FIRST REGULAR SESSION [C O R R E C T E D]

[TRULY AGREED TO AND FINALLY PASSED]
HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE BILL NO. 203

100TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

2019

1191H.07T

AN ACT

To repeal sections 82.1025, 82.1027, 82.1028, 82.1029, 82.1030, 82.1031, and 88.770, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof seven new sections relating to property regulations in certain cities and counties.

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

Section A. Sections 82.1025, 82.1027, 82.1028, 82.1029, 82.1030, 82.1031,

- 2 and 88.770, RSMo, are repealed and seven new sections enacted in lieu thereof,
- 3 to be known as sections 82.462, 82.1025, 82.1027, 82.1030, 82.1031, 88.770, and
- 4 section 1, to read as follows:
 - 82.462. 1. Except as provided in subsection 3 of this section, a
- 2 person who is not the owner of real property or who is a creditor
- 3 holding a lien interest on the property, and who suspects that the real
- 4 property may be abandoned may enter upon the premises of the real
- 5 property, without having a right to a mechanics lien pursuant to
- 6 section 429.010, to do the following:
- 7 (1) Without entering any structure located on the real property,
- 8 visually inspect the real property to determine whether the real
- 9 property may be abandoned;
- 10 (2) Upon a good faith determination based upon the inspection
- 11 that the property is abandoned, perform any of the following actions:
- 12 (a) Secure the real property;
- 13 (b) Remove trash or debris from the grounds of the real

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- 15 (c) Landscape, maintain, or mow the grounds of the real 16 property;
 - (d) Remove or paint over graffiti on the real property.
- 2. A person who enters upon the premises and conducts the actions permitted in subsection 1 of this section and who makes a good faith determination based upon the inspection that the property is abandoned shall be:
 - (1) Immune from claims of civil and criminal trespass and all other civil liability therefor, unless the act or omission constitutes gross negligence or willful, wanton, or intentional misconduct.
 - (2) Barred from bringing a civil action against the property owner seeking damages as a result of physical injury, unless the property owner's act or omission constitutes gross negligence or willful, wanton, or intentional misconduct.
 - 3. In the case of real property that is subject to a mortgage or deed of trust, the creditor holding the debt secured by the mortgage or deed of trust may not enter upon the premises of the real property under subsection 1 of this section if entry is barred by an automatic stay issued by a bankruptcy court.
 - 4. As used in this section, "abandoned property" shall mean:
 - (1) A vacant, unimproved lot zoned residential or commercial for which the owner is in violation of a county or municipal nuisance or property maintenance ordinance; or
 - (2) With respect to actions taken pursuant to this section by a creditor holding a lien interest in the property, a property which contains a structure or building which has been continuously unoccupied by persons legally entitled to possession for at least six months prior to entry under this section and the creditor's debt secured by such lien interest has been continuously delinquent for not less than three months; or
- 45 (3) With respect to actions taken pursuant to this section by 46 persons other than creditors, a property which contains a structure or 47 building which has been continuously unoccupied by persons legally 48 entitled to possession for at least six months prior to entry under this 49 section, and for which the owner is in violation of a county or 50 municipal nuisance or property maintenance ordinance, and for which

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- (a) Ad valorum property taxes are delinquent; or
- (b) The property owner has failed to comply with any county or 54 municipal ordinance requiring registration of vacant property, or the 55 county or municipality has determined the structure to be 56 uninhabitable due to deteriorated conditions;
 - 5. This section shall apply only to real property located in any home rule city with more than four hundred thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county, in any county with a charter form of government and with more than nine hundred fifty thousand inhabitants, in any home rule city with more than one hundred sixteen thousand but fewer than one hundred fifty-five thousand inhabitants, and in any city not within a county.
- 82.1025. 1. [This Section applies] Sections 82.1025, 82.1027 and 82.1030 apply to a nuisance located within the boundaries of [any county of the first classification with a charter form of government and a population greater than nine hundred thousand, in any county of the first classification with more 5 than one hundred ninety-eight thousand but fewer than one hundred ninety-nine thousand two hundred inhabitants, in any county of the first classification with more than seventy-three thousand seven hundred but fewer than seventy-three thousand eight hundred inhabitants, in any county of the first classification with more than ninety-three thousand eight hundred but fewer than ninety-three thousand nine hundred inhabitants, in any home rule city with more than one 10 hundred fifty-one thousand five hundred but fewer than one hundred fifty-one 11 thousand six hundred inhabitants, in] any city not within a county [and] or in 12any home rule city with at least three hundred fifty thousand inhabitants which 13 is located in more than one county. 14
- 2. [A parcel of property is a nuisance, if such property adversely affects 15 16 the property values of a neighborhood or the property value of any property 17 within the neighborhood because the owner of such property allows the property 18 to be in a deteriorated condition, due to neglect or failure to reasonably maintain, violation of a county or municipal building code, standard, or ordinance, 19 abandonment, failure to repair after a fire, flood or some other damage to the 20 property or because the owner or resident of the property allows clutter on the 2122property such as abandoned automobiles, appliances or similar objects.] Any property owner who owns property within one thousand two hundred feet of a

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24 parcel of property which is alleged to be a nuisance may bring a nuisance action 25 under this section against the offending property owner for the amount of damage created by such nuisance to the value of the petitioner's property, 26 including diminution in value of the petitioner's property, and court costs[, 2728 provided that the owner of the property which is alleged to be a nuisance has received notification of the alleged nuisance and has had a reasonable 29opportunity, not to exceed forty-five days, to correct the alleged nuisance. This 30 31 section is not intended to abrogate, and shall not be construed as abrogating, any 32 remedy available under the common law of private nuisance].

- 3. An action for injunctive relief to abate a nuisance [under this section] may be brought **under this section** by:
- (1) Anyone who owns property within one thousand two hundred feet to a property which is alleged to be a nuisance; or
- (2) A neighborhood organization, as defined in [subdivision (2) of] section 38 82.1027, on behalf of any person or persons who own property within the boundaries of the neighborhood or neighborhoods described in the articles of 39 40 incorporation or bylaws of the neighborhood organization and who could maintain a nuisance action under this section or under the common law of private 41 42 nuisance, or on its own behalf with respect to a nuisance on property anywhere within the boundaries of the neighborhood or neighborhoods.
 - 4. An action shall not be brought under this section until sixty days after the party who brings the action has sent written notice of intent to bring an action under this section by certified mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid to:
- (1) The tenant, if any, or to "occupant" if the identity of the tenant cannot be reasonably ascertained, at the property's address; and 49
- (2) The property owner of record at the last known address of the property 50 owner on file with the county or city, or, if the property owner is a corporation or 51 other type of limited liability company, to the property owner's registered agent 52at the agent's address of record; 53
- that a nuisance exists and that legal action may be taken against the owner of 54the property if the nuisance is not eliminated within sixty days after the 55 56 date on the written notice. If the notice sent by certified mail is returned 57 unclaimed or refused, designated by the post office to be undeliverable, or signed for by a person other than the addressee, then adequate and sufficient notice 58 59 Imay be given to the tenant, if any, and the property owner of record by sending

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- a copy of the notice by regular mail to the address of the property owner or registered agent and shall be provided by posting a copy of the notice on the property where the nuisance allegedly is occurring. A sworn affidavit by the person who mailed or posted the notice describing the date and manner that notice was given shall be [prima facie] sufficient evidence [of the giving of such notice] to establish that the notice was given. The notice shall specify:
 - (a) The act or condition that constitutes the nuisance;
 - (b) The date the nuisance was first discovered;
- 68 (c) The address of the property and location on the property where the act 69 or condition that constitutes the nuisance is allegedly occurring or exists; and
 - (d) The relief sought in the action.
- 5. [When a neighborhood organization files a suit under this section, an officer of the neighborhood organization or its counsel shall certify to the court:
- 73 (1) From personal knowledge, that the neighborhood organization has 74 taken the required steps to satisfy the notice requirements under this section; 75 and
- 76 (2) Based on reasonable inquiry, that each condition precedent to the 77 filing of the action under this section has been met.
- 6. A neighborhood organization may not bring an action under this section if, at the time of filing suit, the neighborhood organization or any of its directors own real estate, or have an interest in a trust or a corporation or other limited liability company that owns real estate, in the city or county in which the nuisance is located with respect to which real property taxes are delinquent or a notice of violation of a city code or ordinance has been issued and served and is outstanding.
 - 7. This section is not intended to abrogate, and shall not be construed as abrogating, any remedy available under the common law of private nuisance.] A copy of a notice of citation issued by the city or county that shows the date the citation was issued shall be prima facie evidence of whether and for how long a citation has been pending against the property or the property owner.
- 91 6. A proceeding under this section shall:
- 92 (1) Be heard at the earliest practicable date; and
- 93 (2) Be expedited in every way.
- 7. When a property owner or neighborhood organization brings an action under this section for injunctive relief to abate a nuisance,

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96 a prima facie case for injunctive relief shall be made upon proof that 97 a nuisance exists on the property. Such an action shall not require 98 proof that the party bringing the action has sustained damage or loss 99 as a result of the nuisance.

- 8. With respect to an action under this section against the owner of commercial or industrial property, when a property owner or neighborhood organization bringing the action prevails in such action, such property owner or organization may be entitled to an award for its reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses, as ordered by the court, incurred in bringing and prosecuting the action, which award for attorneys' fees and expenses shall be entered as a judgment against the owner of the property on which the act or condition constituting the nuisance occurred or was located.
- 9. Property owners bringing a lawsuit based on the prima facie case standard under subsections 5 and 7 of this section, or seeking attorney fees and expenses under subsection 8 of this section, shall be limited to lawsuits involving property ownership in any home rule city with more than three hundred fifty thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county or any city not within a county and shall otherwise be limited to the general standards for nuisance applying to other political subdivisions under section 1 of this section.

82.1027. As used in [sections 82.1027 to] section 82.1025 and sections 82.1027 to 82.1030, the following terms mean:

- 3 (1) "Code or ordinance violation", a violation under the provisions of a 4 municipal code or ordinance of any home rule city with more than four hundred 5 thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county, or any city not within 6 a county, which regulates fire prevention, animal control, noise control, property 7 maintenance, building construction, health, safety, neighborhood detriment, 8 sanitation, or nuisances;
 - (2) "Neighborhood organization", either:
 - (a) A Missouri not-for-profit corporation that:
 - a. Is a bonafide community organization formed for the purpose of neighborhood preservation or improvement;
- b. Whose articles of incorporation or bylaws specify that one of the
 purposes for which the corporation is organized is the preservation and protection
 of residential and community property values in all or part of a neighborhood

or neighborhoods with geographic boundaries that conform to the boundaries of not more than two adjoining neighborhoods recognized by the planning division of the city or county in which the neighborhood or neighborhoods are located provided that the corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws provide that:

- (a) The corporation has members;
- (b) Membership shall be open to all persons who own residential real estate or who reside in the neighborhood or neighborhoods described in the corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws subject to reasonable restrictions on membership to protect the integrity of the organization; however, membership may not be conditioned upon payment of monetary consideration in excess of twenty-five dollars per year; and
- (c) Only members who own residential real estate or who reside in the neighborhood or neighborhoods described in the corporation's articles of incorporation or bylaws may elect directors or serve as a director] in any home rule city with more than three hundred fifty thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county, or in any city not within a county; and
- c. Whose board of directors is comprised of individuals, at least half of whom maintain their principal residence in a neighborhood the organization serves as described in the organization's articles of incorporation or bylaws; or
- (b) An organization recognized by the federal Internal Revenue Service as tax exempt under the provisions of Internal Revenue Code section 501(c)(3), or the corresponding section of any future tax code, which has had a contract with any home rule city with more than three hundred fifty thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county, or in any city not within a county to furnish housing related services in that municipality or county at any point during the five-year period preceding the filing of the action, and is in compliance with or completed such contract;
- (3) "Nuisance", [within the boundaries of the neighborhood or neighborhoods described in the articles of incorporation or bylaws of the neighborhood organization, an act or condition knowingly created, performed, maintained, or permitted to exist on private property that constitutes a code or ordinance violation and that significantly affects the other residents of the neighborhood; and] an activity or condition created, performed, maintained, or permitted to exist on private property that constitutes

a code or ordinance violation, whether or not the property has been cited by the city or county in which the property is located; or, if the 53 property is in a deteriorated condition, due to neglect or failure to reasonably maintain, abandonment, failure to repair after a fire, flood, or some other deterioration of the property, or there is clutter on the 56property such as abandoned automobiles, appliances, or similar objects; 57or, with respect to commercial, industrial, and vacant property, if the 58activity or condition on the property encourages, promotes, or 59 60 substantially contributes to unlawful activity within three hundred feet 61 of the property; and the activity or condition either:

- (a) Diminishes the value of the neighboring property; or
- 63 (b) Is injurious to the public health, safety, security, or welfare of 64 neighboring residents or businesses; or
- 65 (c) Impairs the reasonable use or peaceful enjoyment of other property in 66 the neighborhood.
 - 82.1030. 1. Subject to subsection 2 of this section, [sections] section
 2 82.1025 and sections 82.1027 to [82.1029] 82.1030 shall not be construed as
 3 to abrogate any equitable or legal right or remedy otherwise available under the
 4 law to abate a nuisance.
- 5 2. [Sections] **Section 82.1025 and sections** 82.1027 to [82.1029] 6 **82.1030** shall not be construed [as] to grant standing for an action challenging 7 any zoning application or approval.
- 82.1031. No action shall be brought under section 82.1025 [or] and sections 82.1027 to 82.1030 if the owner of the property that is the subject of the action is in good faith compliance with [any order] all orders issued by the department of natural resources, the United States Environmental Protection Agency, or the office of attorney general.

88.770. 1. The board of aldermen may provide for and regulate the lighting of streets and the erection of lamp posts, poles and lights therefor, and may make contracts with any person, association or corporation, either private or municipal, for the lighting of the streets and other public places of the city with gas, electricity or otherwise, except that each initial contract shall be ratified by a majority of the voters of the city voting on the question and any renewal contract or extension shall be subject to voter approval of the majority of the voters voting on the question, pursuant to the provisions of section 88.251. The board of aldermen may erect, maintain and operate gas works,

10 electric light works, or light works of any other kind or name, and to erect lamp 11 posts, electric light poles, or any other apparatus or appliances necessary to light the streets, avenues, alleys or other public places, and to supply private lights for 12 the use of the inhabitants of the city and its suburbs, and may regulate the same, 13 and may prescribe and regulate the rates to be paid by the consumers thereof, 14 and may acquire by purchase, donation or condemnation suitable grounds within 15 or without the city upon which to erect such works and the right-of-way to and 16 from such works, and also the right-of-way for laying gas pipes, electric wires 17 under or above the grounds, and erecting posts and poles and such other 18 19 apparatus and appliances as may be necessary for the efficient operation of such works. The board of aldermen may, in its discretion, grant the right to any 20 21person, persons or corporation, to erect such works and lay the pipe, wires, and 22 erect the posts, poles and other necessary apparatus and appliances therefor, 23 upon such terms as may be prescribed by ordinance. Such rights shall not extend 24for a longer time than twenty years, but may be renewed for another period or periods not to exceed twenty years per period. Every initial grant shall be 25 26 approved by a majority of the voters of the municipality voting on the question, 27 and each renewal or extension of such rights shall be subject to voter approval of 28 the majority of the voters voting on the question, pursuant to the provisions of section 88.251. Nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the 29 30 board of aldermen from contracting with any person, persons or corporation for furnishing the city with gas or electric lights in cities where franchises have 31 32 already been granted, and where gas or electric light plants already exist, without 33 a vote of the people, except that the board of aldermen may sell, convey, 34 encumber, lease, abolish or otherwise dispose of any public utilities owned by the city including electric light systems, electric distribution systems or transmission 35 lines, or any part of the electric light systems, electric or other heat systems, 36 electric or other power systems, electric or other railways, gas plants, telephone 37 systems, telegraph systems, transportation systems of any kind, waterworks, 38 39 equipments and all public utilities not herein enumerated and everything 40 acquired therefor, after first having passed an ordinance setting forth the terms of the sale, conveyance or encumbrance and when ratified by two-thirds of the 41 42 voters voting on the question, except for the sale of a water or wastewater system, 43 or the sale of a gas plant, which shall be authorized by a simple majority vote of the voters voting on the question. In the event of the proposed sale of a water or 44 45 wastewater system, or a gas plant, the board of alderman shall hold a public

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meeting on such proposed sale at least thirty days prior to the vote. The municipality in question shall notify its customers of the informational meeting through radio, television, newspaper, regular mail, electronic mail, or any 48 combination of notification methods to most effectively notify customers at least 49 fifteen days prior to the informational meeting. In advance of putting a 50 proposed sale of a water or wastewater system or a gas plant before the 5152voters, the board of aldermen may seek an appraisal as set forth in subsections 3 and 4 of section 393.320. The board may also seek and 53 54 provide additional reasonable analyses to inform voters of such sale including, but not limited to, the impact of such sale on all city funds 55 and revenues, other city services, and annexation. Nothing in this 56 section shall be so construed as to discourage the board of aldermen 5758 from seeking multiple bids when considering the disposal of a water or 59 wastewater system or a gas plant by sale.

- 2. The board of aldermen's determination of the fair market value of a water or wastewater system or a gas plant for the purposes of this section shall not be dispositive of the price of a water or wastewater system or a gas plant, which may be subject to negotiation by the board of aldermen.
- 3. The board of aldermen may consider alternatives to disposing of a water or wastewater system or a gas plant by sale, including entering into a finance agreement, purchase agreement, management agreement, or lease agreement with another entity.
- 4. The board of aldermen may make available on its internet site, if such internet site exists, at least forty-five days prior to submitting a proposal for election pursuant to this section, a copy of the appraisal or additional reasonable analyses under subsection 1 of this section and the fair market value of a water or wastewater system or a gas plant. Such information may also be posted in the building where the board of aldermen has its monthly meetings.
- 5. The board of aldermen may make a good-faith effort to notify each property owner of the city and each ratepayer of a water or wastewater system or a gas plant of the proposal to dispose of the water or wastewater system or a gas plant, by sale through radio, television, newspaper, regular mail, electronic mail, or any combination of such notification methods. Such notice may also include instructions for locating a summary of the proposal and a summary of any appraisal

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and analyses as under subsection 1 of this section on the board of aldermen's internet site, if such internet site exists. In the event the board of aldermen does not have an internet site, the notice may inform the recipient that written copies of such information may be made available at the building where the board of aldermen has its monthly meetings.

- 6. Nothing in this section shall be construed as a violation of section 115.646, relating to the use of public funds to advocate, support, or oppose the ballot measure prescribed in subsection 7 of this section.
- 92 **7.** The ballots shall be substantially in the following form and shall 93 indicate the property, or portion thereof, and whether the same is to be sold, 94 leased or encumbered:

95 Shall______ (Indicate the property by stating whether electric distribution system, electric transmission lines or waterworks, etc.)
97 be ______ (Indicate whether sold, leased or encumbered.)?

Section 1. In lieu of a political subdivision conducting building permit inspections of the new construction of a one or two family residential dwelling, the licensed engineer who sealed the ultimate submission of plans for the permit shall be allowed to conduct the footing, foundation, wall, and framing inspections in accordance with the procedures for such inspections established by the political subdivision. Such licensed engineer or architect shall report on such work by using the uniform inspection forms used by the political subdivision and shall submit such forms to the political subdivision.

[82.1028. Sections 82.1027 to 82.1030 apply to a nuisance located within the boundaries of any city not within a county and any home rule city with more than four hundred thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county.]

[82.1029. 1. A neighborhood organization, on behalf of a person or persons who own real estate or reside within one thousand two hundred feet of a property on which there is a condition or activity constituting a code or ordinance violation in the neighborhood or neighborhoods described in the articles of incorporation or the bylaws of the neighborhood organization, or on its own behalf with respect to a code or ordinance violation on property anywhere within the boundaries of the neighborhood or

- neighborhoods, may seek injunctive and other equitable relief in the circuit court for abatement of a nuisance upon showing: (1) The notice requirements of this section have been satisfied; and
 - (2) The nuisance exists and has not been abated.
 - 2. An action under this section shall not be brought until:
 - (1) Sixty days after the neighborhood organization sends written notice by certified mail, return receipt requested, postage prepaid, to the appropriate municipal code enforcement agency of the neighborhood organization's intent to bring an action under this section, together with a copy of the notice the neighborhood organization sent or attempted to send to the property owner in compliance with subdivision (2) of subsection 2 of this section; and
 - (2) Sixty days after the neighborhood organization sends notice by first class prepaid postage certified mail, return receipt requested, to:
 - (a) The tenant, if any, or to "occupant" if the identity of the tenant cannot be reasonably ascertained, at the property's address;
 - (b) The property owner of record at the last known address of the property owner on file with the county or city, or, if the property owner is a corporation or other type of limited liability company, to the property owner's registered agent at the registered agent's address of record;
 - that a nuisance exists and that legal action may be taken if the nuisance is not abated. If the notice sent by certified mail is returned unclaimed or refused, designated by the post office to be undeliverable, or signed for by a person other than the addressee, then adequate and sufficient notice may be given to the tenant, if any, and the property owner of record by sending a copy of the notice by regular mail to the address of the property owner or registered agent and posting a copy of notice on the property where the nuisance allegedly is occurring.
 - 3. A sworn affidavit by the person who mailed or posted the notice describing the date and manner that notice was given shall be prima facie evidence of the giving of such notice.

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- 45 4. The notice required by this section shall specify: (1) The act or condition that constitutes the nuisance; 46 (2) The date the nuisance was first discovered; 47 (3) The address of the property and location on the property 48 49 where the act or condition that constitutes the nuisance is allegedly 50 occurring or exists; and (4) The relief sought in the action. 51 52 5. In filing a suit under this section, an officer of the 53 neighborhood organization or its counsel shall certify to the court: (1) From personal knowledge, that the neighborhood 54 55 organization has taken the required steps to satisfy the notice requirements under this section; and 56 57 (2) Based on reasonable inquiry, that each condition precedent to the filing of the action under this section has been 58 59 met. 6. An action may not be brought under this section based 60 61 on an alleged violation of a particular code provision or ordinance 62 if there is then pending against the property or the owner of the 63 property a notice of violation with respect to such code provision or 64 ordinance issued by an appropriate municipal code enforcement 65 agency unless such notice of violation has been pending for more than forty-five days and the condition or activity that gave rise to 66 67 the violation has not been abated. This subsection shall not 68 preclude an action under this section where the appropriate municipal code enforcement agency has declined to issue a notice 69 70 of violation against the property or the property owner. 7. A neighborhood organization may not bring an action 7172 under this section if, at the time of filing suit, the neighborhood 73 organization or any of its directors own real estate, or have an 74interest in a trust or a corporation or other limited liability company that owns real estate, in the city or county in which the 75
 - 8. A copy of the notice of citation issued by the city that shows the date the citation was issued shall be prima facie

nuisance is located with respect to which real property taxes are

delinquent or a notice of violation of a city code or ordinance has

been issued and served and is outstanding.

81	evidence of whether and for how long a citation has been pending
82	against the property or the property owner.
83	9. A proceeding under this section shall:
84	(1) Be heard at the earliest practicable date; and
85	(2) Be expedited in every way.]

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