until otherwise determined by the action of the legislature of the two states, the bi-state agency shall not incur any obligations for salaries, office or other administrative expenses, prior to the making of appropriations adequate to meet the same.

The bi-state agency is hereby authorized to make suitable rules and regulations not inconsistent with the constitution or laws of the United States or of either state, or of any political subdivision thereof, and subject to the exercise of the power of congress, for the improvement of the district, which when concurred in or authorized by the legislatures of both states, shall be binding and effective upon all persons and corporations affected thereby.

The two states shall provide penalties for violations of any order, rule or regulation of the bi-state agency, and for the manner of enforcing same.

ARTICLE VI

The bi-state agency is authorized and directed to proceed with the development of the district in accordance with the articles of this compact as rapidly as may be economically practicable and is vested with all necessary and appropriate powers not inconsistent with the constitution or the laws of the United States or of either state, to effectuate the same, except the power to levy taxes or assessments.

101 It shall render such advice, suggestion and assistance to all municipal officials as will permit all local and municipal improvements, so far as practicable, to fit in with the plan. 102

103 ARTICLE VII

104 In witness thereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals under authority vested in us 105 by law.

- 106 (Signed)
- 107 In the presence of:
- 108 (Signed)

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- 71.015. 1. Should any city, town, or village, not located in any county of the first classification which has adopted a constitutional charter for its own local government, seek to annex an area to which objection is made, the following shall be satisfied:
- (1) Before the governing body of any city, town, or village has adopted a resolution to annex any unincorporated area of land, such city, town, or village shall first as a condition precedent determine that the land to be annexed is contiguous to the existing city, town, or village limits and that the length of the contiguous boundary common to the existing city, town, or village limit and the proposed area to be annexed is at least fifteen percent of the length of the perimeter of the area proposed for annexation.
- 10 (2) The governing body of any city, town, or village shall propose an ordinance setting forth the following: 11
  - (a) The area to be annexed and affirmatively stating that the boundaries comply with the condition precedent referred to in subdivision (1) above;
- 14 (b) That such annexation is reasonable and necessary to the proper development of the city, town, or village; 15
- 16 (c) That the city has developed a plan of intent to provide services to the area proposed for annexation; 17
  - (d) That a public hearing shall be held prior to the adoption of the ordinance;
  - (e) When the annexation is proposed to be effective, the effective date being up to thirty-six months from the date of any election held in conjunction thereto.
  - (3) The city, town, or village shall fix a date for a public hearing on the ordinance and make a good faith effort to notify all fee owners of record within the area proposed to be annexed by certified mail, not less than thirty nor more than sixty days before the hearing, and notify all residents of the area by publication of notice in a newspaper of general circulation qualified to publish legal matters in the county or counties where the proposed area is located, at least once a week for three consecutive weeks prior to the hearing, with at least one such notice being not
- 27 more than twenty days and not less than ten days before the hearing.

- 28 (4) At the hearing referred to in subdivision (3) **of this subsection**, the city, town, or village shall present the plan of intent and evidence in support thereof to include:
  - (a) A list of major services presently provided by the city, town, or village including, but not limited to, police and fire protection, water and sewer systems, street maintenance, parks and recreation, and refuse collection;
  - (b) A proposed time schedule whereby the city, town, or village plans to provide such services to the residents of the proposed area to be annexed within three years from the date the annexation is to become effective;
  - (c) The level at which the city, town, or village assesses property and the rate at which it taxes that property;
    - (d) How the city, town, or village proposes to zone the area to be annexed;
    - (e) When the proposed annexation shall become effective.
  - (5) Following the hearing, and either before or after the election held in subdivision (6) of this subsection, should the governing body of the city, town, or village vote favorably by ordinance to annex the area, the governing body of the city, town or village shall file an action in the circuit court of the county in which such unincorporated area is situated, under the provisions of chapter 527, praying for a declaratory judgment authorizing such annexation. The petition in such action shall state facts showing:
  - (a) The area to be annexed and its conformity with the condition precedent referred to in subdivision (1) of this subsection;
  - (b) That such annexation is reasonable and necessary to the proper development of the city, town, or village; and
  - (c) The ability of the city, town, or village to furnish normal municipal services of the city, town, or village to the unincorporated area within a reasonable time not to exceed three years after the annexation is to become effective. Such action shall be a class action against the inhabitants of such unincorporated area under the provisions of section 507.070.
  - (6) Except as provided in subsection 3 of this section, if the court authorizes the city, town, or village to make an annexation, the legislative body of such city, town, or village shall not have the power to extend the limits of the city, town, or village by such annexation until an election is held at which the proposition for annexation is approved by a majority of the total votes cast in the city, town, or village and by a separate majority of the total votes cast in the unincorporated territory sought to be annexed. However, should less than a majority of the total votes cast in the area proposed to be annexed vote in favor of the proposal, but at least a majority of the total votes cast in the city, town, or village vote in favor of the proposal, then the proposal shall again be voted upon in not more than one hundred twenty days by both the registered voters of the city, town, or village and the registered voters of the area proposed to be annexed. If at

least two-thirds of the qualified electors voting thereon are in favor of the annexation, then the city, town, or village may proceed to annex the territory. If the proposal fails to receive the necessary majority, no part of the area sought to be annexed may be the subject of another proposal to annex for a period of two years from the date of the election, except that, during the two-year period, the owners of all fee interests of record in the area or any portion of the area may petition the city, town, or village for the annexation of the land owned by them pursuant to the procedures in section 71.012. The elections shall if authorized be held, except as herein otherwise provided, in accordance with the general state law governing special elections, and the entire cost of the election or elections shall be paid by the city, town, or village proposing to annex the territory.

- (7) Failure to comply in providing services to the said area or to zone in compliance with the plan of intent within three years after the effective date of the annexation, unless compliance is made unreasonable by an act of God, shall give rise to a cause of action for deannexation which may be filed in the circuit court by any resident of the area who was residing in the area at the time the annexation became effective.
- (8) No city, town, or village which has filed an action under this section as this section read prior to May 13, 1980, which action is part of an annexation proceeding pending on May 13, 1980, shall be required to comply with subdivision (5) of this subsection in regard to such annexation proceeding.
- (9) If the area proposed for annexation includes a public road or highway but does not include all of the land adjoining such road or highway, then such fee owners of record, of the lands adjoining said highway shall be permitted to intervene in the declaratory judgment action described in subdivision (5) of this subsection.
- 2. Notwithstanding any provision of subsection 1 of this section, for any annexation by any city with a population of three hundred fifty thousand or more inhabitants which is located in more than one county that becomes effective after August 28, 1994, if such city has not provided water and sewer service to such annexed area within three years of the effective date of the annexation, a cause of action shall lie for deannexation, unless the failure to provide such water and sewer service to the annexed area is made unreasonable by an act of God. The cause of action for deannexation may be filed in the circuit court by any resident of the annexed area who is presently residing in the area at the time of the filing of the suit and was a resident of the annexed area at the time the annexation became effective. If the suit for deannexation is successful, the city shall be liable for all court costs and attorney fees.
- 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (6) of subsection 1 of this section, all cities, towns, and villages located in any county of the first classification with a charter form of government with a population of two hundred thousand or more inhabitants which adjoins a

county with a population of nine hundred thousand or more inhabitants shall comply with the provisions of this subsection. If the court authorizes any city, town, or village subject to this subsection to make an annexation, the legislative body of such city, town or village shall not have the power to extend the limits of such city, town, or village by such annexation until an election is held at which the proposition for annexation is approved by a majority of the total votes cast in such city, town, or village and by a separate majority of the total votes cast in the unincorporated territory sought to be annexed; except that:

- (1) In the case of a proposed annexation in any area which is contiguous to the existing city, town or village and which is within an area designated as flood plain by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and which is inhabited by no more than thirty registered voters and for which a final declaratory judgment has been granted prior to January 1, 1993, approving such annexation and where notarized affidavits expressing approval of the proposed annexation are obtained from a majority of the registered voters residing in the area to be annexed, the area may be annexed by an ordinance duly enacted by the governing body and no elections shall be required; and
- (2) In the case of a proposed annexation of unincorporated territory in which no qualified electors reside, if at least a majority of the qualified electors voting on the proposition are in favor of the annexation, the city, town or village may proceed to annex the territory and no subsequent election shall be required.

If the proposal fails to receive the necessary separate majorities, no part of the area sought to be annexed may be the subject of any other proposal to annex for a period of two years from the date of such election, except that, during the two-year period, the owners of all fee interests of record in the area or any portion of the area may petition the city, town, or village for the annexation of the land owned by them pursuant to the procedures in section 71.012 or 71.014. The election shall, if authorized, be held, except as otherwise provided in this section, in accordance with the general state laws governing special elections, and the entire cost of the election or elections shall be paid by the city, town, or village proposing to annex the territory. Failure of the city, town or village to comply in providing services to the area or to zone in compliance with the plan of intent within three years after the effective date of the annexation, unless compliance is made unreasonable by an act of God, shall give rise to a cause of action for deannexation which may be filed in the circuit court not later than four years after the effective date of the annexation by any resident of the area who was residing in such area at the time the annexation became effective or by any nonresident owner of real property in such area.

4. Except for a cause of action for deannexation under subdivision (2) of subsection 3 of this section, any action of any kind seeking to deannex from any city, town, or village any area

- annexed under this section, or seeking in any way to reverse, invalidate, set aside, or otherwise challenge such annexation or oust such city, town, or village from jurisdiction over such annexed area shall be brought within five years of the date of the adoption of the annexation ordinance.
  - 84.510. 1. For the purpose of operation of the police department herein created, the chief of police, with the approval of the board, shall appoint such number of police department employees, including police officers and civilian employees as the chief of police from time to time deems necessary.
    - 2. The base annual compensation of police officers shall be as follows for the several ranks:
    - (1) Lieutenant colonels, not to exceed five in number, at not less than seventy-one thousand nine hundred sixty-nine dollars, nor more than [one hundred thirty-three thousand eight hundred eighty-eight] one hundred forty-six thousand one hundred twenty-four dollars per annum each;
    - (2) Majors at not less than sixty-four thousand six hundred seventy-one dollars, nor more than [one hundred twenty-two thousand one hundred fifty-three] one hundred thirty-three thousand three hundred twenty dollars per annum each;
    - (3) Captains at not less than fifty-nine thousand five hundred thirty-nine dollars, nor more than [one hundred eleven thousand four hundred thirty-four] one hundred twenty-one thousand six hundred eight dollars per annum each;
    - (4) Sergeants at not less than forty-eight thousand six hundred fifty-nine dollars, nor more than [ninety-seven thousand eighty-six] one hundred six thousand five hundred sixty dollars per annum each;
    - (5) Master patrol officers at not less than fifty-six thousand three hundred four dollars, nor more than [eighty-seven thousand seven hundred one] ninety-four thousand three hundred thirty-two dollars per annum each;
    - (6) Master detectives at not less than fifty-six thousand three hundred four dollars, nor more than [eighty-seven thousand seven hundred one] ninety-four thousand three hundred thirty-two dollars per annum each;
    - (7) Detectives, investigators, and police officers at not less than twenty-six thousand six hundred forty-three dollars, nor more than [eighty-two thousand six hundred nineteen] eighty-seven thousand six hundred thirty-six dollars per annum each.
  - 3. The board of police commissioners has the authority by resolution to effect a comprehensive pay schedule program to provide for step increases with separate pay rates within each rank, in the above-specified salary ranges from police officers through chief of police.

- 4. Officers assigned to wear civilian clothes in the performance of their regular duties may receive an additional one hundred fifty dollars per month clothing allowance. Uniformed officers may receive seventy-five dollars per month uniform maintenance allowance.
- 5. The chief of police, subject to the approval of the board, shall establish the total regular working hours for all police department employees, and the board has the power, upon recommendation of the chief, to pay additional compensation for all hours of service rendered in excess of the established regular working period, but the rate of overtime compensation shall not exceed one and one-half times the regular hourly rate of pay to which each member shall normally be entitled. No credit shall be given nor deductions made from payments for overtime for the purpose of retirement benefits.
- 6. The board of police commissioners, by majority affirmative vote, including the mayor, has the authority by resolution to authorize incentive pay in addition to the base compensation as provided for in subsection 2 of this section, to be paid police officers of any rank who they determine are assigned duties which require an extraordinary degree of skill, technical knowledge and ability, or which are highly demanding or unusual. No credit shall be given nor deductions made from these payments for the purpose of retirement benefits.
- 7. The board of police commissioners may effect programs to provide additional compensation for successful completion of academic work at an accredited college or university. No credit shall be given nor deductions made from these payments for the purpose of retirement benefits.
- 8. The additional pay increments provided in subsections 6 and 7 of this section shall not be considered a part of the base compensation of police officers of any rank and shall not exceed ten percent of what the officer would otherwise be entitled to pursuant to subsections 2 and 3 of this section.
- 9. Not more than twenty-five percent of the officers in any rank who are receiving the maximum rate of pay authorized by subsections 2 and 3 of this section may receive the additional pay increments authorized by subsections 6 and 7 of this section at any given time. However, any officer receiving a pay increment provided pursuant to the provisions of subsections 6 and 7 of this section shall not be deprived of such pay increment as a result of the limitations of this subsection.
- 89.020. 1. For the purpose of promoting health, safety, morals or the general welfare of the community, the legislative body of all cities, towns, and villages is hereby empowered to regulate and restrict the height, number of stories, and size of buildings and other structures, the percentage of lot that may be occupied, the size of yards, courts, and other open spaces, the density of population, the preservation of features of historical significance, and the location and use of buildings, structures and land for trade, industry, residence or other purposes.

- 2. For the purpose of any zoning law, ordinance or code, the classification single family dwelling or single family residence shall include any home in which eight or fewer unrelated mentally or physically handicapped persons reside, and may include two additional persons acting as houseparents or guardians who need not be related to each other or to any of the mentally or physically handicapped persons residing in the home. In the case of any such residential home for mentally or physically handicapped persons, the local zoning authority may require that the exterior appearance of the home and property be in reasonable conformance with the general neighborhood standards. Further, the local zoning authority may establish reasonable standards regarding the density of such individual homes in any specific single family dwelling neighborhood.
- 3. No person or entity shall contract or enter into a contract which would restrict group homes or their location as described in this section from and after September 28, 1985.
- 4. Any county, city, town or village which has a population of at least five hundred and whose boundaries are partially contiguous with a portion of a lake with a shoreline of at least one hundred fifty miles shall have the authority to enforce its zoning laws, ordinances or codes for one hundred yards beyond the shoreline which is adjacent to its boundaries. In the event that a lake is not large enough to allow any county, city, town or village to enforce its zoning laws, ordinances or codes for one hundred yards beyond the shoreline without encroaching on the enforcement powers granted another county, city, town or village under this subsection, the counties, cities, towns and villages whose boundaries are partially contiguous to such lake shall enforce their zoning laws, ordinances or orders under this subsection pursuant to an agreement entered into by such counties, cities, towns [and], or villages.
- 5. Should a single family dwelling or single family residence as [defined] described in subsection 2 of this section cease to operate for the purpose as set forth in subsection 2 of this section, any other use of such home, other than allowed by local zoning restrictions, must be approved by the local zoning authority.
- 6. For purposes of any zoning law, ordinance or code the classification of single family dwelling or single family residence shall include any private residence licensed by the children's division or department of mental health to provide foster care to one or more but less than seven children who are unrelated to either foster parent by blood, marriage or adoption. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to relieve the children's division, the department of mental health or any other person, firm or corporation occupying or utilizing any single family dwelling or single family residence for the purposes specified in this subsection from compliance with any ordinance or regulation relating to occupancy permits except as to number and relationship of occupants or from compliance with any building or safety code applicable to actual use of such single family dwelling or single family residence.

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- 7. Any city, town, or village that is granted zoning powers under this section and is located within a county that has adopted zoning regulations under chapter 64 may enact an ordinance to adopt by reference the zoning regulations of such county in lieu of adopting its own zoning regulations.
  - 8. For purposes of any zoning law, ordinance, or code authorized and enacted under this section, a zoning or property classification of agricultural or horticultural shall include any sawmill or planing mill as defined in the U.S. Department of Labor's Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual under Industry Group 242 with the SIC number 2421.
- 92.820. 1. (1) At the front door of the courthouse of the city of ..... at which sales of 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 92.700 to 92.920.
  - (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 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 of real estate, and shall be in substantially the following form:

11 NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALE UNDER JUDGMENT OF FORECLOSURE OF LIENS FOR DELINQUENT LAND TAXES 12 13 In the Circuit Court of . . . . . . , Missouri. 14 In the Matter of Foreclosure of Liens 15 for Delinquent Land Taxes 16 Collector of Revenue of . . . . . . , Missouri, 17 Plaintiff. 18 -vs-19 No. . . . . . . Parcels of Land 20 encumbered with Delinquent Tax Liens, 21 Defendants.

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 description thereof, the name of the person appearing in the petition in this suit against whom the tax bill was listed or charged, and the total amount of the judgment against each such parcel for taxes, interest, penalties, attorney's fees and costs, all as set out in said judgment and described in each case, respectively, as follows:

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 satisfy the total amount of such judgment, including interest, penalties, attorney's fees and costs, 31 32 NOW, THEREFORE, Public Notice is hereby given that I, . . . . , Sheriff of . . . . , Missouri, will sell such real 33 34 estate, parcel by parcel, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash to be paid immediately 35 at the end of bidding on each parcel offered at the sheriff's sale. The sheriff's sale shall run 36 between the hours of nine o'clock a.m. and five o'clock p.m., at the **location of** . . . . [front door of the ..... City Courthouse in ...., Missouri, on ...., the ..... day of ...., 20..., and 37 38 continuing from day to day thereafter, to satisfy the judgment as to each respective parcel of real 39 estate 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. 40 41 Any bid received shall be subject to confirmation by the Court and upon presentation of 42 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. 43

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Sheriff of . . . . . , Missouri

First Publication . . . . . . , 20. . .

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7 8 94.902. 1. The governing bodies of the following cities may impose a tax as provided in this section:

- 3 (1) Any city of the third classification with more than twenty-six thousand three hundred 4 but less than twenty-six thousand seven hundred inhabitants;
- 5 (2) Any city of the fourth classification with more than thirty thousand three hundred but 6 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 thirty-two thousand inhabitants;
- 11 (5) Any city of the third classification with more than four thousand but fewer than four 12 thousand five hundred inhabitants and located in any county of the first classification with more 13 than two hundred thousand but fewer than two hundred sixty thousand inhabitants;
- 14 (6) Any city of the fourth classification with more than nine thousand five hundred but 15 fewer than ten thousand eight hundred inhabitants; [or]
- 16 (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 19 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".

3839 If a majority of the votes

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 percent) percent for the purpose of improving the public safety of the city?	

 $\Box$  YES  $\Box$  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 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 the qualified voters voting on the question.

129 [9.] **10.** Except as modified in this section, all provisions of sections 32.085 and 32.087 130 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] any city [of St. Louis] not within a county, 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], unless otherwise provided by law.

- 2. The person appointed after duly qualifying and entering upon the discharge of his **or her** 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 **or her** 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].
- 3. (1) Notwithstanding subsection 1 of this section or any other provision of law to the contrary, when any vacancy, caused in any manner or by any means, occurs or exists in any county office, the county commission 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) In any county with only two county commissioners, if the commissioners cannot agree upon an appointee, the acting presiding commissioner shall fill the vacancy by appointment as required under subdivision (1) of this subsection.
  - **4.** 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 of the Constitution; or

- 31 (2) Vacancies in the office of any circuit judge, associate circuit judge, circuit clerk, 32 prosecuting attorney, or circuit attorney.
  - 5. Any vacancy in the office of recorder of deeds in [the] any city [of St. Louis] not within a county 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;
- 108 c. Responding to any request for information made by any judge or employee of the 109 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

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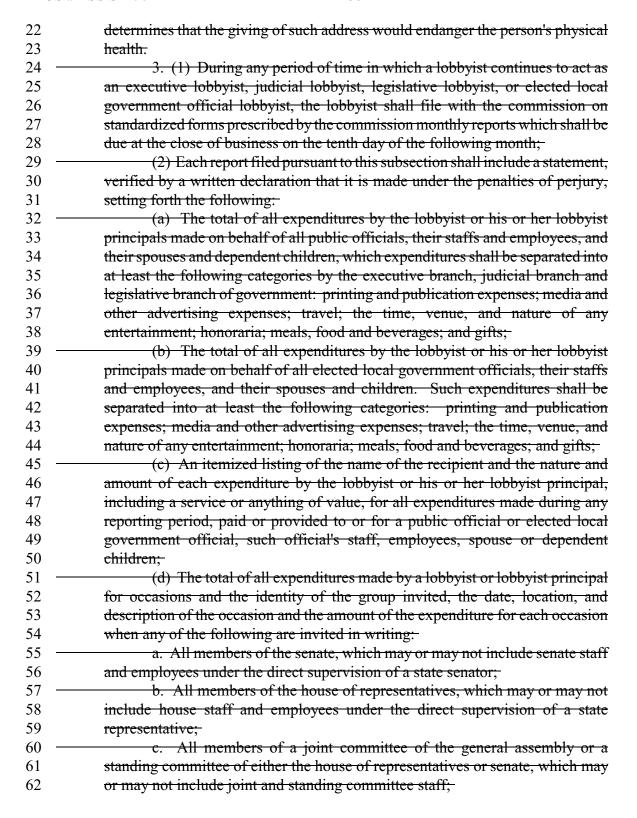
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- include any member of the general assembly, an elected state official, or any other person solely due to such person's participation in any of the following activities:
  - a. Responding to any request for information made by any public official 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;
  - (7) "Lobbyist principal", any person, business entity, governmental entity, religious organization, nonprofit corporation or association who employs, contracts for pay or otherwise 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



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- 63 d. All members of a caucus of the majority party of the house of 64 representatives, minority party of the house of representatives, majority party of 65 the senate, or minority party of the senate; 66 e. All statewide officials, which may or may not include the staff and employees under the direct supervision of the statewide official; 67 (e) Any expenditure made on behalf of a public official, an elected local 68 69 government official or such official's staff, employees, spouse or dependent children, if such expenditure is solicited by such official, the official's staff, 70 employees, or spouse or dependent children, from the lobbyist or his or her 71 72 lobbyist principals and the name of such person or persons, except any 73 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 74 benevolence and except for any expenditure reported under paragraph (d) of this 75 76 subdivision; 77 (f) A statement detailing any direct business relationship or association 78 or partnership the lobbyist has with any public official or elected local 79 government official. The reports required by this subdivision shall cover the time 80 periods since the filing of the last report or since the lobbyist's employment or 81 representation began, whichever is most recent. 82 4. No expenditure reported pursuant to this section shall include any amount expended by a lobbyist or lobbyist principal on himself or herself. All 83 expenditures disclosed pursuant to this section shall be valued on the report at the 84 actual amount of the payment made, or the charge, expense, cost, or obligation, 85 86 debt or bill incurred by the lobbyist or the person the lobbyist represents. 87 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 88 89 by one of such lobbyists. No expenditure shall be made on behalf of a state 90 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 91 such travel or lodging was approved prior to the date of the expenditure by the 92 administration and accounts committee of the house or the administration 93 94 committee of the senate. 95 5. Any lobbyist principal shall provide in a timely fashion whatever 96 information is reasonably requested by the lobbyist principal's lobbyist for use in 97 filing the reports required by this section. 98 6. All information required to be filed pursuant to the provisions of this 99 section with the commission shall be kept available by the executive director of 100 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 101 102 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

- 106 in an amount of not more than ten thousand dollars for each violation. Such civil 107 penalties shall be collected by action filed by the commission. 108 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 109 110 misdemeanor. 111 9. The prosecuting attorney of Cole County shall be reimbursed only out of funds specifically appropriated by the general assembly for investigations and 112 prosecutions for violations of this section. 113 114 10. Any public official or other person whose name appears in any 115 lobbyist report filed pursuant to this section who contests the accuracy of the 116 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 117 disagreement with the contents of such report. The commission shall investigate 118 119 such allegations in the manner described in section 105.959. If the commission 120 determines that the contents of such report are incorrect, incomplete or erroneous, 121 it shall enter an order requiring filing of an amended or corrected report. 122 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 123 124 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 125 twentieth day of each month. For the purpose of providing accurate information 126 to the public, the commission shall not publish information in either written or 127 electronic form for ten working days after providing the report pursuant to this 128 129 subsection. The commission shall not release any portion of the lobbyist report 130 if the accuracy of the report has been questioned pursuant to subsection 10 of this section unless it is conspicuously marked "Under Review". 131 132 12. Each lobbyist or lobbyist principal by whom the lobbyist was 133 employed, or in whose behalf the lobbyist acted, shall provide a general description of the proposed legislation or action by the executive branch or 134 judicial branch which the lobbyist or lobbyist principal supported or opposed. 135 This information shall be supplied to the commission on March fifteenth and 136 137 May thirtieth of each year. 13. The provisions of this section shall supersede any contradicting 138
  - 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[5]; the name and address of all persons such lobbyist employs for lobbying purposes[5]; the name and 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 entity to be lobbied. The commission shall maintain files on

ordinances or charter provisions.]

- 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 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.
- 113 13. The provisions of this section shall supersede any contradicting ordinances or charter provisions.

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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, avenue, road or alley or any part thereof shall form a part of a continuous road, highway, bridge or culvert of] in said county [leading into or through such city, town or village].
- 137.225. 1. In all counties, except the city of St. Louis, the assessor shall be provided with two books, one to be called the "real estate book", and the other to be called the "personal assessment book".
- 2. The real estate book shall contain all lands subject to assessment. It shall be in tabular form, with suitable captions and separate columns. The first column shall contain the name of the owner, if known; if not, the name of the party who paid the last tax; if no tax has ever been paid, then the name of the original patentee, grantee or purchaser from the federal government, the state or county, as the case may be, opposite thereto; the second column shall contain the residence of the owner or, upon written consent of the owner filed with the assessor, an alternate address for the purpose of mailing ad valorem property tax statements to someone other than an owner, family trust, or mortgage holder receiving escrow payments; the third column shall contain an accurate description of the land by the smallest legal subdivisions, or by smaller parts, lots or parcels, when sections and the subdivisions thereof are subdivided into parts, lots or parcels; the fourth column shall contain the actual cash valuation. When any person shall be the owner or original purchaser of a section, quarter section or half quarter section, block, half block or quarter block, the same shall be assessed as one tract. The assessor shall arrange, collect and list all lands owned by one person in the county, under his name and on the same page, if there be room to contain it, and if not on the next and following leaf, with proper indications of such continuance, whether they be lots and blocks in a city, or sections or parts of sections in the country, the lowest numbered range, township and section, block, lot or survey always being placed first in such list, and so on in numerical order until said list for each property owner is completed. The assessor shall consolidate all lands owned by one

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- person in a square or block into one tract, lot or call, and for any violation of this section, in unnecessarily dividing the same into more tracts than one or more lots than one, the county commission shall deduct from his account for making the county assessment, ten cents for each lot or tract not so consolidated. At the close of each owner's list, the assessor shall place all the lands that appear to belong to the owner, which cannot be properly described by numerical order, as contemplated in this section, which shall be otherwise properly described, indicating the quantity and location thereof.
  - 3. The personal assessment book shall contain a list of the names of all persons liable to assessment, alphabetically arranged with proper priority of vowels. The assessor shall set opposite their names the tangible personal property respectively owned by them. It shall be in tabular form, with suitable captions and proper columns; the first column shall contain the names of the persons assessed; the second column shall contain the residence, if in the city, the ward, addition and block, or, if outside an incorporated city or town, the township in the county; the third column shall contain the occupation of the party assessed; the fourth column shall contain each kind of property assessed; the fifth column shall contain the assessed value thereof; the sixth column shall contain the amount chargeable to each person, and there may be such other columns as are useful and convenient in practice.
- 4. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit separate real estate and personal assessment books in all incorporated cities where they are necessary.

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 3 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 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 8 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 11 inhabitants, in any county of the first classification without a charter form of government with 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 from and be collected and paid upon any property lying and being within any special road district

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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 county commission, be used in improving or repairing any street in any incorporated city or 25 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 4 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 5 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 7 more than sixty-five thousand but fewer than seventy-five thousand inhabitants and with a county seat with more than fifteen thousand but fewer than seventeen thousand **inhabitants** shall not be 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.
- 162.720. 1. Where a sufficient number of children are determined to be gifted and their development requires programs or services beyond the level of those ordinarily provided in regular public school programs, districts may establish special programs for such gifted children.
- 2. The state board of education shall determine standards for such programs. Approval of such programs shall be made by the state department of elementary and secondary education based upon project applications submitted by July fifteenth of each year.
- 3. No district shall make a determination as to whether a child is gifted based on the child's participation in an advanced placement course or international baccalaureate course.

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- Districts shall determine a child is gifted only if the child meets the definition of gifted children 10 as provided in section 162.675.
- 4. Any district with a gifted education program approved under subsection 2 of this 12 section shall have a policy, approved by the board of education of the district, that establishes a process that outlines the procedures and conditions under which parents or 14 guardians may request a review of the decision that determined that their child did not qualify to receive services through the district's gifted education program.
- 5. School districts and school district employees shall be immune from liability for 17 any and all acts or omissions relating to the decision that a child did not qualify to receive services through the district's gifted education program.
- 162.722. 1. Each school district shall establish a policy, approved by the board of 2 education of the district, that allows acceleration for students who demonstrate:
  - (1) Advanced performance or potential for advanced performance; and
  - (2) The social and emotional readiness for acceleration.
- 5 2. The policy shall allow, for students described in this section, at least the following 6 types of acceleration:
  - (1) Subject acceleration; and
- 8 (2) Whole grade acceleration.
  - 227.600. 1. Sections 227.600 to 227.669 shall be known and may be cited as the "Missouri Public-Private Partnerships Transportation Act".
- 3 2. As used in sections 227.600 to 227.669, unless the context clearly requires otherwise, the following terms mean: 4
  - (1) "Commission", the Missouri highways and transportation commission;
- 6 (2) "Comprehensive agreement", the final binding written comprehensive project agreement between a private partner and the commission required in section 227.621 to finance, develop, and/or operate the project; 8
  - (3) "Department", the Missouri department of transportation;
- 10 (4) "Develop" or "development", to plan, locate, relocate, establish, acquire, lease, 11 design, or construct;
- 12 (5) "Finance", to fund the costs, expenses, liabilities, fees, profits, and all other charges 13 incurred to finance, develop, and/or operate the project;
- 14 (6) "Interim agreement", a preliminary binding written agreement between a private 15 partner and the commission that provides for completion of studies and any other activities to advance the financing, development, and/or operation of the project required by section 227.618;

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- 17 (7) "Material default", any uncured default by a private partner in the performance of its 18 duties that jeopardizes adequate service to the public from the project as determined by the 19 commission;
  - (8) "Operate" or "operation", to improve, maintain, equip, modify, repair, administer, or collect user fees;
  - (9) "Private partner", any natural person, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, joint venture, business trust, nonprofit entity, other business entity, or any combination thereof;
  - (10) "Project", exclusively includes any pipeline, ferry, port facility, water facility, water way, water supply facility or pipeline, **stormwater facility or system**, wastewater **system** or [wastewater] treatment facility, public building, airport, railroad, light rail, vehicle parking facility, mass transit facility, or other similar facility currently available or to be made available to a government entity for public use, including any structure, parking area, appurtenance and other property required to operate the structure or facility to be financed, developed, and/or operated under agreement between the commission and a private partner. The commission or private partner shall not have the authority to collect user fees in connection with the project from motor carriers as defined in section 227.630. Project shall not include any highway, interstate or bridge construction, or any rest area, rest stop, or truck parking facility connected to an interstate or other highway under the authority of the commission. Any project not specifically included in this subdivision shall not be financed, developed, or operated by a private partner until such project is approved by a vote of the people;
  - (11) "Public use", a finding by the commission that the project to be financed, developed, and/or operated by a private partner under sections 227.600 to 227.669 will improve or is needed as a necessary addition to the state transportation system;
  - (12) "Revenues", include but are not limited to the following which arise out of or in connection with the financing, development, and/or operation of the project:
- 43 (a) Income;
- 44 (b) Earnings;
- 45 (c) Proceeds;
- 46 (d) User fees;
- (e) Lease payments;
- 48 (f) Allocations;
- 49 (g) Federal, state, and local moneys; or
- 50 (h) Private sector moneys, grants, bond proceeds, and/or equity investments;
- 51 (13) "State", the state of Missouri;

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- 52 (14) "State highway system", the state system of highways and bridges planned, located, 53 relocated, established, acquired, constructed, and maintained by the commission under Section 54 30(b), Article IV, Constitution of Missouri;
- 55 (15) "State transportation system", the state system of nonhighway transportation programs, including but not limited to aviation, transit and mass transportation, railroads, ports, 56 57 waterborne commerce, freight and intermodal connections;
  - (16) "User fees", tolls, fees, or other charges authorized to be imposed by the commission and collected by the private partner for the use of all or a portion of a project under a comprehensive agreement.
- 227.601. 1. Notwithstanding any provision of sections 227.600 to 227.669 to the contrary, the process and approval for concession agreements to build, maintain, operate, 3 or finance projects owned by a political subdivision shall be approved by the governing 4 body of such political subdivision and shall not be subject to approval by the commission. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 5 of this section, the sale or conveyance of any project owned by a political subdivision shall be subject to voter approval if required by 7 law.
  - 2. As used in this section, the term "concession agreement" shall mean a license or lease between a private partner and a political subdivision for the development, finance, operation, or maintenance of a project, as such term is defined in section 227.600.
  - 3. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, political subdivisions may enter into concession agreements provided that:
- (1) The term of the concession agreement shall be for a term not exceeding thirty 14 years;
  - (2) The political subdivision shall retain oversight of operations of any such project;
  - (3) The political subdivision shall retain oversight of rate setting methodology;
  - (4) The concession agreement is supported by a preliminary engineering and financial feasibility study including an estimate of the costs of the project and the rate impact on customers during the life of the agreement; and
- 20 (5) The political subdivision shall have the right to terminate the agreement if the 21 private partner does not comply with the concession agreement.
  - 4. The commission shall not be required to oversee, or issue an annual report under section 227.669 for, projects approved by political subdivisions, provided that any political subdivision entering into a concession agreement shall use a public-private partnership framework that shall include a competitive bidding process.

5. Except as provided in subsection 1 of this section, the provisions of sections 71.530, 71.550, 78.190, 78.630, 81.190, 88.251, 88.633, 88.770, 88.773, 91.550, and 91.600 shall not apply to concession agreements that are approved as provided in 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];
- 4 (2) Any county of the third classification without a township form of government and 5 with more than four thousand one hundred but fewer than four thousand two hundred 6 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 road.
- 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

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list<sub>[3</sub>] and shall allow the owner of the land thirty days from [acknowledgment date of return 35 receipt, or] the date of [refusal of acceptance of] delivery [as the case may be,] to eradicate all 36 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 37 38 the property owner cannot be located by [eertified] mail, notice shall be placed in a newspaper 39 of general circulation in the county in which the land is located at least thirty days before the 40 county commission removes the brush pursuant to subsection 2 of this section. Such property 41 owner shall be granted an automatic thirty-day extension due to hardship by notifying the county 42 commission that such owner cannot comply with the requirements of this section, due to 43 hardship, within the first thirty-day period. The property owner may be granted a second 44 extension by a majority vote of the county commission. There shall be no further extensions. For 45 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 46 47 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.

304.060. 1. The state board of education shall adopt and enforce regulations not inconsistent with law to cover the design and operation of all school buses used for the transportation of school children when owned and operated by any school district or privately owned and operated under contract with any school district in this state, and such regulations shall by reference be made a part of any such contract with a school district. The state board of education may adopt rules and regulations governing the use of other vehicles owned by a district or operated under contract with any school district in this state and used for the purpose of transporting school children. The operator of such vehicle shall be licensed in accordance with section 302.272, and such vehicle shall transport no more children than the manufacturer

suggests as appropriate for such vehicle. The state board of education may also adopt rules and regulations governing the use of authorized common carriers for the transportation of students on field trips or other special trips for educational purposes. Every school district, its officers and employees, and every person employed under contract by a school district shall be subject to such regulations. The state board of education shall cooperate with the state transportation department and the state highway patrol in placing suitable warning signs at intervals on the highways of the state.

- 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1 of this section, any school board in the state of Missouri in an urban district containing the greater part of the population of a city that has more than three hundred thousand inhabitants may contract with any municipality, bi-state agency, or other governmental entity for the purpose of transporting school children attending a grade or grades not lower than the ninth nor higher than the twelfth grade, provided that such contract shall be for additional transportation services and shall not replace or fulfill any of the school district's obligations pursuant to section 167.231. The school district may notify students of the option to use district-contracted transportation services.
- **3.** Any officer or employee of any school district who violates any of the regulations or fails to include obligation to comply with such regulations in any contract executed by him on behalf of a school district shall be guilty of misconduct and subject to removal from office or employment. Any person operating a school bus under contract with a school district who fails to comply with any such regulations shall be guilty of breach of contract and such contract shall be cancelled after notice and hearing by the responsible officers of such school district.
- [3.] 4. Any other provision of the law to the contrary notwithstanding, in any county of the first class with a charter form of government adjoining a city not within a county, school buses may bear the word "special".
- 321.246. 1. The governing body of any fire protection district [which] that operates within:
- 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];

- 11 (2) A county of the first classification [without a charter form of government having a 12 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 14 two hundred sixty thousand inhabitants; or [the governing body of any fire protection district that operates in] 15
  - (3) A county of the third classification with a population greater than fourteen thousand but less than fifteen thousand

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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.

2. The ballot of submission shall contain, but need not be limited to, the following 27 language:

Shall the fire protection district of (district's name) impose a district-wide sales for the purpose of providing revenues for the operation of the fire protection district? □ YES  $\square$  NO

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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 48 not be deemed to be state funds and shall not be commingled with any funds of the state. The 49 director of revenue shall keep accurate records of the amount of money in the trust and which 50 was collected in each fire protection district imposing a sales tax pursuant to this section, and the 51 records shall be open to the inspection of officers of the fire protection district and the public. 52 Not later than the tenth day of each month, the director of revenue shall distribute all moneys 53 deposited in the trust fund during the preceding month to the fire protection district which levied 54 the tax. Such funds shall be deposited with the treasurer of each such fire protection district, and 55 all expenditures of funds arising from the fire protection district sales tax trust fund shall be for 56 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.

6. Any fire protection district that adopts the sales tax authorized under this section shall submit the question of whether to continue the tax to the voters of the district ten years from the date of its adoption and every ten years thereafter on a date available for elections in the district. However, a tax adopted by a district 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:

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82	Shall(inse	ert name of fire protecti	on district) continue collecting a sales tax imposed
83	at a rate of	(insert rate) percer	nt for the purpose of providing revenues for the
84	operation of the district?		
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86	$\square$ YES	$\square$ NO	
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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-90 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 7 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.