FIRST REGULAR SESSION [TRULY AGREED TO AND FINALLY PASSED] CONFERENCE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE SUBSTITUTE NO. 2 FOR SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

HOUSE BILL NO. 271

101ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

0195H.08T

2021

AN ACT

To repeal sections 49.310, 50.166, 50.327, 50.530, 50.660, 50.783, 59.021, 59.100, 67.398, 67.990, 67.993, 67.1153, 67.1158, 82.390, 84.400, 91.025, 91.450, 115.127, 115.646, 137.280, 139.100, 192.300, 204.569, 221.105, 386.800, 393.106, 394.020, 394.315, 407.300, 451.040, 476.083, 485.060, 488.2235, and 570.030, RSMo, and section 49.266 as enacted by senate bill no. 672, ninety-seventh general assembly, second regular session, and section 49.266 as enacted by house bill no. 28, ninety-seventh general assembly, first regular session, and to enact in lieu thereof fifty-one new sections relating to local government, with penalty provisions and an emergency clause for certain sections.

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

Section A. Sections 49.310, 50.166, 50.327, 50.530, 50.660, 50.783, 59.021, 59.100,

- 2 67.398, 67.990, 67.993, 67.1153, 67.1158, 82.390, 84.400, 91.025, 91.450, 115.127, 115.646,
- $3 \quad 137.280, \, 139.100, \, 192.300, \, 204.569, \, 221.105, \, 386.800, \, 393.106, \, 394.020, \, 394.315, \, 407.300, \, 100.0$
- 4 451.040, 476.083, 485.060, 488.2235, and 570.030, RSMo, and section 49.266 as enacted by
- 5 senate bill no. 672, ninety-seventh general assembly, second regular session, and section 49.266
- 6 as enacted by house bill no. 28, ninety-seventh general assembly, first regular session, are
- 7 repealed and fifty-one new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 37.1090,
- 8 37.1091, 37.1092, 37.1093, 37.1094, 37.1095, 37.1096, 37.1097, 37.1098, 49.266, 49.310,

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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- 9 50.166, 50.327, 50.530, 50.660, 50.783, 59.021, 59.100, 64.207, 67.265, 67.398, 67.990, 67.993,
- 10 67.1153, 67.1158, 67.1847, 67.2680, 71.1000, 82.390, 84.400, 91.025, 91.450, 115.127,
- 11 115.646, 137.280, 139.100, 192.300, 204.569, 221.105, 386.800, 393.106, 394.020, 394.315,
- 12 407.297, 407.300, 451.040, 476.083, 485.060, 488.2235, 570.030, and 1, to read as follows:

37.1090. As used in sections **37.1090** to **37.1098**, the following terms mean:

- 2 (1) "Expenditure", any monetary payment from a municipality or county to any 3 vendor including, but not limited to, a payment, distribution, loan, advance, 4 reimbursement, deposit, or gift;
 - (2) "Municipality", a city, town, or village that is incorporated in accordance with the laws of this state;
 - (3) "State entity", the general assembly; the supreme court of Missouri; the office of an elected state official; or an agency, board, commission, department, institution, instrumentality, office, or other governmental entity of this state, excluding municipalities, counties, institutions of higher education, and any public employee retirement system;
 - (4) "Vendor", any person, partnership, corporation, association, organization, state entity, or other party that:
- 13 (a) Sells, leases, or otherwise provides equipment, materials, goods, supplies, or 14 services to a municipality or county; or
 - (b) Receives reimbursement from a municipality or county for any expense.
- 37.1091. The "Missouri Local Government Expenditure Database" is hereby created and shall be maintained on the Missouri accountability portal, established under section 37.850, by the office of administration. The database shall be available on the office of administration website and shall include information about expenditures made during each fiscal year that begins after December 31, 2022. The database shall be publicly accessible without charge.
 - 37.1092. For each expenditure, the Missouri local government expenditure database shall include the following information:
 - (1) The amount of the expenditure;
 - (2) The date the expenditure was paid;
 - (3) The vendor to whom the expenditure was paid, unless the disclosure of the vendor's name would violate a confidentiality requirement, in which case the vendor may be listed as confidential;
 - (4) The purpose of the expenditure; and
- 9 (5) The municipality or county that made the expenditure or requested the 10 expenditure be made.
 - 37.1093. The Missouri local government expenditure database shall provide:

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- 2 (1) A record of all expenditures; and
- 3 (2) The ability to download information.
- 37.1094. 1. A municipality or county may choose to voluntarily participate in the Missouri local government expenditure database, or, if a requisite number of residents of a municipality or county request the municipality or county to participate, such jurisdiction shall participate in the Missouri local government expenditure database. The requisite number of residents requesting participation shall be five percent of the registered voters of such jurisdiction voting in the last general municipal election, as 7 described under section 115.121, but in no case shall the requisite number be fewer than fifty residents. Residents may request participation by submitting a written letter by certified mail to the governing body of the municipality or county and the office of 10 administration. Multiple residents may sign one letter, but the number of requests from 11 residents shall include all requests from all letters received. Upon receiving such a letter, 12 the municipality or county shall acknowledge receipt thereof to the resident and the office 13 of administration within thirty days. After receiving the requisite number of requests, the 14 municipality or county shall begin participating in the database but shall not be required 15 to report expenditures incurred before one complete six-month reporting period described 16 under subsection 2 of this section has elapsed.
 - 2. Each municipality or county participating in the database shall provide electronically transmitted information to the office of administration, in a format the office requires, for inclusion in the Missouri local government expenditure database regarding each of the municipality's or county's expenditures biannually. Information regarding the first half of the calendar year shall be submitted before July thirty-first of such year. Information regarding the second half of the calendar year shall be submitted before January thirty-first of the year immediately following such year.
 - 3. Notwithstanding subsection 1 of this section, no submission shall be required for any expenditures incurred before January 1, 2023.
 - 4. The office of administration shall provide each municipality and county participating in the database with a template, in the format described under section 37.1092, for the purpose of uploading the data. The office of administration shall have the authority to grant the municipality or county access for the purpose of uploading data.
- 5. Upon appropriation, the office of administration shall provide financial reimbursement to any participating municipality or county for actual expenditures incurred for participating in the database.

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37.1095. No later than one year after the Missouri local government expenditure database is implemented, the office of administration shall provide, on the office of administration website, an opportunity for public comment on the utility of the database.

37.1096. The Missouri local government expenditure database shall not include any confidential information or any information that is not a public record under the laws of this state. However, the state shall not be liable for the disclosure of a record in the Missouri local government expenditure database that is confidential information or is not a public record under the laws of this state.

37.1097. Each municipality or county that has a website shall display on its website a prominent internet link to the Missouri local government expenditure database.

37.1098. The office of administration may adopt rules to implement the provisions of sections 37.1090 to 37.1098. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable, and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2021, shall be invalid and void.

- 49.266. 1. The county commission in all [noncharter] counties of the first, second, third, or fourth classification may by order or ordinance promulgate reasonable regulations concerning the use of county property, the hours, conditions, methods and manner of such use and the regulation of pedestrian and vehicular traffic and parking thereon.
- 5 2. Violation of any regulation so adopted under subsection 1 of this section is an 6 infraction.
 - 3. Upon a determination by the state fire marshal that a burn ban order is appropriate for a county because:
- 9 (1) An actual or impending occurrence of a natural disaster of major proportions within 10 the county jeopardizes the safety and welfare of the inhabitants of such county; and
- 11 (2) The U.S. Drought Monitor has designated the county as an area of severe, extreme, 12 or exceptional drought, the county commission may adopt an order or ordinance issuing a burn 13 ban, which may carry a penalty of up to a class A misdemeanor. State agencies responsible for 14 fire management or suppression activities and persons conducting agricultural burning using best 15 management practices shall not be subject to the provisions of this subsection. The ability of an 16 individual, organization, or corporation to sell fireworks shall not be affected by the issuance of 17 a burn ban. The county burn ban may prohibit the explosion or ignition of any missile or

skyrocket as the terms "missile" and "skyrocket" are defined by the 2012 edition of the American Fireworks Standards Laboratory, but shall not ban the explosion or ignition of any other consumer fireworks as the term "consumer fireworks" is defined under section 320.106.

4. The regulations so adopted shall be codified, printed and made available for public use and adequate signs concerning smoking, traffic and parking regulations shall be posted.

[49.266. 1. The county commission in all counties of the first, second or fourth classification may by order or ordinance promulgate reasonable regulations concerning the use of county property, the hours, conditions, methods and manner of such use and the regulation of pedestrian and vehicular traffic and parking thereon.

- 2. Violation of any regulation so adopted under subsection 1 of this section is an infraction.
- 3. Upon a determination by the state fire marshal that a burn ban order is appropriate for a county because:
- (1) An actual or impending occurrence of a natural disaster of major proportions within the county jeopardizes the safety and welfare of the inhabitants of such county; and
- (2) The U.S. Drought Monitor has designated the county as an area of severe, extreme, or exceptional drought, the county commission may adopt an order or ordinance issuing a burn ban, which may carry a penalty of up to a class A misdemeanor. State agencies responsible for fire management or suppression activities and persons conducting agricultural burning using best management practices shall not be subject to the provisions of this subsection. The ability of an individual, organization, or corporation to sell fireworks shall not be affected by the issuance of a burn ban. The county burn ban may prohibit the explosion or ignition of any missile or skyrocket as the terms "missile" and "skyrocket" are defined by the 2012 edition of the American Fireworks Standards Laboratory, but shall not ban the explosion or ignition of any other consumer fireworks as the term "consumer fireworks" is defined under section 320.106.
- 4. The regulations so adopted shall be codified, printed and made available for public use and adequate signs concerning smoking, traffic and parking regulations shall be posted.]

49.310. 1. Except as provided in sections 221.400 to 221.420 and subsection 2 of this section, the county commission in each county in this state shall erect and maintain at the established seat of justice a good and sufficient courthouse, jail and necessary fireproof buildings for the preservation of the records of the county; except that in counties having a special charter, the jail or workhouse may be located at any place within the county. In pursuance of the authority herein delegated to the county commission, the county commission may acquire a site, construct, reconstruct, remodel, repair, maintain and equip the courthouse and jail, and in counties wherein more than one place is provided by law for holding of court, the county

- commission may buy and equip or acquire a site and construct a building or buildings to be used as a courthouse and jail, and may remodel, repair, maintain and equip buildings in both places. The county commission may issue bonds as provided by the general law covering the issuance of bonds by counties for the purposes set forth in this section. In bond elections for these purposes in counties wherein more than one place is provided by law for holding of court, a separate ballot question may be submitted covering proposed expenditures in each separate site described therein, or a single ballot question may be submitted covering proposed expenditures at more than one site, if the amount of the proposed expenditures at each of the sites is specifically set out therein.
 - 2. The county commission in all counties of the fourth classification and any county of the third, second, or first classification may provide for the erection and maintenance of a good and sufficient jail or holding cell facility at a site in the county other than at the established seat of justice.
 - 3. In the absence of a local agreement otherwise, for any courthouse that contains both county offices and court facilities, the presiding judge of the circuit may establish rules and procedures for court facilities and areas necessary for court-related ingress, court-related egress and other reasonable court-related usage, but the county commission shall have authority over all other areas of the courthouse.
 - 50.166. **1.** In all cases of claims allowed against the county, and in all cases of grants, salaries, pay and expenses allowed by law, the county clerk may fill in on a form of warrant the amount due as approved by the county commission and other necessary information. The form of the warrant thus filled in by the county clerk may be transmitted to the county treasurer. The warrant may be in such form that a single instrument may serve as the warrant and the county treasurer's draft or check, and may be so designed that it is a nonnegotiable warrant when signed by the county clerk and becomes a negotiable check or draft after it has been signed by the county treasurer.
 - 2. Upon request, the county treasurer shall have access to any financially relevant document in the possession of any county official for the purposes of processing a warrant, unless such warrant is received in the absence of a check then the county treasurer shall have access to the information necessary to process the warrant.
 - 3. No official of any county shall refuse a request from the county treasurer for access to or a copy of any document in the possession of a county official that is financially relevant to his or her duties under section 50.330, except that any county official may redact, remove, or delete any personal identifying information, including a Social Security number, financial account numbers, medical information, or any other personal identifying information, before submission to the county treasurer.

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4. No county treasurer shall refuse to release funds for the payment of any properly approved expenditure.

- 50.327. 1. Notwithstanding any other provisions of law to the contrary, the salary schedules contained in sections 49.082, 50.334, 50.343, 51.281, 51.282, 52.269, 53.082, 53.083, 54.261, 54.320, 55.091, 56.265, 57.317, 58.095, and 473.742 shall be set as a base schedule for those county officials. Except when it is necessary to increase newly elected or reelected county officials' salaries, in accordance with Section 13, Article VII, Constitution of Missouri, to comply with the requirements of this section, the salary commission in all counties except charter counties in this state shall be responsible for the computation of salaries of all county officials; provided, however, that any percentage salary adjustments in a county shall be equal for all such officials in that county.
- 2. Upon majority approval of the salary commission, the annual compensation of parttime prosecutors contained in section 56.265 and the county offices contained in sections 49.082, 50.334, 50.343, 51.281, 51.282, 52.269, 53.082, 53.083, 54.261, 54.320, 55.091, 58.095, and 473.742 may be increased by up to two thousand dollars greater than the compensation provided by the salary schedules; provided, however, that any vote to increase compensation be effective for all county offices in that county.
 - 3. Upon majority approval of the salary commission, the annual compensation of a county sheriff as provided in section 57.317 may be increased by up to six thousand dollars greater than the compensation provided by the salary schedule of such section.
 - 4. The salary commission of any county of the third classification may amend the base schedules for the computation of salaries for county officials referenced in subsection 1 of this section to include assessed valuation factors in excess of three hundred million dollars; provided that the percentage of any adjustments in assessed valuation factors shall be equal for all such officials in that county.
 - 5. Upon the majority approval of the salary commission, the annual compensation of a county coroner of any county of the second classification as provided in section 58.095 may be increased up to fourteen thousand dollars greater than the compensation provided by the salary schedule of such section.

50.530. As used in sections 50.530 to 50.745:

- (1) "Accounting officer" means county auditor in counties of the first and second classifications and the county clerks in counties of the third and fourth classifications;
- 4 (2) "Budget officer" means such person, as may, from time to time, be appointed by the 5 county commission of counties of the first classification except in counties of the first classification with a population of less than one hundred thousand inhabitants according to the 7 official United States Census of 1970 the county auditor shall be the chief budget officer, the

presiding commissioner of the county commission in counties of the second classification, unless the county commission designates the county clerk as budget officer, and the county clerk in counties of the third and fourth classification. [Notwithstanding the provisions of this subdivision to the contrary, in any county of the first classification with more than eighty-two thousand but fewer than eighty-two thousand one hundred inhabitants, the presiding commissioner shall be the budget officer unless the county commission designates the county clerk as the budget officer.]

50.660. 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 4 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 charged and a cash balance otherwise unencumbered in the treasury to the credit of the fund from which payment 9 is to be made, each sufficient to meet the obligation incurred and unless the contract or order 10 bears the certification of the accounting officer so stating; except that in case of any contract for 11 public works or buildings to be paid for from bond funds or from taxes levied for the purpose 12 it is sufficient for the accounting officer to certify that the bonds or taxes have been authorized 13 by vote of the people and that there is a sufficient unencumbered amount of the bonds yet to be 14 sold or of the taxes levied and yet to be collected to meet the obligation in case there is not a 15 sufficient unencumbered cash balance in the treasury. All contracts and purchases shall be let 16 to the lowest and best bidder after due opportunity for competition, including advertising the 17 proposed letting in a newspaper in the county or township with a circulation of at least five 18 hundred copies per issue, if there is one, except that the advertising is not required in case of 19 contracts or purchases involving an expenditure of less than [six] twelve thousand dollars. It is 20 not necessary to obtain bids on any purchase in the amount of [six] twelve thousand dollars or 21 less made from any one person, firm or corporation during any period of ninety days. All bids 22 for any contract or purchase may be rejected and new bids advertised for. Contracts which 23 provide that the person contracting with the county or township shall, during the term of the contract, furnish to the county or township at the price therein specified the supplies, materials, 25 equipment or services other than personal therein described, in the quantities required, and from 26 time to time as ordered by the officer in charge of purchasing during the term of the contract, 27 need not bear the certification of the accounting officer, as herein provided; but all orders for 28 supplies, materials, equipment or services other than personal shall bear the certification. In case

- 29 of such contract, no financial obligation accrues against the county or township until the supplies,
- materials, equipment or services other than personal are so ordered and the certificate furnished.
 - 50.783. 1. The county commission may waive the requirement of competitive bids or
- 2 proposals for supplies when the commission has determined in writing and entered into the 3 commission minutes that there is only a single feasible source for the supplies. Immediately
- 4 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:

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- 7 (1) Supplies are proprietary and only available from the manufacturer or a single 8 distributor; or
- 9 (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 12 time.
 - 2. On any single feasible source purchase where the estimated expenditure is over [six] **twelve** thousand dollars, 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.
 - 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] twelve thousand dollars, 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.
- 59.021. A candidate for county recorder where the offices of the clerk of the court and recorder of deeds are separate, except in any city not within a county or any county having a charter form of government, shall be at least twenty-one years of age, a registered voter, and a resident of the state of Missouri as well as the county in which he or she is a candidate for at least one year prior to the date of the general election. Upon election to office, the person shall continue to reside in that county during his or her tenure in office. **Each candidate for county**

- recorder shall provide to the election authority a copy of an affidavit from a surety company authorized to do business in this state that indicates the candidate is able to satisfy the bond requirements under section 59.100.
- 59.100. **1.** Every recorder elected as provided in section 59.020, before entering upon the duties of the office as recorder, shall enter into bond to the state, in a sum set by the county commission [of not less than one thousand dollars], with sufficient sureties, not less than two, to be approved by the commission, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties enjoined on such person by law as recorder, and for the delivering up of the records, books, papers, writings, seals, furniture and apparatus belonging to the office, whole, safe and undefaced, to such officer's successor.
 - 2. For a recorder elected after December 31, 2021, the bond shall be no less than five thousand dollars. For a recorder elected before January 1, 2022, the bond shall be no less than one thousand dollars.
 - 64.207. 1. The county commission of any county of the first classification with more than one hundred fifty thousand but fewer than two hundred thousand inhabitants may adopt rules, regulations, or ordinances to ensure the habitability of rented residences.
 - 2. The rules, regulations, or ordinances shall require each rented residence provide:
- 5 (1) Structural protection from the elements;
- 6 (2) Access to water service, including hot water;
- 7 (3) Sewer service;
 - (4) Access to electrical service;
- 9 (5) Heat to the residence; and
- 10 (6) Basic security, which, at a minimum, shall include locking doors and windows.

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17 18 If a utility service is unavailable because a tenant fails to pay for service, the unavailability shall not be a violation of the rules, regulations, or ordinances.

- 3. If a county elects to enact rules, regulations, or ordinances under this section, at a minimum, they shall contain the following provisions:
- (1) (a) The county commission shall create a process for selecting a designated officer to respond to written complaints of the condition of a rented residence that threatens the health or safety of tenants;
- 19 (b) Any written complaint under this section shall be submitted by a tenant who 20 is a lawful tenant who has signed a lease agreement with the property owner or his or her 21 agent, and which tenant is current on all rent due;
- 22 (2) The owner of record of any rented residence against which a written complaint 23 has been submitted shall be served with adequate notice. The notice shall specify the

condition alleged in the complaint and state a reasonable date that abatement of the condition shall commence. Notice shall be served by personal service or certified mail, return receipt requested, or, if those methods are unsuccessful, by publication;

- (3) The owner of record and any other person who has an interest in the rented residence shall be parties in a hearing under subdivision (4) of this subsection;
- (4) If work to abate the condition does not commence by the date stated in the notice or if the work does not proceed continuously and without unnecessary delay, as determined by the designated officer, the complaint shall be given a hearing before the county commission. Parties shall be given at least ten days' notice of the hearing. Any party may be represented by counsel, and all parties shall have an opportunity to be heard. If the county commission finds that the rented residence has a dangerous condition that is detrimental to the health, safety, or welfare of the tenant, the county commission shall issue an order that the condition be abated. The order shall state specific facts, based on competent and substantiated evidence, that support its finding. If the county commission finds that the rented residence does not have a dangerous condition that is detrimental to the health, safety, or welfare of the tenant, the county commission shall not issue an order; and
- (5) Any violation of the order issued by the county commission may be punished by a penalty, which shall not exceed a class C misdemeanor. Each day a violation continues shall be deemed a separate violation. Any penalty enacted in the rules, regulations, or ordinances shall not be the exclusive punishment for the condition. The designated officer may, in his or her own name or in the name of the county, seek and obtain any judicial relief provided under equity or law including, but not limited to, civil fines authorized under section 49.272, declaratory relief, and injunctive relief. The designated officer may declare the continued occupancy of the rented residence unlawful while the condition or conditions remain unabated.
- 4. The county commission shall only have the authority to respond to written complaints submitted to the county commission and shall not have the authority to:
 - (1) Charge any fee for any action authorized under this section;
- (2) Perform any inspection of rented residences unless in response to a written complaint; or
- (3) Require licensing, registration, or certification of a rented residence on a regular schedule or before offering a residence for rent.
- 67.265. 1. For purposes of this section, the term "order" shall mean a public health order, ordinance, rule, or regulation issued by a political subdivision, including by a health officer, local public health agency, public health authority, or the political subdivision's

- 4 executive, as such term is defined in section 67.750, in response to an actual or perceived threat to public health for the purpose of preventing the spread of a contagious disease.
- 6 Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary:
 - (1) Any order issued during and related to an emergency declared pursuant to chapter 44 that directly or indirectly closes, partially closes, or places restrictions on the opening of or access to any one or more business organizations, churches, schools, or other places of public or private gathering or assembly, including any order, ordinance, rule, or regulation of general applicability or that prohibits or otherwise limits attendance at any public or private gatherings, shall not remain in effect for longer than thirty calendar days in a one hundred eighty-day period, including the cumulative duration of similar orders issued concurrently, consecutively, or successively, and shall automatically expire at the end of the thirty days or as specified in the order, whichever is shorter, unless so authorized by a simple majority vote of the political subdivision's governing body to extend such order or approve a similar order; provided that such extension or approval of similar orders shall not exceed thirty calendar days in duration and any order may be extended more than once; and
 - (2) Any order of general applicability issued at a time other than an emergency declared pursuant to chapter 44 that directly or indirectly closes an entire classification of business organizations, churches, schools, or other places of public or private gathering or assembly shall not remain in effect for longer than twenty-one calendar days in a one hundred eighty-day period, including the cumulative duration of similar orders issued concurrently, consecutively, or successively, and shall automatically expire at the end of the twenty-one days or as specified in the order, whichever is shorter, unless so authorized by a two-thirds majority vote of the political subdivision's governing body to extend such order or approve a similar order; provided that such extension or approval of similar orders may be extended more than once.
 - 2. The governing bodies of the political subdivisions is suing orders under this section shall at all times have the authority to terminate an order issued or extended under this section upon a simple majority vote of the body.
 - 3. In the case of local public health agencies created through an agreement by multiple counties under chapter 70, all of the participating counties' governing bodies shall be required to approve or terminate orders in accordance with the provisions of this section.
 - 4. Prior to or concurrent with the issuance or extension of any order under subdivisions (1) and (2) of subsection 1 of this section, the health officer, local public health

agency, public health authority, or executive shall provide a report to the governing body
 containing information supporting the need for such order.

- 5. No political subdivision of this state shall make or modify any orders that have the effect, directly or indirectly, of a prohibited order under this section.
- 6. No rule or regulation issued by the department of health and senior services shall authorize a local health official, health officer, local public health agency, or public health authority to create or enforce any order, ordinance, rule, or regulation described in section 192.300 or this section that is inconsistent with the provisions of this section.
- 67.398. 1. The governing body of any city or village, or any county having a charter form of government, or any county of the first classification that contains part of a city with a population of at least three hundred thousand inhabitants, or any county of the first classification with more than one hundred one thousand but fewer than one hundred fifteen thousand inhabitants, may enact ordinances to provide for the abatement of a condition of any lot or land that has the presence of a nuisance including, but not limited to, debris of any kind, weed cuttings, cut, fallen, or hazardous trees and shrubs, overgrown vegetation and noxious weeds which are seven inches or more in height, rubbish and trash, lumber not piled or stacked twelve inches off the ground, rocks or bricks, tin, steel, parts of derelict cars or trucks, broken furniture, any flammable material which may endanger public safety or any material or condition which is unhealthy or unsafe and declared to be a public nuisance.
 - 2. The governing body of any home rule city with more than four hundred thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county may enact ordinances for the abatement of a condition of any lot or land that has vacant buildings or structures open to entry.
 - 3. Any ordinance authorized by this section shall provide for service to the owner of the property and, if the property is not owner-occupied, to any occupant of the property of a written notice specifically describing each condition of the lot or land declared to be a public nuisance, and which notice shall identify what action will remedy the public nuisance. Unless a condition presents an immediate, specifically identified risk to the public health or safety, the notice shall provide a reasonable time, not less than ten days, in which to abate or commence removal of each condition identified in the notice. Written notice may be given by personal service or by first-class mail to both the occupant of the property at the property address and the owner at the last known address of the owner, if not the same. Upon a failure of the owner to pursue the removal or abatement of such nuisance without unnecessary delay, the building commissioner or designated officer may cause the condition which constitutes the nuisance to be removed or abated. If the building commissioner or designated officer causes such condition to be removed or abated, the cost of such removal or abatement and the proof of notice to the owner of the property shall be certified to the city clerk or officer in charge of finance who shall cause the

certified cost to be included in a special tax bill or added to the annual real estate tax bill, at the collecting official's option, for the property and the certified cost shall be collected by the city collector or other official collecting taxes in the same manner and procedure for collecting real estate taxes. If the certified cost is not paid, the tax bill shall be considered delinquent, and the collection of the delinquent bill shall be governed by the laws governing delinquent and back taxes. The tax bill from the date of its issuance shall be deemed a personal debt against the owner and shall also be a lien on the property from the date the tax bill is delinquent until paid.

67.990. 1. The governing body of any county or city not within a county may, upon approval of a majority of the qualified voters of such county or city voting thereon, levy and collect a tax not to exceed five cents per one hundred dollars of assessed valuation, or in any county of the first classification with more than eighty-five thousand nine hundred but less than eighty-six thousand inhabitants, the governing body may, upon approval of a majority of the qualified voters of the county voting thereon, levy and collect a tax not to exceed ten cents per one hundred dollars of assessed valuation upon all taxable property within the county or city or for the purpose of providing services to persons sixty years of age or older. The tax so levied shall be collected along with other county or city taxes, in the manner provided by law. All funds collected for this purpose shall be deposited in a special fund for the provision of services for persons sixty years of age or older, and shall be used for no other purpose except those purposes authorized in sections 67.990 to 67.995. Deposits in the fund shall be expended only upon approval of the board of directors established in section 67.993, **if in a county,** and only in accordance with the fund budget approved by the county [or city] governing body.

2. The question of whether the tax authorized by this section shall be imposed shall be submitted in substantially the following form:

OFFICIAL BALLOT

Shall _____ (name of county/city) levy a tax of _____ cents per each one hundred dollars assessed valuation for the purpose of providing services to persons sixty years of age or older?

UYES □ NO

67.993. 1. Upon the approval of the tax authorized by section 67.990 by the voters of the county or city not within a county, the tax so approved shall be imposed upon all taxable property within the county or city and the proceeds therefrom shall be deposited in a special fund, to be known as the "Senior Citizens' Services Fund", which is hereby established within the county or city treasury. No moneys in the senior citizens' services fund shall be spent until the board of directors provided for in subsection 2 of this section has been appointed and has taken office.

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- 2. Upon approval of the tax authorized by section 67.990 by the voters of the county or city, the governing body of the county or the mayor of the city shall appoint a board of directors consisting of seven directors, who shall be selected from the county or city at large and shall, as 10 11 nearly as practicable, represent the various groups to be served by the board. Each director shall 12 be a resident of the county or city. Each director shall be appointed to serve for a term of four 13 years and until his successor is duly appointed and qualified; except that, of the directors first 14 appointed, one director shall be appointed for a term of one year, two directors shall be appointed 15 for a term of two years, two directors shall be appointed for a term of three years, and two 16 directors shall be appointed for a term of four years. Directors may be reappointed. All 17 vacancies on the board of directors shall be filled for the remainder of the unexpired term by the 18 governing body of the county or mayor of the city. The directors shall not receive any 19 compensation for their services, but may be reimbursed for all actual and necessary expenses 20 incurred in the performance of their official duties from the moneys in the senior citizens' 21 services fund.
 - 3. The administrative control and management of the funds in the senior citizens' services fund and all programs to be funded therefrom shall rest solely with the board of directors appointed under subsection 2 of this section [;], except [that], in counties, the budget for the senior citizens' services fund shall be approved by the governing body of the county [or city] prior to making of any payments from the fund in any fiscal year. The board of directors shall use the funds in the senior citizens' services fund to provide programs which will improve the health, nutrition, and quality of life of persons who are sixty years of age or older. The budget may allocate funds for operational and capital needs to senior-related programs in the county or city in which such property taxes are collected. No funds in the senior citizens' services fund may be used, directly or indirectly, for any political purpose. In providing such services, the board of directors may contract with any person to provide services relating, in whole or in part, to the services which the board itself may provide under this section, and for such purpose may expend the tax proceeds derived from the tax authorized by section 67.990.
 - 4. The board of directors shall elect a chairman, vice chairman, and such other officers as it deems necessary; shall establish eligibility requirements for the programs it furnishes; and shall do all other things necessary to carry out the purposes of sections 67.990 to 67.995. A majority of the board of directors shall constitute a quorum.
 - 5. The board of directors, with the approval of the governing body of the county or city, may accept any gift of property or money for the use and benefit of the persons to be served through the programs established and funded under sections 67.990 to 67.995 [.] and may sell or exchange any such property so long as such sale or exchange is in the best interests of the programs provided under sections 67.990 to 67.995 and the proceeds from such sale or exchange

are used exclusively to fund such programs. For a city not within a county, the board of directors may solicit, accept, and expend grants from private or public entities and enter into agreements to effectuate such grants so long as the transaction is in the best interest of the programs provided by the board and the proceeds are used exclusively to fund such programs.

- 67.1153. 1. The authority shall consist of five commissioners, who shall be qualified voters of the state of Missouri and residents of the county in which the authority is created. The commissioners shall be appointed by the [governor with the advice and consent of the senate] county executive of the county in which the authority is created with the advice and consent of the county legislative body or, if there is no county executive, by the governing body of the county. No more than three of the commissioners appointed shall be of any one political party, and no elective [or appointed] official of any political subdivision of this state shall be a member of the authority.
- 2. The authority shall elect from its number a chairman, and may appoint such officers and employees as it may require for the performance of its duties and fix and determine their qualifications, duties and compensation. No action of the authority shall be binding unless taken at a meeting at which at least three members are present and unless a majority of the members present at such meeting shall vote in favor thereof.
- 3. Of the commissioners initially appointed to the authority, one shall serve for two years, one shall serve for three years, one shall serve for four years, one shall serve for five years, and one shall serve for six years. Thereafter, successors shall hold office for terms of five years, or for the unexpired terms of their predecessors. Each commissioner shall hold office until his successor has been appointed and qualified.
- 4. The commissioners shall receive no salary for the performance of their duties, but shall be reimbursed for the actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties, to be paid by the authority.
- 67.1158. 1. The governing body of a county which has established an authority under the provisions of sections 67.1150 to 67.1158 may impose a tax on the charges for all sleeping rooms paid by the transient guests of hotels or motels situated in the county, which shall be more than two percent but not more than five percent per occupied room per night, except that such tax shall not become effective unless the governing body of the county submits to the voters of the county at a state general, primary, or special election, a proposal to authorize the governing body of the county to impose a tax under the provisions of this section. The tax authorized by this section shall be in addition to the charge for the sleeping room and shall be in addition to any and all taxes imposed by law, and the proceeds of such tax shall be used by the authority solely for funding the construction and operation of convention, visitor and sports facilities, other

11	incidental facilities, and operation of the authority consistent with the provisions of sections					
12	67.1150 to 67.1158. Such tax shall be stated separately from all other charges and taxes.					
13	2. The question shall be submitted in substantially the following form:					
14	Shall the (County) levy a tax of percent on each sleeping					
15	room occupied and rented by transient guests of hotels and motels located in the					
16	county, the proceeds of which shall be expended for the funding of convention,					
17	visitor and sports facilities, other incidental facilities, and the county convention					
18	and sports facilities authority?					
19	\square YES \square NO					
20						

If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the question, then the tax shall become effective on the first day of the calendar quarter following the calendar quarter in which the election was held. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are opposed to the question, then the governing body for the county shall have no power to impose the tax authorized by this section unless and until the governing body of the county resubmits the question and such question is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon.

- 3. After the effective date of any tax authorized under the provisions of this section, the county [which] that levied the tax may adopt one of the [two] following provisions for the collection and administration of the tax:
- (1) The county [which levied the tax] may adopt rules and regulations for the internal collection of such tax by the county officers usually responsible for collection and administration of county taxes; [or]
- (2) The county may enter into an agreement with the authority for the authority to collect such tax and perform all functions incident to the administration, collection, enforcement, and operation of such tax. The tax authorized by this section shall be collected and reported upon such forms and under such administrative rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the authority; or
- (3) The county may enter into an agreement with the director of revenue of the state of Missouri for the purpose of collecting the tax authorized in this section. In the event any county enters into an agreement with the director of revenue of the state of Missouri for the collection of the tax authorized in this section, the director of revenue shall perform all functions incident to the administration, collection, enforcement and operation of such tax, and shall collect the additional tax authorized under the provisions of this section. The tax authorized by this section shall be collected and reported upon such forms and under such administrative rules and

regulations as may be prescribed by the director of revenue, and the director of revenue shall retain not less than one percent nor more than three percent for cost of collection.

- 4. If a tax is imposed by a county under this section, the [county may collect a penalty of one percent and interest not to exceed two percent per month on unpaid taxes which shall be considered delinquent thirty days after the last day of each quarter] tax for each calendar quarter shall be due on the first day of the next calendar quarter. If any taxes are not paid within thirty days after the due date, the authority collecting the tax may collect, in addition to the amount of the tax due, one percent interest per month on the unpaid taxes and a penalty of two percent per month on the unpaid tax. Any penalty or interest shall be calculated beginning on the original due date. The authority, in its discretion, may abate a portion of the penalty to facilitate the voluntary payment of the tax.
- 5. If a tax is imposed by a county under this section, either the county or the authority shall have the power to audit the taxed facilities to ensure compliance with the tax by the facility. During such audit, the taxed facilities shall give access to examine necessary records to ensure compliance.
- 6. Suits to enforce the collection and payment of the tax against the taxed facilities [may] shall be filed and prosecuted only by the authority. [If suit is filed,] The authority [may] shall be entitled to recover [as damages a reasonable] costs and attorney's [fee and costs of suit against the taxed facility] fees incurred by the authority in collecting the tax.
- 67.1847. A political subdivision, including a grandfathered political subdivision as defined in subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 67.1846, shall not charge a linear foot fee for the use of its right-of-way to a telecommunications company, including one engaged in providing fiber networks, as defined in section 386.020; provided, however, that:
- (1) A political subdivision that was charging linear foot fees as of May 1, 2021, may collect a fee of no more than five percent of gross telecommunications service revenue in lieu of linear foot fees; and
- (2) Such gross revenue fee is in addition to any permit fees imposed to recover actual rights-of-way management costs, as defined in sections 67.1830 and 67.1840.
- 67.2680. The state or any other political subdivision shall not impose any new tax, license, or fee in addition to any tax, license, or fee already authorized on or before August 28, 2021, upon the provision of satellite or streaming video service.
- 71.1000. 1. Two or more municipalities may elect to form a broadband infrastructure improvement district for the delivery of broadband internet service to the residents of such municipality, which district shall be a body politic and corporate.

4	2. A municipality electing to form a district under this section shall submit to the				
5	eligible voters of each such municipality a proposition at a general or special election of				
6	such municipality, in substantially the following form:				
7	"Shall the municipality of enter into a broadband infrastructure				
8	improvement district to be known as?"				
9	\square YES \square NO				
10	3. Additional municipalities may be admitted to the district in the manner provided				
11	in subsection 8 of this section.				
12	4. A district created under this section shall have the power to partner with a				
13	telecommunications company or broadband service provider in order to construct or				
14	improve telecommunications facilities which shall be wholly owned and operated by the				
15	5 telecommunications company or broadband service provider, as the terms				
16	"telecommunications company" and "telecommunications facilities" are defined in section				
17	386.020 and subject to the provisions of section 392.410, that are in an unserved or				
18	underserved area, as defined in section 620.2450, to the residents of the district. Before any				
19	facilities are improved or constructed as a result of this section, the area shall be certified				
20	as unserved or underserved by the director of broadband development within the				
21	department of economic development.				
22	5. A district may finance the provision or expansion of broadband internet service				
23	3 through grants, loans, bonds, user fees, or a tax as set forth in subsection 6 of this section				
24	6. (1) Any district may impose by resolution a sales tax on all retail sales made in				
25	such district which are subject to taxation pursuant to sections 144.010 to 144.525. The				
26	6 sales tax imposed pursuant to this subsection shall not exceed one percent, except that such				
27	tax shall not become effective unless the governing body of each municipality member of				
28	the district submits to the voters of such municipality at an election held on the first				
29	Tuesday after the first Monday in November of even-numbered years, a proposal to				
30	authorize the district to impose a tax under the provisions of this subsection. The tax				
31	authorized by this subsection shall be in addition to any and all taxes imposed by law, and				
32	the proceeds of such tax shall be used solely to provide broadband service to residents of				
33	the district. Such tax shall be stated separately from all other charges and taxes.				
34	(2) The ballot shall be substantially in the following form:				
35	"Shall the (insert name of district) impose a district-wide sales				
36	tax at the rate of (insert amount) for the purpose of providing				
37	broadband service to residents of the district?"				
38	\square YES \square NO				

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

- If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon in each municipality are in favor of the question, then the tax shall become effective on the first day of the calendar quarter following the calendar quarter in which the election was held. If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon in any one municipality are opposed to the question, then the governing body for the district shall
- have no power to impose the tax authorized by this subsection.
 - (3) The director of the department of revenue shall collect any tax adopted pursuant to this section pursuant to section 32.087.
 - 7. (1) The district governing board shall be composed of at least one representative from each member, but in no case shall there be less than four representatives.
 - (2) Annually, on or before the last Monday in April commencing in the year following the effective date of the district's creation, the local governing body of each member shall appoint a representative to the district governing board for three-year terms. The local governing body of a member, by majority vote, may replace its appointed representative at any time.
 - (3) For the purpose of transacting business, the presence of representatives representing more than fifty percent of district members shall constitute a quorum. Any action adopted by a majority of the votes cast at a meeting of the governing board at which a quorum is present shall be the action of the board.
 - (4) Each district member's representative shall be entitled to cast one vote.
 - (5) Unless replaced as provided in subdivision (2) of this subsection, a representative on the governing board shall hold office until his or her successor is duly appointed. Any representative may be reappointed to successive terms without limit.
 - (6) Any vacancy on the board shall be filled within thirty days after such vacancy occurs by appointment of the local governing body which appointed the representative whose position has become vacant. An appointee to a vacancy shall serve until the expiration of the term of the representative whose position to the appointment was made and may thereafter be reappointed.
 - (7) Each district member may reimburse its representative to the governing board for expenses as it determines reasonable.
- 72 (8) (a) The officers of the district shall be the chair and the vice chair of the board, 73 the clerk of the district, and the treasurer of the district.

- (b) The chair shall preside at all meetings of the board and shall make and sign all contracts on behalf of the district upon approval by the board. The chair shall perform all duties incident to the position and office.
- (c) During the absence of or inability of the chair to render or perform his or her duties or exercise his or her powers, the same shall be performed and exercised by the vice chair and when so acting, the vice chair shall have all the powers and be subject to all the responsibilities hereby given to or imposed upon the chair.
- (d) During the absence or inability of the vice chair to render or perform his or her duties or exercise his or her powers, the board shall elect from among its membership an acting vice chair who shall have the powers and be subject to all the responsibilities hereby given or imposed upon the vice chair.
- (e) Upon the death, disability, resignation, or removal of the chair or vice chair, the board shall elect a successor to such vacant office until the next annual meeting.
- (9) The board shall adopt bylaws for the regulation of its affairs and the conduct of its business.
- 8. (1) The board may authorize the inclusion of additional district members in the broadband infrastructure improvement district upon such terms and conditions as in the board's sole discretion shall be deemed to be fair, reasonable, and in the best interests of the district.
- (2) Prior to applying for admission to a broadband infrastructure improvement district, a municipality electing to join a district shall submit to the eligible voters of the municipality a proposition at a general or special election of such municipality, in substantially the following form:

97	"Shall the municipali	ty of	joi	n the	broadband	infrastructure
98	improvement district k	nown as	?	***		
99] NO				

The local governing body of any nonmember municipality which desires to be admitted to the district shall make application for admission to the board after an affirmative result from such election.

(3) The board shall determine the financial, economic, governance, and operational effects that are likely to occur if such municipality is admitted and thereafter either grant or deny authority for admission of the petitioning municipality. If the board grants such authority, it shall also specify any terms and conditions, including financial obligations, upon which such admission is predicated. Upon resolution of the board, such applicant municipality shall become a district member.

- 9. A district member may withdraw from the district in the same manner as the vote for admission to the district set forth in subsection 8 of this section.
- **10.** Dissolution of a broadband infrastructure improvement district created pursuant to this section shall follow the procedures established in sections 67.950 and 114 67.955.
 - 82.390. 1. Beginning January 1, 1998, the license collector of the City of St. Louis shall receive a salary of fifty-eight thousand three hundred dollars per year and beginning January 1, 1999, the license collector of the City of St. Louis shall receive a salary of sixty-four thousand one hundred thirty dollars, payable as provided in section 82.395. Beginning [January 1, 2000, the compensation of the license collector of the City of St. Louis] January 1, 2022, the license collector of the City of St. Louis shall receive a salary of one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars per year and such salary may be annually increased by an amount equal to the annual salary adjustment for employees of the City of St. Louis as approved by the board of aldermen of such city.
 - 2. The license collector may appoint one chief deputy, and one assistant deputy license collector, either of whom, in the absence for any cause of the license collector, may perform all the duties of the license collector. The license collector may appoint a cashier, an assistant cashier, a secretary and such other clerks, account clerks and inspectors as are required by the license collector to properly and efficiently perform the duties of the license collector's office when such positions are approved by the board of aldermen of such city.
 - 3. The salaries and compensation of the employees enumerated in subsection 2 of this section shall be payable as provided in section 82.395.
 - 4. The license collector, deputy license collector and clerks may administer oaths in the transaction of the business of the office. The license collector and the license collector's sureties are responsible for the official acts of all employees appointed by the license collector.
 - 84.400. **1.** Any one of said commissioners so appointed or any member of any such police force who, during the term of his office, shall accept any other place of public trust, or emolument, or who shall knowingly receive any nomination for an office elective by the people, and shall fail to decline such nomination publicly within the five days succeeding such nomination or shall become a candidate for the nomination for any office at the hands of any political party, shall be deemed to have thereby forfeited and vacated office as such commissioner or member of such police force.
 - 2. Notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary, a member of the board or any member of such police force may be appointed to serve on any state or federal board, commission, or task force where no compensation for such service is paid, except that such board member or member of such police force may accept payment of a per diem

- for attending meetings, or if no per diem is provided, reimbursement from such board, commission, or task force for reasonable and necessary expenses for attending such meetings.
 - 91.025. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:
 - (1) "Municipally owned or operated electric power system", a system for the distribution of electrical power and energy to the inhabitants of a municipality which is owned and operated by the municipality itself, whether operated under authority pursuant to this chapter or under a charter form of government;
 - (2) "Permanent service", electrical service provided through facilities which have been permanently installed on a structure and which are designed to provide electric service for the structure's anticipated needs for the indefinite future, as contrasted with facilities installed temporarily to provide electrical service during construction. Service provided temporarily shall be at the risk of the electrical supplier and shall not be determinative of the rights of the provider or recipient of permanent service;
 - (3) "Structure" or "structures", an agricultural, residential, commercial, industrial or other building or a mechanical installation, machinery or apparatus at which retail electric energy is being delivered through a metering device which is located on or adjacent to the structure and connected to the lines of an electrical corporation, rural electric cooperative, municipally owned or operated electric power system, or joint municipal utility commission. Such terms shall include any contiguous or adjacent additions to or expansions of a particular structure. Nothing in this section shall be construed to confer any right on an electric supplier to serve new structures on a particular tract of land because it was serving an existing structure on that tract.
 - 2. Once a municipally owned or operated electrical system, or its predecessor in interest, lawfully commences supplying retail electric energy to a structure through permanent service facilities, it shall have the right to continue serving such structure, and other suppliers of electrical energy shall not have the right to provide service to the structure except as might be otherwise permitted in the context of municipal annexation, pursuant to section 386.800 or pursuant to a territorial agreement approved under section 394.312. The public service commission, upon application made by a customer, may order a change of suppliers on the basis that it is in the public interest for a reason other than a rate differential, and the commission is hereby given jurisdiction over municipally owned or operated electric systems to accomplish the purpose of this section. The commission's jurisdiction under this section is limited to public interest determinations and excludes questions as to the lawfulness of the provision of service, such questions being reserved to courts of competent jurisdiction. Except as provided in this section, nothing in this section shall be construed as otherwise conferring upon the commission jurisdiction over the service, rates, financing, accounting or management of any such municipally

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34 owned or operated electrical system, and nothing in this section, section 393.106, and section 35 394.315 shall affect the rights, privileges or duties of any municipality to form or operate 36 municipally owned or operated electrical systems. Nothing in this section shall be construed to 37 make lawful any provision of service which was unlawful prior to July 11, 1991. Nothing in this 38 section shall be construed to make unlawful the continued lawful provision of service to any 39 structure which may have had a different supplier in the past, if such a change in supplier was 40 lawful at the time it occurred.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, section 393.106, section 394.080, and section 394.315 to the contrary, in the event that a retail electric supplier is providing service to a structure located within a city, town, or village that has ceased to be a rural area, and such structure is demolished and replaced by a new structure, such retail electric service supplier may provide permanent service to the new structure upon the request of the owner of the new structure.

91.450. Any city of the third or fourth class, and any town or village, and any city now organized or which may hereafter be organized and having a special charter, and which now has or may hereafter have less than thirty thousand inhabitants, shall have power to erect or to acquire, by purchase or otherwise, maintain and operate, waterworks, gas works, electric light 5 and power plant, steam heating plant, or any other device or plant for furnishing light, power or 6 heat, telephone plant or exchange, street railway or any other public transportation, conduit system, public auditorium or convention hall, which are hereby declared public utilities, and such cities, towns or villages are hereby authorized and empowered to provide for the erection or extension of the same by the issue of bonds therefor, and any city, town or village which may 10 own, maintain or operate, and which may hereafter acquire, by purchase or otherwise, and operate, or which may engage in the construction of any of the plants, systems or works 12 mentioned in this section, is hereby authorized and empowered to establish, by ordinance, within 13 such city, town or village, an executive department to be known as "The Board of Public Works", to consist of four persons, electors of said city, town or village, who have resided therein for a 15 period of two years next before their appointment, or any resident of the county that receives 16 services from such board, who shall be appointed by the mayor of such city, town or village, 17 and confirmed by the common council in such manner as other appointive officers of such city, town or village are appointed and confirmed. The members of such board shall hold office for 19 a term of four years each, or until their successors are appointed and qualified; provided, that the 20 members of said board shall hold office for a term of four years each, except the first incumbents, as members of said board of public works, who shall be appointed and hold office 22 for the term of one, two, three and four years respectively.

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- 115.127. 1. Except as provided in subsection 4 of this section, upon receipt of notice of a special election to fill a vacancy submitted pursuant to subsection 2 of section 115.125, the election authority shall cause legal notice of the special election to be published in a newspaper of general circulation in its jurisdiction. The notice shall include the name of the officer or agency calling the election, the date and time of the election, the name of the office to be filled and the date by which candidates must be selected or filed for the office. Within one week prior to each special election to fill a vacancy held in its jurisdiction, the election authority shall cause legal notice of the election to be published in two newspapers of different political faith and general circulation in the jurisdiction. The legal notice shall include the date and time of the election, the name of the officer or agency calling the election and a sample ballot. If there is 10 11 only one newspaper of general circulation in the jurisdiction, the notice shall be published in the 12 newspaper within one week prior to the election. If there are two or more newspapers of general 13 circulation in the jurisdiction, but no two of opposite political faith, the notice shall be published 14 in any two of the newspapers within one week prior to the election.
 - 2. Except as provided in subsections 1 and 4 of this section and in sections 115.521, 115.549 and 115.593, the election authority shall cause legal notice of each election held in its jurisdiction to be published. The notice shall be published in two newspapers of different political faith and qualified pursuant to chapter 493 which are published within the bounds of the area holding the election. If there is only one so-qualified newspaper, then notice shall be published in only one newspaper. If there is no newspaper published within the bounds of the election area, then the notice shall be published in two qualified newspapers of different political faith serving the area. Notice shall be published twice, the first publication occurring in the second week prior to the election, and the second publication occurring within one week prior to the election. Each such legal notice shall include the date and time of the election, the name of the officer or agency calling the election and a sample ballot; and, unless notice has been given as provided by section 115.129, the second publication of notice of the election shall include the location of polling places. The election authority may provide any additional notice of the election it deems desirable.
 - 3. The election authority shall print the official ballot as the same appears on the sample ballot, and no candidate's name or ballot issue which appears on the sample ballot or official printed ballot shall be stricken or removed from the ballot except on death of a candidate or by court order, but in no event shall a candidate or issue be stricken or removed from the ballot less than eight weeks before the date of the election.
 - 4. In lieu of causing legal notice to be published in accordance with any of the provisions of this chapter, the election authority in jurisdictions which have less than seven hundred fifty registered voters and in which no newspaper qualified pursuant to chapter 493 is published, may

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cause legal notice to be mailed during the second week prior to the election, by first class mail, to each registered voter at the voter's voting address. All such legal notices shall include the date and time of the election, the location of the polling place, the name of the officer or agency calling the election and a sample ballot.

- 5. If the opening date for filing a declaration of candidacy for any office in a political subdivision or special district is not required by law or charter, the opening filing date shall be 8:00 a.m., the [sixteenth] seventeenth Tuesday prior to the election[, except that for any home rule city with more than four hundred thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county and any political subdivision or special district located in such city, the opening filing date shall be 8:00 a.m., the fifteenth Tuesday prior to the election]. If the closing date for filing a declaration of candidacy for any office in a political subdivision or special district is not required by law or charter, the closing filing date shall be 5:00 p.m., the [eleventh] fourteenth Tuesday prior to the election. The political subdivision or special district calling an election shall, before the [sixteenth] seventeenth Tuesday, [or the fifteenth Tuesday for any home rule city with more than four hundred thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county or any political subdivision or special district located in such city, prior to any election at which offices are to be filled, notify the general public of the opening filing date, the office or offices to be filled, the proper place for filing and the closing filing date of the election. Such notification may be accomplished by legal notice published in at least one newspaper of general circulation in the political subdivision or special district.
- 6. Except as provided for in sections 115.247 and 115.359, if there is no additional cost for the printing or reprinting of ballots or if the candidate agrees to pay any printing or reprinting costs, a candidate who has filed for an office or who has been duly nominated for an office may, at any time after the certification of the notice of election required in subsection 1 of section 115.125 but no later than 5:00 p.m. on the eighth Tuesday before the election, withdraw as a candidate pursuant to a court order, which, except for good cause shown by the election authority in opposition thereto, shall be freely given upon application by the candidate to the circuit court of the area of such candidate's residence.

officer, employee or agent of any political subdivision, including school districts and charter schools, to advocate, support, or oppose the passage or defeat of any ballot measure or the nomination or election of any candidate for public office, or to direct any public funds to, or pay any debts or obligations of, any committee supporting or opposing such ballot measures or candidates. This section shall not be construed to prohibit any public official of a political subdivision, including school districts and charter schools, from making public

appearances or from issuing press releases concerning any such ballot measure. Any purposeful
 violation of this section shall be punished as a class four election offense.

137.280. 1. Taxpayers' personal property lists, except those of merchants and manufacturers, and except those of railroads, public utilities, pipeline companies or any other person or corporation subject to special statutory requirements, such as chapter 151, who shall return and file their assessments on locally assessed property no later than April first, shall be delivered to the office of the assessor of the county between the first day of January and the first day of March each year and shall be signed and certified by the taxpayer as being a true and complete list or statement of all the taxable tangible personal property. If any person shall fail to deliver the required list to the assessor by the first day of March, the owner of the property which ought to have been listed shall be assessed a penalty added to the tax bill, based on the assessed value of the property that was not reported, as follows:

Assessed Valuation	Penalty		
0 - \$1,000	\$15.00		
\$1,001 - \$2,000	\$25.00		
\$2,001 - \$3,000	\$35.00		
\$3,001 - \$4,000	\$45.00		
\$4,001 - \$5,000	\$55.00		
\$5,001 - \$6,000	\$65.00		
\$6,001 - \$7,000	\$75.00		
\$7,001 - \$8,000	\$85.00		
\$8,001 - \$9,000	\$95.00		
\$9,001 and above	\$105.00		

The assessor in any county of the first classification without a charter form of government with a population of one hundred thousand or more inhabitants which contains all or part of a city with a population of three hundred fifty thousand or more inhabitants shall omit assessing the penalty in any case where he or she is satisfied the neglect is unavoidable and not willful or falls into one of the following categories. The assessor in all other political subdivisions shall omit assessing the penalty in any case where he or she is satisfied the neglect falls into at least one of the following categories:

- (1) The taxpayer is in military service and is outside the state;
- (2) The taxpayer filed timely, but in the wrong county;
 - (3) There was a loss of records due to fire or flood;
- (4) The taxpayer can show the list was mailed timely as evidenced by the date of postmark;
- 35 (5) The assessor determines that no form for listing personal property was mailed to the taxpayer for that tax year; or

- 37 (6) The neglect occurred as a direct result of the actions or inactions of the county or its 38 employees or contractors.
 - 2. Between March first and April first, the assessor shall send to each taxpayer who was sent an assessment list for the current tax year, and said list was not returned to the assessor, a second notice that statutes require the assessment list be returned immediately. In the event the taxpayer returns the assessment list to the assessor before May first, the penalty described in subsection 1 of this section shall not apply. If said assessment list is not returned before May first by the taxpayer, the penalty shall apply.
 - 3. It shall be the duty of the county commission and assessor to place on the assessment rolls for the year all personal property discovered in the calendar year which was taxable on January first of that year.
 - 4. If annual waivers exceed forty percent, then by February first of each year, the assessor shall transmit to the county employees' retirement fund an electronic or paper copy of the log maintained under subsection 3 of section 50.1020 for the prior calendar year.
 - 5. An assessor may, upon request of a taxpayer, send any assessment list or notice required by this section to such taxpayer in electronic form.
 - 139.100. 1. (1) If any taxpayer shall fail or neglect to pay to the collector his taxes at the time required by law, then it shall be the duty of the collector, after the first day of January then next ensuing and in the absence of an agreement entered into pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection, to collect and account for, as other taxes, an additional tax, as penalty, the amount provided for in section 140.100.
 - (2) For property tax liabilities incurred on or after January 1, 2020, and on or before December 31, 2020, the collector of any county with a charter form of government and with more than nine hundred fifty thousand inhabitants may enter into an agreement with any taxpayer for the payment of any amount of tax not paid at the time required by law, including a waiver or reduction of penalties and interest on such taxes, provided that any such agreement shall require such taxes to be paid to the collector or postmarked by no later than January 8, 2021.
 - (3) For any taxpayer that has paid penalties and interest on property tax liabilities not paid at the time required by law, and such penalties and interest are subsequently reduced or waived through an agreement entered into pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection, that portion of penalties and interest paid and subsequently reduced or waived may be credited to the taxpayer on such taxpayer's tax liability for the subsequent year. The county may reduce on a pro rata basis any distributions to taxing jurisdictions by the amount of any penalties and interest from late payments from the 2020 tax year that were

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collected and distributed, but were then subsequently reduced or waived pursuant to subdivision (2) of this subsection.

- 2. Collectors shall, on the day of their annual settlement with the county governing body, file with governing body a statement, under oath, of the amount so received, and from whom received, and settle with the governing body therefor; but, interest shall not be chargeable against persons who are absent from their homes, and engaged in the military service of this state or of the United States. The provisions of this section shall apply to the City of St. Louis, so far as the same relates to the addition of such interest, which, in such city, shall be collected and accounted for by the collector as other taxes, for which he shall receive no compensation.
- 3. Whenever any collector of the revenue in the state fails or refuses to collect the penalty provided for in this section on state and county taxes, it shall be the duty of the director of revenue and county clerk to charge such collectors with the amount of interest due thereon, as shown by the returns of the county clerk, and such collector shall be liable to the penalties as provided for in section 139.270.
- 4. For purposes of this section and other provisions of law relating to the timely payment of taxes due on any real or personal property, payments for taxes due on any real or personal property which are delivered by United States mail to the collector, the collector's office, or other officer or office designated by the county or city to receive such payments, of the appropriate county or city, shall be deemed paid as of the postmark date stamped on the envelope or other cover in which such payment is mailed. In the event any payment of taxes due is sent by registered or certified mail, the date of registration or certification shall be deemed the postmark date. No additional tax or penalty shall be imposed under this section on any taxpayer whose payment is delivered by United States mail, if the postmark date stamped on the envelope or other cover containing such payment falls within the prescribed period or on or before the prescribed date, including any extension granted, for making the payment or if the postmaster for the jurisdiction where the payment was mailed verifies in writing that the payment was deposited in the United States mail within the prescribed period or on or before the prescribed date, including any extension granted, for making the payment, and was delayed in delivery because of an error by the United States postal service and not because of an error by the taxpayer. In the absence of a postmark, or if the postmark is illegible or otherwise inconclusive, the collector may use the collector's judgment regarding the timeliness of the payment contained therein and shall document such decision.
- 192.300. 1. The county commissions and the county health center boards of the several counties may make and promulgate orders, ordinances, rules or regulations, respectively as will tend to enhance the public health and prevent the entrance of infectious, contagious,

- 4 communicable or dangerous diseases into such county, but any orders, ordinances, rules or 5 regulations shall not:
 - (1) Be in conflict with any rules or regulations authorized and made by the department of health and senior services in accordance with this chapter or by the department of social services under chapter 198; or
 - (2) Impose standards or requirements on an agricultural operation and its appurtenances, as such term is defined in section 537.295, that are inconsistent with, in addition to, different from, or more stringent than any provision of this chapter or chapters 260, 640, 643, and 644, or any rule or regulation promulgated under such chapters.
 - 2. The county commissions and the county health center boards of the several counties may establish reasonable fees to pay for any costs incurred in carrying out such orders, ordinances, rules or regulations, however, the establishment of such fees shall not deny personal health services to those individuals who are unable to pay such fees or impede the prevention or control of communicable disease. Fees generated shall be deposited in the county treasury. All fees generated under the provisions of this section shall be used to support the public health activities for which they were generated.
 - 3. After the promulgation and adoption of such orders, ordinances, rules or regulations by such county commission or county health board, such commission or county health board shall make and enter an order or record declaring such orders, ordinances, rules or regulations to be printed and available for distribution to the public in the office of the county clerk, and shall require a copy of such order to be published in some newspaper in the county in three successive weeks, not later than thirty days after the entry of such order, ordinance, rule or regulation.
 - 4. Any person, firm, corporation or association which violates any of the orders or ordinances adopted, promulgated and published by such county commission is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be prosecuted, tried and fined as otherwise provided by law. The county commission or county health board of any such county has full power and authority to initiate the prosecution of any action under this section.
 - 5. Any orders, ordinances, rules, or regulations made and promulgated under the authority in this section shall comply with the provisions of section 67.265.
 - 204.569. When an unincorporated sewer subdistrict of a common sewer district has been formed pursuant to sections 204.565 to 204.573, the board of trustees of the common sewer district shall have the same powers with regard to the subdistrict as for the common sewer district as a whole, plus the following additional powers:
- 5 (1) To enter into agreements to accept, take title to, or otherwise acquire, and to operate 6 such sewers, sewer systems, treatment and disposal facilities, and other property, both real and

personal, of the political subdivisions included in the subdistrict as the board determines to be in the interest of the common sewer district to acquire or operate, according to such terms and conditions as the board finds reasonable, provided that such authority shall be in addition to the powers of the board of trustees pursuant to section 204.340;

- (2) To provide for the construction, extension, improvement, and operation of such sewers, sewer systems, and treatment and disposal facilities, as the board determines necessary for the preservation of public health and maintenance of sanitary conditions in the subdistrict;
- (3) For the purpose of meeting the costs of activities undertaken pursuant to the authority granted in this section, to issue bonds in anticipation of revenues of the subdistrict in the same manner as set out in sections 204.360 to 204.450, for other bonds of the common sewer district. Issuance of such bonds for the subdistrict shall require the assent only of four-sevenths of the voters of the subdistrict voting on the question[, and] except that, as an alternative to such a vote, if the subdistrict is a part of a common sewer district located in whole or in part in any county of the first classification without a charter form of government adjacent to a county of the first classification with a charter form of government and a population of at least six hundred thous and and not more than seven hundred fifty thousand, bonds may be issued for such subdistrict if the question receives the written assent of three-quarters of the customers of the subdistrict in a manner consistent with section 204.370, where "customer", as used in this subdivision, means any political subdivision within the subdistrict that has a service or user agreement with the common sewer district. The principal and interest of such bonds shall be payable only from the revenues of the subdistrict and not from any revenues of the common sewer district as a whole;
- (4) To charge the costs of the common sewer district for operation and maintenance attributable to the subdistrict, plus a proportionate share of the common sewer district's costs of administration to revenues of the subdistrict and to consider such costs in determining reasonable charges to impose within the subdistrict under section 204.440;
- (5) With prior concurrence of the subdistrict's advisory board, to provide for the treatment and disposal of sewage from the subdistrict in or by means of facilities of the common sewer district not located within the subdistrict, in which case the board of trustees shall also have authority to charge a proportionate share of the costs of the common sewer district for operation and maintenance to revenues of the subdistrict and to consider such costs in determining reasonable charges to impose within the subdistrict under section 204.440.
- 221.105. 1. The governing body of any county and of any city not within a county shall fix the amount to be expended for the cost of incarceration of prisoners confined in jails or medium security institutions. The per diem cost of incarceration of these prisoners chargeable

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- by the law to the state shall be determined, subject to the review and approval of the department of corrections.
- 6 2. When the final determination of any criminal prosecution shall be such as to render the state liable for costs under existing laws, it shall be the duty of the sheriff to certify to the clerk of the circuit court or court of common pleas in which the case was determined the total number of days any prisoner who was a party in such case remained in the county jail. It shall be the duty of the county commission to supply the cost per diem for county prisons to the clerk 10 11 of the circuit court on the first day of each year, and thereafter whenever the amount may be 12 changed. It shall then be the duty of the clerk of the court in which the case was determined to 13 include in the bill of cost against the state all fees which are properly chargeable to the state. In any city not within a county it shall be the duty of the superintendent of any facility boarding 15 prisoners to certify to the chief executive officer of such city not within a county the total number 16 of days any prisoner who was a party in such case remained in such facility. It shall be the duty 17 of the superintendents of such facilities to supply the cost per diem to the chief executive officer on the first day of each year, and thereafter whenever the amount may be changed. It shall be 18 the duty of the chief executive officer to bill the state all fees for boarding such prisoners which 20 are properly chargeable to the state. The chief executive may by notification to the department 21 of corrections delegate such responsibility to another duly sworn official of such city not within 22 a county. The clerk of the court of any city not within a county shall not include such fees in the 23 bill of costs chargeable to the state. The department of corrections shall revise its criminal cost 24 manual in accordance with this provision.
 - 3. Except as provided under subsection 6 of section 217.718, the actual costs chargeable to the state, including those incurred for a prisoner who is incarcerated in the county jail because the prisoner's parole or probation has been revoked or because the prisoner has, or allegedly has, violated any condition of the prisoner's parole or probation, and such parole or probation is a consequence of a violation of a state statute, or the prisoner is a fugitive from the Missouri department of corrections or otherwise held at the request of the Missouri department of corrections regardless of whether or not a warrant has been issued shall be the actual cost of incarceration not to exceed:
 - (1) Until July 1, 1996, seventeen dollars per day per prisoner;
 - (2) On and after July 1, 1996, twenty dollars per day per prisoner;
 - (3) On and after July 1, 1997, up to thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents per day per prisoner, subject to appropriations[, but not less than the amount appropriated in the previous fiscal year].
 - 4. The presiding judge of a judicial circuit may propose expenses to be reimbursable by the state on behalf of one or more of the counties in that circuit. Proposed reimbursable expenses

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40 may include pretrial assessment and supervision strategies for defendants who are ultimately 41 eligible for state incarceration. A county may not receive more than its share of the amount 42 appropriated in the previous fiscal year, inclusive of expenses proposed by the presiding judge. 43 Any county shall convey such proposal to the department, and any such proposal presented by 44 a presiding judge shall include the documented agreement with the proposal by the county 45 governing body, prosecuting attorney, at least one associate circuit judge, and the officer of the 46 county responsible for custody or incarceration of prisoners of the county represented in the 47 proposal. Any county that declines to convey a proposal to the department, pursuant to the 48 provisions of this subsection, shall receive its per diem cost of incarceration for all prisoners 49 chargeable to the state in accordance with the provisions of subsections 1, 2, and 3 of this 50 section.

386.800. 1. No municipally owned electric utility may provide electric energy at retail to any structure located outside the municipality's corporate boundaries after July 11, 1991, unless:

- (1) The structure was lawfully receiving permanent service from the municipally owned electric utility prior to July 11, 1991; or
- 6 (2) The service is provided pursuant to an approved territorial agreement under section 7 394.312; or
 - (3) The service is provided pursuant to lawful municipal annexation and subject to the provisions of this section; or
 - (4) The structure is located in an area which was previously served by an electrical corporation regulated under chapter 386, and chapter 393, and the electrical corporation's authorized service territory was contiguous to or inclusive of the municipality's previous corporate boundaries, and the electrical corporation's ownership or operating rights within the area were acquired in total by the municipally owned electrical system prior to July 11, 1991. In the event that a municipally owned electric utility in a city with a population of more than one hundred twenty-five thousand located in a county of the first class not having a charter form of government and not adjacent to any other county of the first class desires to serve customers beyond the authorized service territory in an area which was previously served by an electrical corporation regulated under the provisions of chapter 386, and chapter 393, as provided in this subdivision, in the absence of an approved territorial agreement under section 394.312, the municipally owned utility shall apply to the public service commission for an order assigning nonexclusive service territories and concurrently shall provide written notice of the application to other electric service suppliers with electric facilities located in or within one mile outside of the boundaries of the proposed expanded service territory. The proposed service area shall be contiguous to the authorized service territory which was previously served

- by an electrical corporation regulated under the provisions of chapter 386, and chapter 393, as a condition precedent to the granting of the application. The commission shall have one hundred twenty days from the date of application to grant or deny the requested order. The commission after a hearing may grant the order upon a finding that granting of the applicant's request is not detrimental to the public interest. In granting the applicant's request the commission shall give due regard to territories previously granted to or served by other electric service suppliers and the wasteful duplication of electric service facilities.
 - 2. Any municipally owned electric utility may extend, pursuant to lawful annexation, its **electric** service territory to include [any structure located within a newly annexed area which has not received permanent service from another supplier within ninety days prior to the effective date of the annexation.
 - 3.] areas where another electric supplier currently is not providing permanent service to a structure. If a rural electric cooperative has existing electric service facilities with adequate and necessary service capability located in or within one mile outside the boundaries of the area proposed to be annexed, a majority of the existing developers, landowners, or prospective electric customers in the area proposed to be annexed may, anytime within forty-five days prior to the effective date of the annexation, submit a written request to the governing body of the annexing municipality to invoke mandatory good faith negotiations under section 394.312 to determine which electric service supplier is best suited to serve all or portions of the newly annexed area. In such negotiations the following factors shall be considered, at a minimum:
 - (1) The preference of landowners and prospective electric customers;
 - (2) The rates, terms, and conditions of service of the electric service suppliers;
 - (3) The economic impact on the electric service suppliers;
 - (4) Each electric service supplier's operational ability to serve all or portions of the annexed area within three years of the date the annexation becomes effective;
 - (5) Avoiding the wasteful duplication of electric facilities;
 - (6) Minimizing unnecessary encumbrances on the property and landscape within the area to be annexed; and
 - (7) Preventing the waste of materials and natural resources.

If the municipally owned electric utility and rural electric cooperative are unable to negotiate a territorial agreement pursuant to section 394.312 within forty-five days, then they may submit proposals to those submitting the original written request, whose preference shall control, section 394.080 to the contrary notwithstanding, and the governing body of the annexing municipality shall not reject the petition requesting

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annexation based on such preference. This subsection shall not apply to municipally owned property in any newly annexed area.

- 3. In the event an electrical corporation rather than a municipally owned electric utility lawfully is providing electric service in the municipality, all the provisions of subsection 2 shall apply equally as if the electrical corporation were a municipally owned electric utility, except that if the electrical corporation and the rural electric cooperative are unable to negotiate a territorial agreement pursuant to section 394.312 within forty-five days, then either electric service supplier may file an application with the commission for an order determining which electric service supplier should serve, in whole or in part, the area to be annexed. The application shall be made pursuant to the rules and regulations of the commission governing applications for certificates of public convenience and necessity. The commission after the opportunity for hearing shall make its determination after consideration of the factors set forth in subdivisions (1) through (7) of subsection 2 of this section, and section 394.080 to the contrary notwithstanding, may grant its order upon a finding that granting of the applicant's request is not detrimental to the public interest. The commission shall issue its decision by report and order no later than one hundred twenty days from the date of the application unless otherwise ordered by the commission for good cause shown. Review of such commission decisions shall be governed by sections 386.500 to 386.550. If the applicant is a rural electric cooperative, the commission shall charge to the rural electric cooperative the appropriate fees as set forth in subsection 9 of this section.
- **4.** When a municipally owned electric utility desires to extend its service territory to include any structure located within a newly annexed area which has received permanent service from another **electric service** supplier within ninety days prior to the effective date of the annexation, it shall:
- (1) Notify by publication in a newspaper of general circulation the record owner of said structure, and notify in writing any affected electric **service** supplier and the public service commission, within sixty days after the effective date of the annexation its desire to extend its service territory to include said structure; and
- (2) Within six months after the effective date of the annexation receive the approval of the municipality's governing body to begin negotiations pursuant to section 394.312 with [any] the affected electric service supplier.
- [4.] 5. Upon receiving approval from the municipality's governing body pursuant to subsection [3] 4 of this section, the municipally owned electric utility and the affected electric service supplier shall meet and negotiate in good faith the terms of the territorial agreement and any transfers or acquisitions, including, as an alternative, granting the affected electric service

supplier a franchise or authority to continue providing service in the annexed area. In the event that the affected electric service supplier does not provide wholesale electric power to the municipality, if the affected electric service supplier so desires, the parties [shall] may also negotiate, consistent with applicable law, regulations and existing power supply agreements, for power contracts which would provide for the purchase of power by the municipality from the affected electric service supplier for an amount of power equivalent to the loss of any sales to customers receiving permanent service at structures within the annexed areas which are being sought by the municipally owned electric utility. The parties shall have no more than one hundred eighty days from the date of receiving approval from the municipality's governing body within which to conclude their negotiations and file their territorial agreement with the commission for approval under the provisions of section 394.312. The time period for negotiations allowed under this subsection may be extended for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days by a mutual agreement of the parties and a written request with the public service commission.

- [5.] 6. For purposes of this section, the term "fair and reasonable compensation" shall mean the following:
- (1) The present-day reproduction cost, new, of the properties and facilities serving the annexed areas, less depreciation computed on a straight-line basis; and
- (2) An amount equal to the reasonable and prudent cost of detaching the facilities in the annexed areas and the reasonable and prudent cost of constructing any necessary facilities to reintegrate the system of the affected electric **service** supplier outside the annexed area after detaching the portion to be transferred to the municipally owned electric utility; and
- (3) [Four] Two hundred percent of gross revenues less gross receipts taxes received by the affected electric **service** supplier from the twelve-month period preceding the approval of the municipality's governing body under the provisions of subdivision (2) of subsection [3] 4 of this section, normalized to produce a representative usage from customers at the subject structures in the annexed area; and
- (4) Any federal, state and local taxes which may be incurred as a result of the transaction, including the recapture of any deduction or credit; and
- (5) Any other costs reasonably incurred by the affected electric supplier in connection with the transaction.
- [6-] 7. In the event the parties are unable to reach an agreement under subsection [4] 5 of this section, within sixty days after the expiration of the time specified for negotiations, the municipally owned electric utility or the affected electric service supplier may apply to the commission for an order assigning exclusive service territories within the annexed area and a determination of the fair and reasonable compensation amount to be paid to the affected electric

service supplier under subsection [5] 6 of this section. Applications shall be made and notice of such filing shall be given to all affected parties pursuant to the rules and regulations of the commission governing applications for certificates of public convenience and necessity. Unless otherwise ordered by the commission for good cause shown, the commission shall rule on such applications not later than one hundred twenty days after the application is properly filed with the secretary of the commission. The commission shall hold evidentiary hearings to assign service territory between the affected electric service suppliers inside the annexed area and to determine the amount of compensation due any affected electric service supplier for the transfer of plant, facilities or associated lost revenues between electric service suppliers in the annexed area. The commission shall make such determinations based on findings of what best serves the public interest and shall issue its decision by report and order. Review of such commission decisions shall be governed by sections 386.500 to 386.550. The payment of compensation and transfer of title and operation of the facilities shall occur within ninety days after the order and any appeal therefrom becomes final unless the order provides otherwise.

- [7-] 8. In reaching its decision under subsection [6] 7 of this section, the commission shall consider the following factors:
- (1) Whether the acquisition or transfers sought by the municipally owned electric utility within the annexed area from the affected electric **service** supplier are, in total, in the public interest, including **the preference of the owner of any affected structure**, consideration of rate disparities between the competing electric **service** suppliers, and issues of unjust rate discrimination among customers of a single electric **service** supplier if the rates to be charged in the annexed areas are lower than those charged to other system customers; and
- (2) The fair and reasonable compensation to be paid by the municipally owned electric utility, to the affected electric **service** supplier with existing system operations within the annexed area, for any proposed acquisitions or transfers; and
- (3) Any effect on system operation, including, but not limited to, loss of load and loss of revenue; and
- (4) Any other issues upon which the municipally owned electric utility and the affected electric **service** supplier might otherwise agree, including, but not limited to, the valuation formulas and factors contained in subsections [4, 5 and 6,] 5, 6, and 7 of this section, even if the parties could not voluntarily reach an agreement thereon under those subsections.
- [8-] 9. The commission is hereby given all necessary jurisdiction over municipally owned electric utilities and rural electric cooperatives to carry out the purposes of this section consistent with other applicable law; provided, however, the commission shall not have jurisdiction to compel the transfer of customers or structures with a connected load greater than one thousand kilowatts. The commission shall by rule set appropriate fees to be charged on a case-by-case

- basis to municipally owned electric utilities and rural electric cooperatives to cover all necessary costs incurred by the commission in carrying out its duties under this section. Nothing in this section shall be construed as otherwise conferring upon the public service commission jurisdiction over the service, rates, financing, accounting, or management of any rural electric cooperative or municipally owned electric utility, except as provided in this section.
 - 10. Notwithstanding sections 394.020 and 394.080 to the contrary, a rural electric cooperative may provide electric service within the corporate boundaries of a municipality if such service is provided:
 - (1) Pursuant to subsections 2 through 9 of this section; and
 - (2) Such service is conditioned upon the execution of the appropriate territorial and municipal franchise agreements, which may include a nondiscriminatory requirement, consistent with other applicable law, that the rural electric cooperative collect and remit a sales tax based on the amount of electricity sold by the rural electric cooperative within the municipality.
 - 393.106. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:
 - (1) "Permanent service", electrical service provided through facilities which have been permanently installed on a structure and which are designed to provide electric service for the structure's anticipated needs for the indefinite future, as contrasted with facilities installed temporarily to provide electrical service during construction. Service provided temporarily shall be at the risk of the electrical supplier and shall not be determinative of the rights of the provider or recipient of permanent service;
 - (2) "Structure" or "structures", an agricultural, residential, commercial, industrial or other building or a mechanical installation, machinery or apparatus at which retail electric energy is being delivered through a metering device which is located on or adjacent to the structure and connected to the lines of an electrical supplier. Such terms shall include any contiguous or adjacent additions to or expansions of a particular structure. Nothing in this section shall be construed to confer any right on an electric supplier to serve new structures on a particular tract of land because it was serving an existing structure on that tract.
 - 2. Once an electrical corporation or joint municipal utility commission, or its predecessor in interest, lawfully commences supplying retail electric energy to a structure through permanent service facilities, it shall have the right to continue serving such structure, and other suppliers of electrical energy shall not have the right to provide service to the structure except as might be otherwise permitted in the context of municipal annexation, pursuant to section 386.800 and section 394.080, or pursuant to a territorial agreement approved under section 394.312. The public service commission, upon application made by an affected party, may order a change of suppliers on the basis that it is in the public interest for a reason other than a rate differential.

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- 23 The commission's jurisdiction under this section is limited to public interest determinations and 24 excludes questions as to the lawfulness of the provision of service, such questions being reserved 25 to courts of competent jurisdiction. Except as provided in this section, nothing contained herein 26 shall affect the rights, privileges or duties of existing corporations pursuant to this chapter. 27 Nothing in this section shall be construed to make lawful any provision of service which was 28 unlawful prior to July 11, 1991. Nothing in this section shall be construed to make unlawful the 29 continued lawful provision of service to any structure which may have had a different supplier 30 in the past, if such a change in supplier was lawful at the time it occurred. However, those 31 customers who had cancelled service with their previous supplier or had requested cancellation 32 by May 1, 1991, shall be eligible to change suppliers as per previous procedures. No customer 33 shall be allowed to change electric suppliers by disconnecting service between May 1, 1991, and 34 July 11, 1991.
 - 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, section 91.025, section 394.080, and section 394.315 to the contrary, in the event that a retail electric supplier is providing service to a structure located within a city, town, or village that ceased to be a rural area, and such structure is demolished and replaced by a new structure, such retail electric service supplier may provide permanent service to the new structure upon the request of the owner of the new structure.

394.020. In this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires,

- (1) "Member" means each incorporator of a cooperative and each person admitted to and retaining membership therein, and shall include a husband and wife admitted to joint membership;
- 5 (2) "Person" includes any natural person, firm, association, corporation, business trust, partnership, federal agency, state or political subdivision or agency thereof, or any body politic; 6 and
 - (3) "Rural area" shall be deemed to mean any area of the United States not included within the boundaries of any city, town or village having a population in excess of [fifteen] sixteen hundred inhabitants, and such term shall be deemed to include both the farm and nonfarm population thereof. The number of inhabitants specified in this subsection shall be increased by six percent every ten years after each decennial census beginning in 2030.

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

(1) "Permanent service", electrical service provided through facilities which have been permanently installed on a structure and which are designed to provide electric service for the structure's anticipated needs for the indefinite future, as contrasted with facilities installed temporarily to provide electrical service during construction. Service provided temporarily shall

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- be at the risk of the electrical supplier and shall not be determinative of the rights of the provider
 or recipient of permanent service;
 - (2) "Structure" or "structures", an agricultural, residential, commercial, industrial or other building or a mechanical installation, machinery or apparatus at which retail electric energy is being delivered through a metering device which is located on or adjacent to the structure and connected to the lines of an electrical supplier. Such terms shall include any contiguous or adjacent additions to or expansions of a particular structure. Nothing in this section shall be construed to confer any right on [a rural electric cooperative] an electric supplier to serve new structures on a particular tract of land because it was serving an existing structure on that tract.
 - 2. Once a rural electric cooperative, or its predecessor in interest, lawfully commences supplying retail electric energy to a structure through permanent service facilities, it shall have the right to continue serving such structure, and other suppliers of electrical energy shall not have the right to provide service to the structure except as might be otherwise permitted in the context of municipal annexation, pursuant to section 386.800 and section 394.080, or pursuant to a territorial agreement approved under section 394.312. The public service commission, upon application made by an affected party, may order a change of suppliers on the basis that it is in the public interest for a reason other than a rate differential, and the commission is hereby given jurisdiction over rural electric cooperatives to accomplish the purpose of this section. commission's jurisdiction under this section is limited to public interest determinations and excludes questions as to the lawfulness of the provision of service, such questions being reserved to courts of competent jurisdiction. Except as provided herein, nothing in this section shall be construed as otherwise conferring upon the commission jurisdiction over the service, rates, financing, accounting or management of any such cooperative, and except as provided in this section, nothing contained herein shall affect the rights, privileges or duties of existing cooperatives pursuant to this chapter. Nothing in this section shall be construed to make lawful any provision of service which was unlawful prior to July 11, 1991. Nothing in this section shall be construed to make unlawful the continued lawful provision of service to any structure which may have had a different supplier in the past, if such a change in supplier was lawful at the time it occurred. However, those customers who had cancelled service with their previous supplier or had requested cancellation by May 1, 1991, shall be eligible to change suppliers as per previous procedures. No customer shall be allowed to change electric suppliers by disconnecting service between May 1, 1991, and July 11, 1991.
 - 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, section 91.025, section 393.106, and section 394.080 to the contrary, in the event that a retail electric supplier is providing service to a structure located within a city, town, or village that has ceased to be a rural area, and such structure is demolished and replaced by a new structure, such retail electric

- service supplier may provide permanent service to the new structure upon the request of the owner of the new structure.
 - 407.297. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, no person shall engage in the business of a copper property peddler in a city not within a county without first obtaining a license from the city and complying with the provisions of this section.
 - 2. For the purposes of this section, the following terms shall mean:
 - (1) "Copper property", any insulated copper wire, copper tubing, copper guttering and downspouts, or any item composed completely of copper;
 - (2) "Copper property peddler", any person who sells or attempts to sell copper property and who is not either a licensed or certified tradesperson or does not hold a business license issued by the city.
 - 3. The city shall determine the license fee. The license shall expire June thirtieth of each year. Each license shall bear a separate number, the name and address of the licensee, a color photo of the licensee, and telephone number of the licensee. The license shall be available only to the person in whose name it is issued and shall not be used by any person other than the original licensee. Any licensee who shall permit his or her license to be used by any other person, and any other person who shall use a license granted to another person, shall each be deemed guilty of a violation of this section.
 - 4. Application for a license under this section shall be made in writing to the city and shall state the name, age, description, and address of the applicant. The application shall include a sworn statement setting forth each and every conviction of the applicant for violations of federal, state, or municipal laws, statutes, or ordinances. In addition, the applicant shall, at his or her expense, obtain a complete copy of the applicant's criminal record as indicated by the records of a law enforcement agency and submit such record as part of the application. No license shall be granted to any person who has been convicted of burglary, robbery, stealing, theft, or possession or receiving stolen goods in the last twenty-four months prior to the date of the application.
 - 5. The city shall have the power and authority to revoke any license under this section for any willful violation of this section by a copper property peddler, provided the licensee has been notified in writing at his or her place of business of the violations complained of and shall have been afforded a reasonable opportunity to have a hearing.
- 6. The provisions of this section shall only be effective when the city is actively issuing licenses to copper property peddlers.
 - 407.300. 1. Every purchaser or collector of, or dealer in, junk, scrap metal, or any secondhand property who obtains items for resale or profit shall keep a register containing a

- 3 written or electronic record for each purchase or trade in which each type of material subject to
- 4 the provisions of this section is obtained for value. There shall be a separate record for each
- 5 transaction involving any:

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- (1) Copper, brass, or bronze;
- (2) Aluminum wire, cable, pipe, tubing, bar, ingot, rod, fitting, or fastener;
- 8 (3) Material containing copper or aluminum that is knowingly used for farming purposes 9 as farming is defined in section 350.010; whatever may be the condition or length of such metal;
 - (4) **Detached** catalytic converter; or
 - (5) Motor vehicle, heavy equipment, or tractor battery.
- 12 2. The record required by this section shall contain the following data:
- (1) A copy of the driver's license or photo identification issued by the state or by the United States government or agency thereof [to] of the person from whom the material is obtained:
- 16 (2) The current address, gender, birth date, and a **color** photograph of the person from whom the material is obtained if not included or are different from the identification required in subdivision (1) of this subsection;
 - (3) The date, time, and place of the transaction;
 - (4) The license plate number of the vehicle used by the seller during the transaction; and
- 21 (5) A full description of the material, including the weight and purchase price.
- 3. The records required under this section shall be maintained for a minimum of [twenty-thirty-six months from when such material is obtained and shall be available for inspection by any law enforcement officer.
 - 4. [Anyone convicted of violating this section shall be guilty of a class B misdemeanor.] No transaction that includes a detached catalytic converter shall occur at any location other than the fixed place of business of the purchaser or collector of, or dealer in, junk, scrap metal, or any secondhand property. No detached catalytic converter shall be altered, modified, disassembled, or destroyed until it has been in the purchaser's, collector's, or dealer's possession for five business days.
- 5. Anyone licensed under section 301.218 who knowingly purchases a stolen detached catalytic converter shall be subject to the following penalties:
 - (1) For a first violation, a fine in the amount of five-thousand dollars;
 - (2) For a second violation, a fine in the amount of ten-thousand dollars; and
- 35 (3) For a third violation, revocation of the license for a business described under section 301.218.
 - **6.** This section shall not apply to [any] either of the following transactions:

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- 38 (1) [Any transaction for which the total amount paid for all regulated material purchased or sold does not exceed fifty dollars, unless the material is a catalytic converter;
- 40 (2) Any transaction for which the seller[, including a farm or farmer,] has an existing 41 business relationship with the scrap metal dealer and is known to the scrap metal dealer making 42 the purchase to be an established business or political subdivision that operates a business with 43 a fixed location that can be reasonably expected to generate regulated scrap metal and can be 44 reasonably identified as such a business, and for which the seller is paid by check or by 45 electronic funds transfer, or the seller produces an acceptable identification, which shall 46 be a copy of the driver's license or photo identification issued by the state or by the United 47 States government or agency thereof, and a copy is retained by the purchaser; or
 - [(3)] (2) Any transaction for which the type of metal subject to subsection 1 of this section is a minor part of a larger item, except for **heating and cooling equipment or** equipment used in the generation and transmission of electrical power or telecommunications.
 - 451.040. 1. Previous to any marriage in this state, a license for that purpose shall be obtained from the officer authorized to issue the same, and no marriage contracted shall be recognized as valid unless the license has been previously obtained, and unless the marriage is solemnized by a person authorized by law to solemnize marriages.
 - 2. Before applicants for a marriage license shall receive a license, and before the recorder of deeds shall be authorized to issue a license, the parties to the marriage shall present an application for the license, duly executed and signed in the presence of the recorder of deeds or their deputy **or electronically through an online process**. If an applicant is unable to sign the application in the presence of the recorder of deeds as a result of the applicant's incarceration or because the applicant has been called or ordered to active military duty out of the state or country, the recorder of deeds may issue a license if:
 - (1) An affidavit or sworn statement is submitted by the incarcerated or military applicant on a form furnished by the recorder of deeds which includes the necessary information for the recorder of deeds to issue a marriage license under this section. The form shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - (a) The names of both applicants for the marriage license;
 - (b) The date of birth of the incarcerated or military applicant;
- 18 (c) An attestation by the incarcerated or military applicant that both applicants are not 19 related;
- 20 (d) The date the marriage ended if the incarcerated or military applicant was previously 21 married:
- 22 (e) An attestation signed by the incarcerated or military applicant stating in substantial 23 part that the applicant is unable to appear in the presence of the recorder of deeds as a result of

- the applicant's incarceration or because the applicant has been called or ordered to active military duty out of the state or country, which will be verified by the professional or official who directs the operation of the jail or prison or the military applicant's military officer, or such professional's or official's designee, and acknowledged by a notary public commissioned by the state of Missouri at the time of verification. However, in the case of an applicant who is called or ordered to active military duty outside Missouri, [acknowledgement] acknowledgment may be obtained by a notary public who is duly commissioned by a state other than Missouri or by notarial services of a military officer in accordance with the Uniform Code of Military Justice at the time of verification;
 - (2) The completed marriage license application of the incarcerated or military applicant is submitted which includes the applicant's Social Security number; except that, in the event the applicant does not have a Social Security number, a sworn statement by the applicant to that effect; and
 - (3) A copy of a government-issued identification for the incarcerated or military applicant which contains the applicant's photograph. However, in such case the incarcerated applicant does not have such an identification because the jail or prison to which he or she is confined does not issue an identification with a photo his or her notarized application shall satisfy this requirement.
 - 3. Each application for a license shall contain the Social Security number of the applicant, provided that the applicant in fact has a Social Security number, or the applicant shall sign a statement provided by the recorder that the applicant does not have a Social Security number. The Social Security number contained in an application for a marriage license shall be exempt from examination and copying pursuant to section 610.024. After the receipt of the application the recorder of deeds shall issue the license, unless one of the parties withdraws the application. The license shall be void after thirty days from the date of issuance.
 - 4. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.
 - 5. Common-law marriages shall be null and void.
 - 6. Provided, however, that no marriage shall be deemed or adjudged invalid, nor shall the validity be in any way affected for want of authority in any person so solemnizing the marriage pursuant to section 451.100, if consummated with the full belief on the part of the persons, so married, or either of them, that they were lawfully joined in marriage.
 - 7. In the event a recorder of deeds utilizes an online process to accept applications for a marriage license or to issue a marriage license and the applicants' identity has not been verified in person, the recorder of deeds shall have a two-step identity verification process or a process that independently verifies the identity of such applicants. Such

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process shall be adopted as part of any electronic system for marriage licenses if the 60 61 applicants do not present themselves to the recorder of deeds or his or her designee in 62 person. It shall be the responsibility of the recorder of deeds to ensure any process adopted 63 to allow electronic application or issuance of a marriage license verifies the identities of 64 both applicants. The recorder of deeds shall not accept applications for or issue marriage 65 licenses through the process provided in this subsection unless both applicants are at least eighteen years of age and at least one of the applicants is a resident of the county or city not 66 67 within a county in which the application was submitted.

476.083. 1. In addition to any appointments made pursuant to section 485.010, the presiding judge of each circuit containing one or more facilities operated by the department of corrections with an average total inmate population in all such facilities in the circuit over the previous two years of more than two thousand five hundred inmates or containing, as of January 1, 2016, a diagnostic and reception center operated by the department of corrections and a mental health facility operated by the department of mental health which houses persons found not guilty of a crime by reason of mental disease or defect under chapter 552 and provides sex offender rehabilitation and treatment services (SORTS) may appoint a circuit court marshal to aid the presiding judge in the administration of the judicial business of the circuit by overseeing the physical security of [the courthouse,] court facilities, including courtrooms, jury rooms, and chambers or offices of the court; serving court-generated papers and orders[,]; and assisting the judges of the circuit as the presiding judge determines appropriate. Such circuit court marshal appointed pursuant to the provisions of this section shall serve at the pleasure of the presiding judge. The circuit court marshal authorized by this section is in addition to staff support from the circuit clerks, deputy circuit clerks, division clerks, municipal clerks, and any other staff personnel which may otherwise be provided by law.

- 2. The salary of a circuit court marshal shall be established by the presiding judge of the circuit within funds made available for that purpose, but such salary shall not exceed ninety percent of the salary of the highest paid sheriff serving a county wholly or partially within that circuit. Personnel authorized by this section shall be paid from state funds or federal grant moneys which are available for that purpose and not from county funds.
- 3. Any person appointed as a circuit court marshal pursuant to this section shall have at least five years' prior experience as a law enforcement officer. In addition, any such person shall within one year after appointment, or as soon as practicable, attend a court security school or training program operated by the United States Marshal Service. In addition to all other powers and duties prescribed in this section, a circuit court marshal may:
 - (1) Serve process;
- (2) Wear a concealable firearm; and

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- 29 (3) Make an arrest based upon local court rules and state law, and as directed by the 30 presiding judge of the circuit.
 - 485.060. **1.** Each court reporter for a circuit judge shall receive an annual salary of twenty-six thousand nine hundred dollars beginning January 1, 1985, until December 31, 1985, and beginning January 1, 1986, an annual salary of thirty thousand dollars.
- **2.** Such annual salary shall be modified by any salary adjustment provided by section $476.405 \left[\frac{1}{5} \right]$.
 - 3. Beginning January 1, 2022, the annual salary, as modified under section 476.405, shall be adjusted upon meeting the minimum number of cumulative years of service as a court reporter with a circuit court of this state by the following schedule:
 - (1) For each court reporter with zero to five years of service: the annual salary shall be increased only by any salary adjustment provided by section 476.405;
- 11 (2) For each court reporter with six to ten years of service: the annual salary shall be increased by five and one-quarter percent;
 - (3) For each court reporter with eleven to fifteen years of service: the annual salary shall be increased by eight and one-quarter percent;
 - (4) For each court reporter with sixteen to twenty years of service: the annual salary shall be increased by eight and one-half percent; or
 - (5) For each court reporter with twenty-one or more years of service: the annual salary shall be increased by eight and three-quarters percent.

A court reporter may receive multiple adjustments under this subsection as his or her cumulative years of service increase, but only one percentage listed in subdivisions (1) to (5) of this subsection shall apply to the annual salary at a time.

4. Salaries shall be payable in equal monthly installments on the certification of the judge of the court or division in whose court the reporter is employed. [When] If paid by the state, the salaries of such court reporters shall be paid in semimonthly or monthly installments, as designated by the commissioner of administration.

488.2235. 1. In addition to all other court costs for municipal ordinance violations, any home rule city with more than four hundred thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county may provide for additional court costs in an amount up to five dollars per case for each municipal ordinance violation case filed before a municipal division judge or associate circuit judge.

6 2. The judge may waive the assessment of the cost in those cases where the defendant 7 is found by the judge to be indigent and unable to pay the costs.

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- 8 3. Such cost shall be collected by the clerk and disbursed to the city at least monthly.
- 9 The city shall use such additional costs only for the restoration, maintenance and upkeep of the
- 10 municipal courthouse. The costs collected may be pledged to directly or indirectly secure bonds
- 11 for the cost of restoration, maintenance and upkeep of the courthouse.
 - 4. The provisions of this section shall expire August 28, [2021] 2026.
 - 570.030. 1. A person commits the offense of stealing if he or she:
- 2 (1) Appropriates property or services of another with the purpose to deprive him or her 3 thereof, either without his or her consent or by means of deceit or coercion;
- 4 (2) Attempts to appropriate anhydrous ammonia or liquid nitrogen of another with the 5 purpose to deprive him or her thereof, either without his or her consent or by means of deceit or 6 coercion; or
 - (3) For the purpose of depriving the owner of a lawful interest therein, receives, retains or disposes of property of another knowing that it has been stolen, or believing that it has been stolen.
 - 2. The offense of stealing is a class A felony if the property appropriated consists of any of the following containing any amount of anhydrous ammonia: a tank truck, tank trailer, rail tank car, bulk storage tank, field nurse, field tank or field applicator.
 - 3. The offense of stealing is a class B felony if:
 - (1) The property appropriated or attempted to be appropriated consists of any amount of anhydrous ammonia or liquid nitrogen;
 - (2) The property consists of any animal considered livestock as the term livestock is defined in section 144.010, or any captive wildlife held under permit issued by the conservation commission, and the value of the animal or animals appropriated exceeds three thousand dollars and that person has previously been found guilty of appropriating any animal considered livestock or captive wildlife held under permit issued by the conservation commission. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, such person shall serve a minimum prison term of not less than eighty percent of his or her sentence before he or she is eligible for probation, parole, conditional release, or other early release by the department of corrections;
 - (3) A person appropriates property consisting of a motor vehicle, watercraft, or aircraft, and that person has previously been found guilty of two stealing-related offenses committed on two separate occasions where such offenses occurred within ten years of the date of occurrence of the present offense;
 - (4) The property appropriated or attempted to be appropriated consists of any animal considered livestock as the term is defined in section 144.010 if the value of the livestock exceeds ten thousand dollars; or

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- 31 (5) The property appropriated or attempted to be appropriated is owned by or in the 32 custody of a financial institution and the property is taken or attempted to be taken physically 33 from an individual person to deprive the owner or custodian of the property.
- 4. The offense of stealing is a class C felony if the value of the property or services appropriated is twenty-five thousand dollars or more.
 - 5. The offense of stealing is a class D felony if:
- 37 (1) The value of the property or services appropriated is seven hundred fifty dollars or 38 more;
- 39 (2) The offender physically takes the property appropriated from the person of the 40 victim; or
- 41 (3) The property appropriated consists of:
- 42 (a) Any motor vehicle, watercraft or aircraft;
- 43 (b) Any will or unrecorded deed affecting real property;
- 44 (c) Any credit device, debit device or letter of credit;
- 45 (d) Any firearms;
- 46 (e) Any explosive weapon as defined in section 571.010;
- 47 (f) Any United States national flag designed, intended and used for display on buildings 48 or stationary flagstaffs in the open;
- 49 (g) Any original copy of an act, bill or resolution, introduced or acted upon by the 50 legislature of the state of Missouri;
- 51 (h) Any pleading, notice, judgment or any other record or entry of any court of this state, 52 any other state or of the United States;
 - (i) Any book of registration or list of voters required by chapter 115;
 - (j) Any animal considered livestock as that term is defined in section 144.010;
 - (k) Any live fish raised for commercial sale with a value of seventy-five dollars or more;
- 56 (l) Any captive wildlife held under permit issued by the conservation commission;
- 57 (m) Any controlled substance as defined by section 195.010;
- 58 (n) Ammonium nitrate;
- (o) Any wire, electrical transformer, or metallic wire associated with transmitting telecommunications, video, internet, or voice over internet protocol service, or any other device or pipe that is associated with conducting electricity or transporting natural gas or other combustible fuels; or
- 63 (p) Any material appropriated with the intent to use such material to manufacture, 64 compound, produce, prepare, test or analyze amphetamine or methamphetamine or any of their 65 analogues.
 - 6. The offense of stealing is a class E felony if:

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- 67 (1) The property appropriated is an animal; [or]
 - (2) The property is a catalytic converter; or
- 69 **(3)** A person has previously been found guilty of three stealing-related offenses 70 committed on three separate occasions where such offenses occurred within ten years of the date 71 of occurrence of the present offense.
- 72 7. The offense of stealing is a class D misdemeanor if the property is not of a type listed 73 in subsection 2, 3, 5, or 6 of this section, the property appropriated has a value of less than one 74 hundred fifty dollars, and the person has no previous findings of guilt for a stealing-related 75 offense.
- 8. The offense of stealing is a class A misdemeanor if no other penalty is specified in this section.
 - 9. If a violation of this section is subject to enhanced punishment based on prior findings of guilt, such findings of guilt shall be pleaded and proven in the same manner as required by section 558.021.
 - 10. The appropriation of any property or services of a type listed in subsection 2, 3, 5, or 6 of this section or of a value of seven hundred fifty dollars or more may be considered a separate felony and may be charged in separate counts.
 - 11. The value of property or services appropriated pursuant to one scheme or course of conduct, whether from the same or several owners and whether at the same or different times, constitutes a single criminal episode and may be aggregated in determining the grade of the offense, except as set forth in subsection 10 of this section.
- Section 1. No county, city, town or village in this state receiving public funds shall require documentation of an individual having received a vaccination against COVID-19 in order for the individual to access transportation systems or services or any other public accommodations.
 - Section B. Because of the importance of property tax relief and the threat of government overreach to the residents of Missouri, the enactment of section 67.265 and the repeal and reenactment of sections 139.100 and 192.300 of this act is deemed necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, welfare, peace, and safety, and is hereby declared to be an emergency act within the meaning of the constitution, and the enactment of section 67.265 and the repeal and reenactment of sections 139.100 and 192.300 of this act shall be in full force and effect upon its passage and approval.

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