	House Amendment NO
	Offered By
	AMEND House Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 2206, Page 4, Section 44.251, Line 80, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:
	inserting after an of said section and fine the following.
	"[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, 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 part-time 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 subject to the salary commission.
	3. Upon the majority approval of the salary commission, the annual
	compensation of a county coroner of any county not having a charter form of
	government 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.
	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.]
	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, 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'
	Action Taken Date

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.

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- 2. Upon majority approval of the salary commission, the annual compensation of part-time 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 subject to the salary commission.
- 3. Upon the majority approval of the salary commission, the annual compensation of a county coroner of any county [of the second classification] not having a charter form of government 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.
- 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.
- 50.815. 1. On or before [the first Monday in March] June thirtieth of each year, the county commission of each county of the first [class not having a charter form of government], second, third, or fourth classification shall, with the assistance of the county clerk or other officer responsible for the preparation of the financial statement, prepare and publish in some newspaper of general circulation published in the county, as provided under section 493.050, a financial statement of the county for the year ending the preceding December thirty-first.
  - 2. The financial statement shall show at least the following:
  - (1) A summary of the receipts of each fund of the county for the year;
  - (2) A summary of the disbursements and transfers of each fund of the county for the year;
- (3) A statement of the cash balance at the beginning and at the end of the year for each fund of the county;
  - (4) A summary of delinquent taxes and other due bills for each fund of the county;
  - (5) A summary of warrants of each fund of the county outstanding at the end of the year;
- (6) A statement of bonded indebtedness, if any, at the beginning and at the end of the year for each fund of the county; [and]
  - (7) A statement of the tax levies of each fund of the county for the year; and
- (8) The name, office, and current gross annual salary of each elected or appointed county official.
- 3. The financial statement need not show specific disbursements, warrants issued, or the names of specific payees except to comply with subdivision (8) of subsection 2 of this section, but

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1	every individual warrant, voucher, receipt, court order and all other items, records, documents and		
2	other information which are not specifically required to be retained by the officer having initial		
3	charge thereof [and which would be required to be included in or to construct a financial statement		
4	in the form prescribed for other counties by section 50.800] shall be filed on or before the date of		
5	publication of the financial statement prescribed by subsection 1 of this section in the office of the		
6	county clerk [, and]. The county clerk or other officer responsible for the preparation of the financial		
7	statement shall preserve the same, shall provide an electronic copy of the data used to create the		
8	financial statement without charge to any newspaper requesting a copy of such data, and shall cause		
9	the same to be available for inspection during normal business hours on the request of any person,		
10	for a period of five years following the date of filing in his or her office, after which five-year period		
11	these records may be disposed of according to law unless they are the subject of a legal suit pending		
12	at the expiration of that period.		
13	4. At the end of the financial statement, each commissioner of the county commission and		
14	the county clerk shall sign and append the following certificate:		
	of County, Missouri, and I,, county clerk of that county, certify that the above and foregoing is a complete and correct statement of every item of information required in section 50.815 for the year ending December 31, [19] 20, and we have checked every receipt from every source and every disbursement of every kind and to whom and for what each disbursement was made, and each receipt and disbursement is accurately included in the above and foregoing totals. (If for any reason complete and accurate information is not given the following shall be added to the certificate.)  Exceptions: the above report is incomplete because proper information was not available in the following records which are in the keeping of the following officer or officers		
	Date		
	Commissioners, County Commission		
	County Clerk		

5. Any person falsely certifying to any fact covered by the certificate is liable on his <u>or her</u> bond and is guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars or more than one thousand dollars, or by confinement in the county jail for a period of not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and confinement. Any person charged with preparing the financial report who willfully or knowingly makes a false report of any record is, in addition to the penalties otherwise provided for in this

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section, guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to imprisonment by the division of corrections for a term of not less than two years nor more than five years.

[6.The provisions of sections 50.800 and 50.810 do not apply to counties of the first class not having a charter form of government, except as provided in subsection 3 of this section.]

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- [50.820. 1. The statement required by section 50.815 shall be set in the standard column width measure which will take the least space and the publisher shall file two proofs of publication with the county commission and the commission shall forward one proof to the state auditor and shall file the other in the office of the commission. As required under section 493.025, a newspaper publishing the statement shall charge and receive no more than its regular local classified advertising rate, which shall be the rate on the newspaper's rate schedule that was offered to the public thirty days before the publication of the statement. The county commission shall pay the publisher upon the filing of proof of publication with the commission. After verification, the state auditor shall notify the commission that proof of publication has been received and that it complies with the requirements of this section.
- 2. The statement shall be spread on the record of the commission and for this purpose the publisher shall be required to furnish the commission with at least two copies of the statement which may be placed in the record.
- 3. The state auditor shall notify the county treasurer immediately of the receipt of the proof of publication of the statement. After the first day of July of each year the county treasurer shall not pay or enter for protest any warrant for the pay of any of the county commission until notice is received from the state auditor that the required proof of publication has been filed.
- 4. The state auditor shall prepare sample forms for financial statements required by section 50.815 and shall provide the same to the county clerk of each county of the first, second, third, or fourth classification in this state, but failure of the auditor to supply such forms shall not in any way excuse any person from the performance of any duty imposed by this section or by section 50.815. If any county officer fails, neglects, or refuses to comply with the provisions of this section or section 50.815, the county officer shall, in addition to other penalties provided by law, be liable on his or her official bond for dereliction of duty.]

50.820. 1. The statement required by section 50.815 shall be set in the standard column width measure which will take the least space and the publisher shall file two proofs of publication with the county commission and the commission shall forward one proof to the state auditor and shall file the other in the office of the commission. As required under section 493.025, a newspaper publishing the statement shall charge and receive no more than its regular local classified advertising rate, which shall be the rate on the newspaper's rate schedule that was offered to the public thirty days before the publication of the statement. The county commission shall [not] pay the publisher [until] upon the filing of proof of publication [is filed] with the commission [and]. After verification, the state auditor [notifies] shall notify the commission that proof of publication has been received and that it complies with the requirements of this section.

2. The statement shall be spread on the record of the commission and for this purpose the publisher shall be required to furnish the commission with at least two copies of the statement which may be [pasted on] placed in the record.

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- 3. The state auditor shall notify the county treasurer immediately of the receipt of the proof of publication of the statement. After the first day of [April] July of each year the county treasurer shall not pay or enter for protest any warrant for the pay of any of the county commission until notice is received from the state auditor that the required proof of publication has been filed. [Any county treasurer paying or entering for protest any warrant for any commissioner of the county commission prior to the receipt of such notice from the state auditor shall be liable therefor on his official bond.]
- 4. The state auditor shall prepare sample forms for financial statements required by section 50.815 and shall [mail] provide the same to the county clerk of each county of the first [elass not having a charter form of government], second, third, or fourth classification in this state, but failure of the auditor to supply such forms shall not in any way excuse any person from the performance of any duty imposed by this section or by section 50.815. If any county officer fails, neglects, or refuses to comply with the provisions of this section or section 50.815 [he], the county officer shall, in addition to other penalties provided by law, be liable on his or her official bond for dereliction of duty.
- 55.160. The auditor of each county of the first classification not having a charter form of government and of each county of the second classification shall keep an inventory of all county property under the control and management of the various officers and departments and shall annually take an inventory of such property at an original value of one thousand dollars or more showing the amount, location and estimated value thereof. The auditor shall keep accounts of all appropriations and expenditures made by the county commission, and no warrant shall be drawn or obligation incurred without the auditor's certification that an unencumbered balance, sufficient to pay the same, remain in the appropriate account or in the anticipated revenue fund against which such warrant or obligation is to be charged. The auditor shall audit the accounts of all officers of the county annually or upon their retirement from office. The auditor shall audit, examine and adjust all accounts, demands, and claims of every kind and character presented for payment against the county, and shall in the auditor's discretion approve to the county commission of the county all lawful, true, just and legal accounts, demands and claims of every kind and character payable out of the county revenue or out of any county funds before the same shall be allowed and a warrant issued therefor by the commission. Whenever the auditor thinks it necessary to the proper examination of any account, demand or claim, the auditor may examine the parties, witnesses, and others on oath or affirmation touching any matter or circumstance in the examination of such account, demand or claim before the auditor allows same. The auditor shall not be personally liable for any cost for any proceeding instituted against the auditor in the auditor's official capacity. The auditor shall keep a correct account between the county and all county and township officers, and shall examine all records and settlements made by them for and with the county commission or with each other, and

the auditor shall, whenever the auditor desires, have access to all books, county records or papers kept by any county or township officer or road overseer. The auditor shall, during the first four days of each month, strike a balance in the case of each county and township officer, showing the amount of money collected by each, the amount of money due from each to the county, and the amount of money due from any source whatever to such office, and the auditor shall include in such balance any fees that have been returned to the county commission or to the auditor as unpaid and which since having been returned have been collected. Upon request, the auditor shall have access to and the ability to audit and examine claims of every kind and character for which a county officer has a fiduciary duty.

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[57.317. 1. (1) Except in a noncharter county of the first classification with more than one hundred fifty thousand and less than two hundred thousand inhabitants, the county sheriff in any county of the first or second classification shall receive an annual salary equal to eighty percent of the compensation of an associate circuit judge of the county.

(2) The county sheriff in any county of the third or fourth classification shall receive an annual salary computed as the following percentages of the compensation of an associate circuit judge of the county. If there is an increase in salary of less than ten thousand dollars, the increase shall take effect on January 1, 2022. If there is an increase of ten thousand dollars or more, the increase shall be paid over a period of five years in twenty percent increments per year. The assessed valuation factor shall be the amount thereof as shown for the year next preceding the computation. The provisions of this section shall not permit or require a reduction in the amount of compensation being paid for the office of sheriff from the prior year.

Assessed Valuation	Percentage
\$18,000,000 to 99,999,999	45%
100,000,000 to 249,999,999	50%
250,000,000 to 449,999,999	55%
450,000,000 to 899,999,999	60%
900,000,000 and over	65%

2. Two thousand dollars of the salary authorized in this section shall be payable to the sheriff only if the sheriff has completed at least twenty hours of classroom instruction each calendar year relating to the operations of the sheriff's office when approved by a professional association of the county sheriffs of Missouri unless exempted from the training by the professional association. The professional association approving the program shall provide a certificate of completion to each sheriff who completes the training program and shall send a list of certified sheriffs to the treasurer of each county. Expenses incurred for attending the training session may be reimbursed to the county sheriff in the same manner as other expenses as may be appropriated for that purpose.

3. The county sheriff in any county other than a charter county shall not receive an annual compensation less than the compensation described under this section.]

- 57.317. 1. (1) Except in a noncharter county of the first classification with more than one hundred fifty thousand and less than two hundred thousand inhabitants, the county sheriff in any county of the first or second classification shall receive an annual salary equal to eighty percent of the compensation of an associate circuit judge of the county.
- (2) The county sheriff in any county of the third or fourth classification shall receive an annual salary computed as the following percentages of the compensation of an associate circuit judge of the county. If there is an increase in salary of less than ten thousand dollars, the increase shall take effect on January 1, 2022. If there is an increase of ten thousand dollars or more, the increase shall be paid over a period of five years in twenty percent increments per year. The assessed valuation factor shall be the amount thereof as shown for the year next preceding the computation. The provisions of this section shall not permit or require a reduction in the amount of compensation being paid for the office of sheriff from the prior year.

Assessed Valuation	Percentage
\$18,000,000 to 99,999,999	45%
100,000,000 to 249,999,999	50%
250,000,000 to 449,999,999	55%
450,000,000 to 899,999,999	60%
900,000,000 and over	65%

- 2. Two thousand dollars of the salary authorized in this section shall be payable to the sheriff only if the sheriff has completed at least twenty hours of classroom instruction each calendar year relating to the operations of the sheriff's office when approved by a professional association of the county sheriffs of Missouri unless exempted from the training by the professional association. The professional association approving the program shall provide a certificate of completion to each sheriff who completes the training program and shall send a list of certified sheriffs to the treasurer of each county. Expenses incurred for attending the training session may be reimbursed to the county sheriff in the same manner as other expenses as may be appropriated for that purpose.
- 3. The county sheriff in any county other than a charter county shall not receive an annual compensation less than the compensation described under this section.

[58.095. 1. The county coroner in any county not having a charter form of government shall receive an annual salary computed on a basis as set forth in the following schedule as well as any adjustment authorized under subsection 3 of section 50.327. The provisions of this section shall not permit or require a reduction in the amount of compensation being paid for the office of coroner on January 1, 1997:

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Assessed Valuation	Salary
\$18,000,000 to 40,999,999	\$8,000
41,000,000 to 53,999,999	8,500
54,000,000 to 65,999,999	9,000
66,000,000 to 85,999,999	9,500
86,000,000 to 99,999,999	10,000
100,000,000 to 130,999,999	11,000
131,000,000 to 159,999,999	12,000
160,000,000 to 189,999,999	13,000
190,000,000 to 249,999,999	14,000
250,000,000 to 299,999,999	15,000
300,000,000 or more	16,000

2. One thousand dollars of the salary authorized in this section shall be payable to the coroner only if the coroner has completed at least twenty hours of elassroom instruction each calendar year as established by the Coroner Standards and Training Commission unless exempted from the training by the Missouri Coroners' and Medical Examiners' Association for good cause. The Missouri Coroners' and Medical Examiners' Association shall provide a certificate of completion to each coroner who completes the training program and shall send a list of certified coroners to the treasurer of each county and the department of health and senior services. The Coroner Standards and Training Commission may certify training programs that satisfy the requirements of this section in lieu of the training provided by the Missouri Coroners' and Medical Examiners' Association. Certified training completion shall be submitted to the Missouri Coroners' and Medical Examiners' Association which, upon validating the certified training, shall submit the individual's name to the county treasurer and department of health and senior services indicating the individual is compliant with the training requirements. Expenses incurred for attending the training session may be reimbursed to the county coroner in the same manner as other expenses as may be appropriated for that purpose. All elected or appointed coroners, deputy coroners, and assistants to the coroner shall complete the annual training described in this subsection within six months of election or appointment.

3. The county coroner in any county not having a charter form of government shall not, except upon two thirds vote of all the members of the salary commission, receive an annual compensation in an amount less than the total compensation being received for the office of county coroner in the particular county for services rendered or performed on the date the salary commission votes.

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4. For the term beginning in 1997, the compensation of the coroner, in counties in which the salary commission has not voted to pay one hundred percent of the maximum allowable salary, shall be a percentage of the maximum allowable salary established by this section. The percentage applied shall be the same percentage of the maximum allowable salary received or allowed, whichever is greater, to the presiding commissioner or sheriff, whichever is greater, of that county for the year beginning January 1, 1997. In those counties in which the salary commission has voted to pay one hundred percent of the maximum allowable salary, the compensation of the coroner shall be based on the maximum allowable salary in effect at each time a coroner's term of office commences following the vote to pay one hundred percent of the maximum allowable compensation. Subsequent compensation shall be determined as provided in section 50.333.

5. Effective January 1, 1997, the county coroner in any county not having

a charter form of government may, upon the approval of the county commission,

receive additional compensation for any month during which investigations or

other services are performed for three or more decedents in the same incident

during such month. The additional compensation shall be an amount that when

added to the regular compensation the sum shall equal the monthly compensation

of the county sheriff.

58.095. 1. The county coroner in any county not having a charter form of government shall receive an annual salary computed on a basis as set forth in the following schedule <u>as well as any adjustment authorized under subsection 3 of section 50.327</u>. The provisions of this section shall not permit or require a reduction in the amount of compensation being paid for the office of coroner on January 1, 1997:

Assessed Valuation	Salary
\$18,000,000 to 40,999,999	\$8,000
41,000,000 to 53,999,999	8,500
54,000,000 to 65,999,999	9,000
66,000,000 to 85,999,999	9,500
86,000,000 to 99,999,999	10,000
100,000,000 to 130,999,999	11,000
131,000,000 to 159,999,999	12,000
160,000,000 to 189,999,999	13,000
190,000,000 to 249,999,999	14,000
250,000,000 to 299,999,999	15,000
300,000,000 or more	16,000

- 2. One thousand dollars of the salary authorized in this section shall be payable to the coroner only if the coroner has completed at least twenty hours of classroom instruction each calendar year as established by the coroner standards and training commission unless exempted from the training by the Missouri Coroners' and Medical Examiners' Association for good cause. The Missouri Coroners' and Medical Examiners' Association shall provide a certificate of completion to each coroner who completes the training program and shall send a list of certified coroners to the treasurer of each county and the department of health and senior services. The coroner standards and training commission may certify training programs that satisfy the requirements of this section in lieu of the training provided by the Missouri Coroners' and Medical Examiners' Association. Certified training completion shall be submitted to the Missouri Coroners' and Medical Examiners' Association which, upon validating the certified training, shall submit the individual's name to the county treasurer and department of health and senior services indicating the individual is compliant with the training requirements. Expenses incurred for attending the training session may be reimbursed to the county coroner in the same manner as other expenses as may be appropriated for that purpose. All elected or appointed coroners, deputy coroners, and assistants to the coroner shall complete the annual training described in this subsection within six months of election or appointment.
  - 3. The county coroner in any county not having a charter form of government shall not, except upon two-thirds vote of all the members of the salary commission, receive an annual compensation in an amount less than the total compensation being received for the office of county coroner in the particular county for services rendered or performed on the date the salary commission votes.
- 4. For the term beginning in 1997, the compensation of the coroner, in counties in which the salary commission has not voted to pay one hundred percent of the maximum allowable salary, shall be a percentage of the maximum allowable salary established by this section. The percentage applied shall be the same percentage of the maximum allowable salary received or allowed, whichever is greater, to the presiding commissioner or sheriff, whichever is greater, of that county for the year beginning January 1, 1997. In those counties in which the salary commission has voted to pay one hundred percent of the maximum allowable salary, the compensation of the coroner shall be based on the maximum allowable salary in effect at each time a coroner's term of office commences following the vote to pay one hundred percent of the maximum allowable compensation. Subsequent compensation shall be determined as provided in section 50.333.
- 5. Effective January 1, 1997, the county coroner in any county not having a charter form of government may, upon the approval of the county commission, receive additional compensation for any month during which investigations or other services are performed for three or more decedents in the same incident during such month. The additional compensation shall be an amount that when added to the regular compensation the sum shall equal the monthly compensation of the county sheriff.

[58.200. When the office of sheriff shall be vacant, by death or otherwise, the coroner of the county is authorized to perform all the duties which are by law required to be performed by the sheriff, until another sheriff for such county shall be appointed and qualified and such coroner shall have notice thereof. In such case, said coroner may appoint one or more deputies, with the approbation of the judge of the circuit court, and every such appointment, with the oath of office endorsed thereon, shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the county. If the coroner becomes the acting sheriff and the sheriff is no longer receiving the sheriff's salary, the coroner may be paid, in addition to the coroner's salary, the difference between the salaries of sheriff and coroner so that the coroner receives the equivalent of the sheriff's salary while serving as acting sheriff.]

58.200. When the office of sheriff shall be vacant, by death or otherwise, the coroner of the county is authorized to perform all the duties which are by law required to be performed by the sheriff, until another sheriff for such county shall be appointed and qualified[5] and such coroner shall have notice thereof[5, and]. In such case, said coroner may appoint one or more deputies, with the approbation of the judge of the circuit court; and every such appointment, with the oath of office endorsed thereon, shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the county. If the coroner becomes the acting sheriff and the sheriff is no longer receiving the sheriff's salary, the coroner may be paid, in addition to the coroner's salary, the difference between the salaries of sheriff and coroner so that the coroner receives the equivalent of the sheriff's salary while serving as acting sheriff."; and

Further amend said bill, Page 8, Section 67.488, Line 93, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

"67.782. 1. The governing body of the following counties may impose a tax as provided in this section:

- (1) Any county [of the third class having a population of] with more than [ten thousand and less than fifteen thousand and] nine thousand nine hundred but fewer than eleven thousand inhabitants and with a county seat with more than one thousand but fewer than one thousand five hundred inhabitants; or
- (2) Any county [of the second class having a population of] with more than [fifty-eight thousand and less than seventy thousand adjacent to such third class county, both counties making up the same judicial circuit,] eighty thousand but fewer than one hundred thousand inhabitants and with a county seat with more than thirteen thousand but fewer than seventeen thousand inhabitants.
- 2. The governing body of any county listed in subsection 1 of this section may [jointly] impose a sales tax [throughout each of their respective counties] for public recreational purposes including the financing, acquisition, construction, operation, and maintenance of recreational projects and programs, but the sales taxes authorized by this section shall not become effective unless the governing body of [each] such county submits to the voters [of their respective counties] a proposal to authorize [the counties to impose] the sales tax.
  - [2.] 3. The ballot of submission shall be in substantially the following form:

Shall the County of	impose a sales tax of	percent [ <del>in</del>
conjunction with the cou	nty of] for the purpo	ose of funding the
financing, acquisition, co	onstruction, operation, and n	naintenance of
recreational projects and	programs, including the acc	quisition of land
for such purposes?		
$\Box$ YES	П	NO

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If a [separate] majority of the votes cast on the proposal by the qualified voters voting thereon [in each county] are in favor of the proposal, [then] the tax shall be in effect [in both counties]. If a majority of the votes cast by the qualified voters voting thereon [in either county] are opposed to the proposal, [then] the governing body of [neither] the county shall not have power to impose the sales tax [authorized by this section] unless or until the [governing body of the county that has not approved the tax shall] proposal is again [have] submitted [another proposal to authorize the governing body to impose the tax,] and the proposal is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon in that county.

[3.] 4. The sales tax may be imposed at a rate of one percent on the receipts from the sale at retail of all tangible personal property or taxable service at retail within the county adopting such tax, if such property and services are subject to taxation by the state of Missouri under the provisions of sections 144.010 to 144.525.

[4.] 5. All sales taxes collected by the director of revenue under this section on behalf of any county, less one percent for the cost of collection, which shall be deposited in the state's general revenue fund after payment of premiums for surety bonds as provided in section 32.087, shall be deposited with the state treasurer in a special trust fund, which is hereby created, to be known as the "County Recreation Sales Tax Trust Fund". The moneys in the county recreation sales tax trust fund shall not be deemed to be state funds and shall not be commingled with any funds of the state. The director of revenue shall keep accurate records of the amount of money in the trust fund which was collected in each county imposing a sales tax under this section, and the records shall be open to the inspection of officers of each county and the general public. Not later than the tenth day of each month, the director of revenue shall distribute all moneys deposited in the trust fund during the preceding month by distributing to the county treasurer, or such other officer as may be designated by the county ordinance or order, of each county imposing the tax authorized by this section, the sum, as certified by the director of revenue, due the county.

[5.] 6. The director of revenue may authorize the state treasurer to make refunds from the amounts in the trust fund and credited to any county for erroneous payments and overpayments made, and may redeem dishonored checks and drafts deposited to the credit of such counties. Each county shall notify the director of revenue at least ninety days prior to the effective date of the expiration of the sales tax authorized by this section and the director of revenue may order retention in the trust fund, for a period of one year, of two percent of the amount collected after receipt of such notice to cover possible refunds or overpayment of such tax and to redeem dishonored checks

and drafts deposited to the credit of such accounts. After one year has elapsed after the date of expiration of the tax authorized by this section in such county, the director of revenue shall remit the balance in the account to the county and close the account of that county. The director of revenue shall notify each county of each instance of any amount refunded or any check redeemed from receipts due the county.

- [6.] 7. The tax authorized by this section may be imposed, in accordance with this section, by a county in addition to or in lieu of the tax authorized by sections 67.750 to 67.780.
- [7-] 8. Any county imposing a sales tax pursuant to the provisions of this section may contract with the authority of any other county or with any city or political subdivision for the financing, acquisition, operation, construction, maintenance, or utilization of any recreation facility or project or program funded in whole or in part from revenues derived from the tax levied pursuant to the provisions of this section.
- [8.] 9. The sales tax imposed pursuant to the provisions of this section shall expire twenty-five years from the effective date thereof unless an extension of the tax is submitted to and approved by the voters in each county in the manner provided in this section. Each extension of the sales tax shall be for a period of ten years.
- [9-] 10. The governing body of each of the counties imposing a sales tax under the provisions of this section may cooperate with the governing body of any county or other political subdivision of this state in carrying out the provisions of this section, and may establish and conduct jointly a system of public recreation. The respective governing bodies administering programs jointly may provide by agreement among themselves for all matters connected with the programs and determine what items of cost and expense shall be paid by each.
- [10.] 11. The provisions of this section shall not in any way repeal, affect, or limit the powers granted to any county to establish, maintain, and conduct parks and other recreational grounds for public recreation.
- [11.] 12. Except as modified in this section, all provisions of sections 32.085 and 32.087 shall apply to the tax imposed under this section.
- 67.783. 1. There is hereby created within [any county of the third class having a population of more than ten thousand and less than fifteen thousand and any county of the second class having a population of more than fifty-eight thousand and less than seventy thousand adjacent to such third class county, both counties making up the same judicial circuit,] the counties described under subsection 1 of section 67.782 a joint county recreational lake authority, which shall be a body corporate and politic and a political subdivision of this state.
- 2. Subject to the limitations in section 67.788, the authority may exercise its powers over the reservoir area encompassing any recreational lake and within five thousand feet of the conservation storage level of any recreational lake constructed or to be constructed by the authority pursuant to sections 67.781 to 67.790.
- 3. It shall be the purpose of each authority to promote the general welfare, to promote recreation and to encourage private capital investment through the construction, operation, and

maintenance of a recreational lake and related improvements to be located [jointly in the second class county and the third class county] in the counties described under subsection 1 of section 67.782.

- 4. The income of the authority and all property at any time owned by the authority shall be exempt from all taxation or any assessments whatsoever to the state or of any political subdivision, municipality, or other governmental agency thereof.
- 5. No county in which an authority is organized shall be held liable in connection with the construction, operation, or maintenance of any project or program undertaken pursuant to sections 67.781 to 67.790, including any actions taken by the authority in connection with any project or program undertaken pursuant to sections 67.781 to 67.790.
  - 67.785. 1. The authority shall consist of nine members, appointed or elected as follows:
- (1) Within thirty days after approval by the voters of the sales tax authorized in section 67.782, the county commission of [the second class] a county described under subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 67.782 shall initially appoint six members to the authority, with the terms of members staggered such that the terms of two members [each expiring on December 31, 1992, December 31, 1994, and December 31, 1996] expire on December thirty-first of each even-numbered year. The county commission of [the third class] a county described under subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 67.782 shall initially appoint three members to the authority, with the terms of members staggered such that the term of one member [each expiring on December 31, 1994, and December 31, 1996] expires on December thirty-first of each even-numbered year;
- (2) As the term of each initial member expires, new members shall be elected from each county. Each elected member shall serve a six-year term and until [his] the member's successor is duly elected and qualified.
- 2. A person, to be qualified to serve as a member, shall be a voter of the state for more than five years prior to [his] the member's election or appointment, shall be a resident in the county which [he] the member will represent for more than five years and shall be over the age of twenty-five years. If any member moves outside the county from which [he] the member was appointed or elected, [his] the member's seat shall be deemed vacant and a new member shall be appointed by the county commission of such county to complete [his] the unexpired term.
- 3. A person desiring to become a candidate for the authority shall pay the sum of five dollars as a filing fee to the treasurer of the county in which [he] the person resides, and shall file with the election authority a statement under oath that [he] the person possesses all of the qualifications set out in sections 67.781 to 67.790 for a member of the authority. Thereafter, [he] such person shall have [his] such person's name placed on the ballot as a candidate.
- 4. If six or more persons from [the second class] a county described under subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 67.782 file as candidates, a primary election shall be held in August, and the four candidates who receive the most votes shall be candidates at the general election. If two or more candidates receive an equal number of votes, and if that number of votes would otherwise

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qualify each tied candidate for a position on the general election ballot, all such tied candidates shall be included on the general election ballot. The two candidates [from the second class county] receiving the most votes in the general election shall be declared the winners.

- 5. If four or more persons from [the third class] a county described under subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 67.782 file as candidates, a primary election shall be held in August, and the two candidates who receive the most votes shall be candidates at the general election. If two or more candidates receive an equal number of votes, and if that number of votes would otherwise qualify each tied candidate for a position on the general election ballot, all such tied candidates shall be included on the general election ballot. The candidate [from the second class county] receiving the most votes in the general election shall be declared the winner.
- 67.2500. 1. A theater, cultural arts, and entertainment district may be established in the manner provided in section 67.2505 by the governing body of any county, city, town, or village that has adopted transect-based zoning under chapter 89, any county described in this subsection, or any city, town, or village that is within such counties:
- (1) Any county with a charter form of government and with more than two hundred fifty thousand but less than three hundred fifty thousand inhabitants;
- (2) Any county of the first classification with more than ninety-three thousand eight hundred but fewer than ninety-three thousand nine hundred inhabitants;
- (3) Any county of the first classification with more than one hundred eighty-four thousand but fewer than one hundred eighty-eight thousand inhabitants;
- (4) Any county with a charter form of government and with more than six hundred thousand but fewer than seven hundred thousand inhabitants;
- (5) Any county of the first classification with more than one hundred thirty-five thousand four hundred but fewer than one hundred thirty-five thousand five hundred inhabitants;
- (6) Any county of the first classification with more than one hundred four thousand six hundred but fewer than one hundred four thousand seven hundred inhabitants;
- (7) Any county of the first classification with more than eighty-three thousand but fewer than ninety-two thousand inhabitants and with a home rule city with more than seventy-six thousand but fewer than ninety-one thousand inhabitants as the county seat; or
- (8) Any county that borders on or that contains part of a lake with not less than one thousand miles of shoreline.
- 2. Sections 67.2500 to 67.2530 shall be known as the "Theater, Cultural Arts, and Entertainment District Act".
  - 3. As used in sections 67.2500 to 67.2530, the following terms mean:
  - (1) "District", a theater, cultural arts, and entertainment district organized under this section;
- (2) "Qualified electors", "qualified voters", or "voters", registered voters residing within the district or subdistrict, or proposed district or subdistrict, who have registered to vote pursuant to chapter 115 or, if there are no persons eligible to be registered voters residing in the district or

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subdistrict, proposed district or subdistrict, property owners, including corporations and other entities, that are owners of real property;

- (3) "Registered voters", persons qualified and registered to vote pursuant to chapter 115; and
- (4) "Subdistrict", a subdivision of a district, but not a separate political subdivision, created for the purposes specified in subsection 5 of section 67.2505."; and

Further amend said bill, Page 19, Section 115.127, Line 62, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

"115.240. The election authority for any political subdivision or special district shall label ballot measures relating to taxation that are submitted by such political subdivision or special district to a vote of the people numerically or alphabetically in the order in which they are submitted. No such ballot measure shall be labeled in a descriptive manner aside from its numerical or alphabetical designation. Election authorities may coordinate with each other, or with the secretary of state, to maintain a database or other record to facilitate numerical or alphabetical assignment."; and

Further amend said bill, Page 23, Section 115.637, Line 82, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

- "137.067. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, any ballot measure seeking approval to add, change, or modify a tax on real property shall express the effect of the proposed change within the ballot language in terms of the change in real dollars owed per one hundred thousand dollars of a property's market valuation.
  - 137.073. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:
- (1) "General reassessment", changes in value, entered in the assessor's books, of a substantial portion of the parcels of real property within a county resulting wholly or partly from reappraisal of value or other actions of the assessor or county equalization body or ordered by the state tax commission or any court;
- (2) "Tax rate", "rate", or "rate of levy", singular or plural, includes the tax rate for each purpose of taxation of property a taxing authority is authorized to levy without a vote and any tax rate authorized by election, including bond interest and sinking fund;
- (3) "Tax rate ceiling", a tax rate as revised by the taxing authority to comply with the provisions of this section or when a court has determined the tax rate; except that, other provisions of law to the contrary notwithstanding, a school district may levy the operating levy for school purposes required for the current year pursuant to subsection 2 of section 163.021, less all adjustments required pursuant to Article X, Section 22 of the Missouri Constitution, if such tax rate does not exceed the highest tax rate in effect subsequent to the 1980 tax year. This is the maximum

tax rate that may be levied, unless a higher tax rate ceiling is approved by voters of the political subdivision as provided in this section;

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- (4) "Tax revenue", when referring to the previous year, means the actual receipts from ad valorem levies on all classes of property, including state-assessed property, in the immediately preceding fiscal year of the political subdivision, plus an allowance for taxes billed but not collected in the fiscal year and plus an additional allowance for the revenue which would have been collected from property which was annexed by such political subdivision but which was not previously used in determining tax revenue pursuant to this section. The term "tax revenue" shall not include any receipts from ad valorem levies on any property of a railroad corporation or a public utility, as these terms are defined in section 386.020, which were assessed by the assessor of a county or city in the previous year but are assessed by the state tax commission in the current year. All school districts and those counties levying sales taxes pursuant to chapter 67 shall include in the calculation of tax revenue an amount equivalent to that by which they reduced property tax levies as a result of sales tax pursuant to section 67.505 and section 164.013 or as excess home dock city or county fees as provided in [subsection 4 of] section 313.820 in the immediately preceding fiscal year but not including any amount calculated to adjust for prior years. For purposes of political subdivisions which were authorized to levy a tax in the prior year but which did not levy such tax or levied a reduced rate, the term "tax revenue", as used in relation to the revision of tax levies mandated by law, shall mean the revenues equal to the amount that would have been available if the voluntary rate reduction had not been made.
- 2. Whenever changes in assessed valuation are entered in the assessor's books for any personal property, in the aggregate, or for any subclass of real property as such subclasses are established in Section 4(b) of Article X of the Missouri Constitution and defined in section 137.016, the county clerk in all counties and the assessor of St. Louis City shall notify each political subdivision wholly or partially within the county or St. Louis City of the change in valuation of each subclass of real property, individually, and personal property, in the aggregate, exclusive of new construction and improvements. All political subdivisions shall immediately revise the applicable rates of levy for each purpose for each subclass of real property, individually, and personal property, in the aggregate, for which taxes are levied to the extent necessary to produce from all taxable property, exclusive of new construction and improvements, substantially the same amount of tax revenue as was produced in the previous year for each subclass of real property, individually, and personal property, in the aggregate, except that the rate shall not exceed the greater of the most recent voter-approved rate or the most recent voter-approved rate as adjusted under subdivision (2) of subsection 5 of this section. Any political subdivision that has received approval from voters for a tax increase after August 27, 2008, may levy a rate to collect substantially the same amount of tax revenue as the amount of revenue that would have been derived by applying the voter-approved increased tax rate ceiling to the total assessed valuation of the political subdivision as most recently certified by the city or county clerk on or before the date of the election in which such increase is approved, increased by the percentage increase in the consumer price index, as provided by law,

except that the rate shall not exceed the greater of the most recent voter-approved rate or the most 1 2 recent voter-approved rate as adjusted under subdivision (2) of subsection 5 of this section. Such 3 tax revenue shall not include any receipts from ad valorem levies on any real property which was 4 assessed by the assessor of a county or city in such previous year but is assessed by the assessor of a 5 county or city in the current year in a different subclass of real property. Where the taxing authority is a school district for the purposes of revising the applicable rates of levy for each subclass of real 6 7 property, the tax revenues from state-assessed railroad and utility property shall be apportioned and 8 attributed to each subclass of real property based on the percentage of the total assessed valuation of 9 the county that each subclass of real property represents in the current taxable year. As provided in 10 Section 22 of Article X of the constitution, a political subdivision may also revise each levy to allow 11 for inflationary assessment growth occurring within the political subdivision. The inflationary 12 growth factor for any such subclass of real property or personal property shall be limited to the 13 actual assessment growth in such subclass or class, exclusive of new construction and 14 improvements, and exclusive of the assessed value on any real property which was assessed by the 15 assessor of a county or city in the current year in a different subclass of real property, but not to 16 exceed the consumer price index or five percent, whichever is lower. Should the tax revenue of a 17 political subdivision from the various tax rates determined in this subsection be different than the 18 tax revenue that would have been determined from a single tax rate as calculated pursuant to the 19 method of calculation in this subsection prior to January 1, 2003, then the political subdivision shall 20 revise the tax rates of those subclasses of real property, individually, and/or personal property, in the 21 aggregate, in which there is a tax rate reduction, pursuant to the provisions of this subsection. Such 22 revision shall yield an amount equal to such difference and shall be apportioned among such 23 subclasses of real property, individually, and/or personal property, in the aggregate, based on the relative assessed valuation of the class or subclasses of property experiencing a tax rate reduction. 24 25 Such revision in the tax rates of each class or subclass shall be made by computing the percentage of 26 current year adjusted assessed valuation of each class or subclass with a tax rate reduction to the 27 total current year adjusted assessed valuation of the class or subclasses with a tax rate reduction, 28 multiplying the resulting percentages by the revenue difference between the single rate calculation 29 and the calculations pursuant to this subsection and dividing by the respective adjusted current year assessed valuation of each class or subclass to determine the adjustment to the rate to be levied upon 30 31 each class or subclass of property. The adjustment computed herein shall be multiplied by one 32 hundred, rounded to four decimals in the manner provided in this subsection, and added to the initial 33 rate computed for each class or subclass of property. For school districts that levy separate tax rates 34 on each subclass of real property and personal property in the aggregate, if voters approved a ballot 35 before January 1, 2011, that presented separate stated tax rates to be applied to the different 36 subclasses of real property and personal property in the aggregate, or increases the separate rates 37 that may be levied on the different subclasses of real property and personal property in the aggregate 38 by different amounts, the tax rate that shall be used for the single tax rate calculation shall be a 39 blended rate, calculated in the manner provided under subdivision (1) of subsection 6 of this section.

Notwithstanding any provision of this subsection to the contrary, no revision to the rate of levy for personal property shall cause such levy to increase over the levy for personal property from the prior year.

- 3. (1) Where the taxing authority is a school district, it shall be required to revise the rates of levy to the extent necessary to produce from all taxable property, including state-assessed railroad and utility property, which shall be separately estimated in addition to other data required in complying with section 164.011, substantially the amount of tax revenue permitted in this section. In the year following tax rate reduction, the tax rate ceiling may be adjusted to offset such district's reduction in the apportionment of state school moneys due to its reduced tax rate. However, in the event any school district, in calculating a tax rate ceiling pursuant to this section, requiring the estimating of effects of state-assessed railroad and utility valuation or loss of state aid, discovers that the estimates used result in receipt of excess revenues, which would have required a lower rate if the actual information had been known, the school district shall reduce the tax rate ceiling in the following year to compensate for the excess receipts, and the recalculated rate shall become the tax rate ceiling for purposes of this section.
- (2) For any political subdivision which experiences a reduction in the amount of assessed valuation relating to a prior year, due to decisions of the state tax commission or a court pursuant to sections 138.430 to 138.433, or due to clerical errors or corrections in the calculation or recordation of any assessed valuation:
- (a) Such political subdivision may revise the tax rate ceiling for each purpose it levies taxes to compensate for the reduction in assessed value occurring after the political subdivision calculated the tax rate ceiling for the particular subclass of real property or for personal property, in the aggregate, in a prior year. Such revision by the political subdivision shall be made at the time of the next calculation of the tax rate for the particular subclass of real property or for personal property, in the aggregate, after the reduction in assessed valuation has been determined and shall be calculated in a manner that results in the revised tax rate ceiling being the same as it would have been had the corrected or finalized assessment been available at the time of the prior calculation;
- (b) In addition, for up to three years following the determination of the reduction in assessed valuation as a result of circumstances defined in this subdivision, such political subdivision may levy a tax rate for each purpose it levies taxes above the revised tax rate ceiling provided in paragraph (a) of this subdivision to recoup any revenues it was entitled to receive had the corrected or finalized assessment been available at the time of the prior calculation.
- 4. (1) In order to implement the provisions of this section and Section 22 of Article X of the Constitution of Missouri, the term improvements shall apply to both real and personal property. In order to determine the value of new construction and improvements, each county assessor shall maintain a record of real property valuations in such a manner as to identify each year the increase in valuation for each political subdivision in the county as a result of new construction and improvements. The value of new construction and improvements shall include the additional assessed value of all improvements or additions to real property which were begun after and were

not part of the prior year's assessment, except that the additional assessed value of all improvements 1 2 or additions to real property which had been totally or partially exempt from ad valorem taxes 3 pursuant to sections 99.800 to 99.865, sections 135.200 to 135.255, and section 353.110 shall be 4 included in the value of new construction and improvements when the property becomes totally or 5 partially subject to assessment and payment of all ad valorem taxes. The aggregate increase in valuation of personal property for the current year over that of the previous year is the equivalent of 6 7 the new construction and improvements factor for personal property. Notwithstanding any opt-out 8 implemented pursuant to subsection 14 of section 137.115, the assessor shall certify the amount of 9 new construction and improvements and the amount of assessed value on any real property which 10 was assessed by the assessor of a county or city in such previous year but is assessed by the assessor 11 of a county or city in the current year in a different subclass of real property separately for each of 12 the three subclasses of real property for each political subdivision to the county clerk in order that 13 political subdivisions shall have this information for the purpose of calculating tax rates pursuant to 14 this section and Section 22, Article X, Constitution of Missouri. In addition, the state tax 15 commission shall certify each year to each county clerk the increase in the general price level as 16 measured by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers for the United States, or its 17 successor publications, as defined and officially reported by the United States Department of Labor, 18 or its successor agency. The state tax commission shall certify the increase in such index on the 19 latest twelve-month basis available on February first of each year over the immediately preceding 20 prior twelve-month period in order that political subdivisions shall have this information available in 21 setting their tax rates according to law and Section 22 of Article X of the Constitution of Missouri. 22 For purposes of implementing the provisions of this section and Section 22 of Article X of the 23 Missouri Constitution, the term "property" means all taxable property, including state-assessed 24 property. 25

(2) Each political subdivision required to revise rates of levy pursuant to this section or Section 22 of Article X of the Constitution of Missouri shall calculate each tax rate it is authorized to levy and, in establishing each tax rate, shall consider each provision for tax rate revision provided in this section and Section 22 of Article X of the Constitution of Missouri, separately and without regard to annual tax rate reductions provided in section 67.505 and section 164.013. Each political subdivision shall set each tax rate it is authorized to levy using the calculation that produces the lowest tax rate ceiling. It is further the intent of the general assembly, pursuant to the authority of Section 10(c) of Article X of the Constitution of Missouri, that the provisions of such section be applicable to tax rate revisions mandated pursuant to Section 22 of Article X of the Constitution of Missouri as to reestablishing tax rates as revised in subsequent years, enforcement provisions, and other provisions not in conflict with Section 22 of Article X of the Constitution of Missouri. Annual tax rate reductions provided in section 67.505 and section 164.013 shall be applied to the tax rate as established pursuant to this section and Section 22 of Article X of the Constitution of Missouri, unless otherwise provided by law.

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5. (1) In all political subdivisions, the tax rate ceiling established pursuant to this section shall not be increased unless approved by a vote of the people. Approval of the higher tax rate shall be by at least a majority of votes cast. When a proposed higher tax rate requires approval by more than a simple majority pursuant to any provision of law or the constitution, the tax rate increase must receive approval by at least the majority required.

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- (2) When voters approve an increase in the tax rate, the amount of the increase shall be added to the tax rate ceiling as calculated pursuant to this section to the extent the total rate does not exceed any maximum rate prescribed by law. If a ballot question presents a stated tax rate for approval rather than describing the amount of increase in the question, the stated tax rate approved shall be adjusted as provided in this section and, so adjusted, shall be the current tax rate ceiling. The increased tax rate ceiling as approved shall be adjusted such that when applied to the current total assessed valuation of the political subdivision, excluding new construction and improvements since the date of the election approving such increase, the revenue derived from the adjusted tax rate ceiling is equal to the sum of: the amount of revenue which would have been derived by applying the voter-approved increased tax rate ceiling to total assessed valuation of the political subdivision, as most recently certified by the city or county clerk on or before the date of the election in which such increase is approved, increased by the percentage increase in the consumer price index, as provided by law. Such adjusted tax rate ceiling may be applied to the total assessed valuation of the political subdivision at the setting of the next tax rate. If a ballot question presents a phased-in tax rate increase, upon voter approval, each tax rate increase shall be adjusted in the manner prescribed in this section to yield the sum of: the amount of revenue that would be derived by applying such voter-approved increased rate to the total assessed valuation, as most recently certified by the city or county clerk on or before the date of the election in which such increase was approved, increased by the percentage increase in the consumer price index, as provided by law, from the date of the election to the time of such increase and, so adjusted, shall be the current tax rate ceiling.
- (3) The provisions of subdivision (2) of this subsection notwithstanding, if prior to the expiration of a temporary levy increase, voters approve a subsequent levy increase, the new tax rate ceiling shall remain in effect only until such time as the temporary levy expires under the terms originally approved by a vote of the people, at which time the tax rate ceiling shall be decreased by the amount of the temporary levy increase. If, prior to the expiration of a temporary levy increase, voters of a political subdivision are asked to approve an additional, permanent increase to the political subdivision's tax rate ceiling, voters shall be submitted ballot language that clearly indicates that if the permanent levy increase is approved, the temporary levy shall be made permanent.
- (4) The governing body of any political subdivision may levy a tax rate lower than its tax rate ceiling and may, in a nonreassessment year, increase that lowered tax rate to a level not exceeding the tax rate ceiling without voter approval in the manner provided under subdivision [(4)] (5) of this subsection. Nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting a political subdivision from voluntarily levying a tax rate lower than that which is required under the

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provisions of this section or from seeking voter approval of a reduction to such political subdivision's tax rate ceiling.

[(4)] (5) In a year of general reassessment, a governing body whose tax rate is lower than its tax rate ceiling shall revise its tax rate pursuant to the provisions of subsection 4 of this section as if its tax rate was at the tax rate ceiling. In a year following general reassessment, if such governing body intends to increase its tax rate, the governing body shall conduct a public hearing, and in a public meeting it shall adopt an ordinance, resolution, or policy statement justifying its action prior to setting and certifying its tax rate. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to any political subdivision which levies a tax rate lower than its tax rate ceiling solely due to a reduction required by law resulting from sales tax collections. The provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to any political subdivision which has received voter approval for an increase to its tax rate ceiling subsequent to setting its most recent tax rate.

- (6) (a) As used in this subdivision, the following terms mean:
- a. "Current tax rate ceiling", the tax rate ceiling in effect before the voters approve a higher tax rate;
- b. "Increased tax rate ceiling", the new tax rate ceiling in effect after the voters approve a higher tax rate.
- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, when the required majority of voters in a political subdivision passes an increase in the political subdivision's tax rate, the political subdivision shall use the current tax rate ceiling and the increase approved by the voters in establishing the rates of levy for the tax year immediately following the election.
- (c) If the assessed valuation of real property in such political subdivision is reduced in such tax year immediately following the election, such political subdivision may raise its rates of levy so that the revenue received from its local real property tax rates equals the amount the political subdivision would have received from the increased rates of levy had there been no reduction in the assessed valuation of real property in the political subdivision.
- (d) Using the increased tax rate ceiling shall be revenue neutral as required in Article X, Section 22 of the Constitution of Missouri.
- 6. (1) For the purposes of calculating state aid for public schools pursuant to section 163.031, each taxing authority which is a school district shall determine its proposed tax rate as a blended rate of the classes or subclasses of property. Such blended rate shall be calculated by first determining the total tax revenue of the property within the jurisdiction of the taxing authority, which amount shall be equal to the sum of the products of multiplying the assessed valuation of each class and subclass of property by the corresponding tax rate for such class or subclass, then dividing the total tax revenue by the total assessed valuation of the same jurisdiction, and then multiplying the resulting quotient by a factor of one hundred. Where the taxing authority is a school district, such blended rate shall also be used by such school district for calculating revenue from state-assessed railroad and utility property as defined in chapter 151 and for apportioning the tax rate by purpose.

(2) Each taxing authority proposing to levy a tax rate in any year shall notify the clerk of the county commission in the county or counties where the tax rate applies of its tax rate ceiling and its proposed tax rate. Each taxing authority shall express its proposed tax rate in a fraction equal to the nearest one-tenth of a cent, unless its proposed tax rate is in excess of one dollar, then one/onehundredth of a cent. If a taxing authority shall round to one/one-hundredth of a cent, it shall round up a fraction greater than or equal to five/one-thousandth of one cent to the next higher one/onehundredth of a cent; if a taxing authority shall round to one-tenth of a cent, it shall round up a fraction greater than or equal to five/one-hundredths of a cent to the next higher one-tenth of a cent. Any taxing authority levying a property tax rate shall provide data, in such form as shall be prescribed by the state auditor by rule, substantiating such tax rate complies with Missouri law. All forms for the calculation of rates pursuant to this section shall be promulgated as a rule and shall not be incorporated by reference. The state auditor shall promulgate rules for any and all forms for the calculation of rates pursuant to this section which do not currently exist in rule form or that have been incorporated by reference. In addition, each taxing authority proposing to levy a tax rate for debt service shall provide data, in such form as shall be prescribed by the state auditor by rule, substantiating the tax rate for debt service complies with Missouri law. A tax rate proposed for annual debt service requirements will be prima facie valid if, after making the payment for which the tax was levied, bonds remain outstanding and the debt fund reserves do not exceed the following year's payments. The county clerk shall keep on file and available for public inspection all such information for a period of three years. The clerk shall, within three days of receipt, forward a copy of the notice of a taxing authority's tax rate ceiling and proposed tax rate and any substantiating data to the state auditor. The state auditor shall, within fifteen days of the date of receipt, examine such information and return to the county clerk his or her findings as to compliance of the tax rate ceiling with this section and as to compliance of any proposed tax rate for debt service with Missouri law. If the state auditor believes that a taxing authority's proposed tax rate does not comply with Missouri law, then the state auditor's findings shall include a recalculated tax rate, and the state auditor may request a taxing authority to submit documentation supporting such taxing authority's proposed tax rate. The county clerk shall immediately forward a copy of the auditor's findings to the taxing authority and shall file a copy of the findings with the information received from the taxing authority. The taxing authority shall have fifteen days from the date of receipt from the county clerk of the state auditor's findings and any request for supporting documentation to accept or reject in writing the rate change certified by the state auditor and to submit all requested information to the state auditor. A copy of the taxing authority's acceptance or rejection and any information submitted to the state auditor shall also be mailed to the county clerk. If a taxing authority rejects a rate change certified by the state auditor and the state auditor does not receive supporting information which justifies the taxing authority's original or any subsequent proposed tax rate, then the state auditor shall refer the perceived violations of such taxing authority to the attorney general's office and the attorney general is authorized to obtain injunctive relief to prevent the taxing authority from levying a violative tax rate.

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- (3) In the event that the taxing authority incorrectly completes the forms created and promulgated under subdivision (2) of this subsection, or makes a clerical error, the taxing authority may submit amended forms with an explanation for the needed changes. If such amended forms are filed under regulations prescribed by the state auditor, the state auditor shall take into consideration such amended forms for the purposes of this subsection.
- 7. No tax rate shall be extended on the tax rolls by the county clerk unless the political subdivision has complied with the foregoing provisions of this section.

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- 8. Whenever a taxpayer has cause to believe that a taxing authority has not complied with the provisions of this section, the taxpayer may make a formal complaint with the prosecuting attorney of the county. Where the prosecuting attorney fails to bring an action within ten days of the filing of the complaint, the taxpayer may bring a civil action pursuant to this section and institute an action as representative of a class of all taxpayers within a taxing authority if the class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable, if there are questions of law or fact common to the class, if the claims or defenses of the representative parties are typical of the claims or defenses of the class, and if the representative parties will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class. In any class action maintained pursuant to this section, the court may direct to the members of the class a notice to be published at least once each week for four consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county where the civil action is commenced and in other counties within the jurisdiction of a taxing authority. The notice shall advise each member that the court will exclude him or her from the class if he or she so requests by a specified date, that the judgment, whether favorable or not, will include all members who do not request exclusion, and that any member who does not request exclusion may, if he or she desires, enter an appearance. In any class action brought pursuant to this section, the court, in addition to the relief requested, shall assess against the taxing authority found to be in violation of this section the reasonable costs of bringing the action, including reasonable attorney's fees, provided no attorney's fees shall be awarded any attorney or association of attorneys who receive public funds from any source for their services. Any action brought pursuant to this section shall be set for hearing as soon as practicable after the cause is at issue.
- 9. If in any action, including a class action, the court issues an order requiring a taxing authority to revise the tax rates as provided in this section or enjoins a taxing authority from the collection of a tax because of its failure to revise the rate of levy as provided in this section, any taxpayer paying his or her taxes when an improper rate is applied has erroneously paid his or her taxes in part, whether or not the taxes are paid under protest as provided in section 139.031 or otherwise contested. The part of the taxes paid erroneously is the difference in the amount produced by the original levy and the amount produced by the revised levy. The township or county collector of taxes or the collector of taxes in any city shall refund the amount of the tax erroneously paid. The taxing authority refusing to revise the rate of levy as provided in this section shall make available to the collector all funds necessary to make refunds pursuant to this subsection. No taxpayer shall receive any interest on any money erroneously paid by him or her pursuant to this subsection.

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Effective in the 1994 tax year, nothing in this section shall be construed to require a taxing authority to refund any tax erroneously paid prior to or during the third tax year preceding the current tax year.

10. 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, 2004, shall be invalid and void.

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- [140.170. 1. Except for lands described in subsection 7 of this section, the county collector shall cause a copy of the list of delinquent lands and lots to be printed in some newspaper of general circulation published in the county for three consecutive weeks, one insertion weekly, before the sale, the last insertion to be at least fifteen days prior to the fourth Monday in August.
- 2. In addition to the names of all record owners or the names of all owners appearing on the land tax book it is only necessary in the printed and published list to state in the aggregate the amount of taxes, penalty, interest and cost due thereon, each year separately stated.
- 3. To the list shall be attached and in like manner printed and published a notice of said lands and lots stating that said land and lots will be sold at public auction to discharge the taxes, penalty, interest, and costs due thereon at the time of sale in or adjacent to the courthouse of such county, on the fourth Monday in August next thereafter, commencing at ten o'clock of said day and continuing from day to day thereafter until all are offered. Such auction may also be conducted by electronic media, including the internet, at the same time and at the discretion of the county collector.
- 4. The county collector, on or before the day of sale, shall insert at the foot of the list on his or her record a copy of the notice and certify on his or her record immediately following the notice the name of the newspaper of the county in which the notice was printed and published and the dates of insertions thereof in the newspaper.
- 5. The expense of such printing shall be paid out of the county treasury and shall not exceed the rate provided for in chapter 493, relating to legal publications, notices and advertisements, and the cost of printing at the rate paid by the county shall be taxed as part of the costs of the sale of any land or lot contained in the list.
- 6. The county collector shall cause the affidavit of the printer, editor or publisher of the newspaper in which the list of delinquent lands and notice of sale was published, as provided by section 493.060, with the list and notice attached, to be recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county, and the recorder shall not charge or receive any fees for recording the same.
- 7. The county collector may have a separate list of such lands, without legal descriptions or the names of the record owners, printed in a newspaper of

general circulation published in such county for three consecutive weeks before the sale of such lands for a parcel or lot of land that:

- (1) Has an assessed value of one thousand five hundred dollars or less and has been advertised previously; or
- (2) Is a lot in a development of twenty or more lots and such lot has an assessed value of one thousand five hundred dollars or less.

The notice shall state that legal descriptions and the names of the record owners of such lands shall be posted at any county courthouse within the county and the office of the county collector.

8. If, in the opinion of the county collector, an adequate legal description of the delinquent land and lots cannot be obtained through researching the documents available through the recorder of deeds, the collector may commission a professional land surveyor to prepare an adequate legal description of the delinquent land and lots in question. The costs of any commissioned land survey deemed necessary by the county collector shall be taxed as part of the costs of the sale of any land or lots contained in the list prepared under this section.]

- 140.170. 1. Except for lands described in subsection 7 of this section, the county collector shall cause a copy of the list of delinquent lands and lots to be printed in some newspaper of general circulation published in the county for three consecutive weeks, one insertion weekly, before the sale, the last insertion to be at least fifteen days prior to the fourth Monday in August.
- 2. In addition to the names of all record owners or the names of all owners appearing on the land tax book it is only necessary in the printed and published list to state in the aggregate the amount of taxes, penalty, interest and cost due thereon, each year separately stated.
- 3. To the list shall be attached and in like manner printed and published a notice of said lands and lots stating that said land and lots will be sold at public auction to discharge the taxes, penalty, interest, and costs due thereon at the time of sale in or adjacent to the courthouse of such county, on the fourth Monday in August next thereafter, commencing at ten o'clock of said day and continuing from day to day thereafter until all are offered. Such auction may also be conducted by electronic media, including the internet, at the same time and at the discretion of the county collector.
- 4. The county collector, on or before the day of sale, shall insert at the foot of the list on his or her record a copy of the notice and certify on his or her record immediately following the notice the name of the newspaper of the county in which the notice was printed and published and the dates of insertions thereof in the newspaper.
- 5. The expense of such printing shall be paid out of the county treasury and shall not exceed the rate provided for in chapter 493, relating to legal publications, notices and advertisements, and the cost of printing at the rate paid by the county shall be taxed as part of the costs of the sale of any land or lot contained in the list.
- 6. The county collector shall cause the affidavit of the printer, editor or publisher of the newspaper in which the list of delinquent lands and notice of sale was published, as provided by

section 493.060, with the list and notice attached, to be recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of the county, and the recorder shall not charge or receive any fees for recording the same.

- 7. The county collector may have a separate list of such lands, without legal descriptions or the names of the record owners, printed in a newspaper of general circulation published in such county for three consecutive weeks before the sale of such lands for a parcel or lot of land that:
- (1) Has an assessed value of one thousand five hundred dollars or less and has been advertised previously; or
- (2) Is a lot in a development of twenty or more lots and such lot has an assessed value of one thousand five hundred dollars or less.

The notice shall state that legal descriptions and the names of the record owners of such lands shall be posted at any county courthouse within the county and the office of the county collector.

8. If, in the opinion of the county collector, an adequate legal description of the delinquent land and lots cannot be obtained through researching the documents available through the recorder of deeds, the collector may commission a professional land surveyor to prepare an adequate legal description of the delinquent land and lots in question. The costs of any commissioned land survey deemed necessary by the county collector shall be taxed as part of the costs of the sale of any land or lots contained in the list prepared under this section.

[140.190. 1. On the day mentioned in the notice, the county collector shall commence the sale of such lands, and shall continue the same from day to day until each parcel assessed or belonging to each person assessed shall be sold as will pay the taxes, interest and charges thereon, or chargeable to such person in said county.

2. The person or land bank agency offering at said sale, whether in person or by electronic media, to pay the required sum for a tract shall be considered the purchaser of such land; provided, no sale shall be made to any person or designated agent who is currently delinquent on any tax payments on any property, other than a delinquency on the property being offered for sale, and who does not sign an affidavit stating such at the time of sale. Failure to sign such affidavit as well as signing a false affidavit may invalidate such sale. No bid shall be received from any person not a resident of the state of Missouri or a foreign corporation or entity all deemed nonresidents. A nonresident shall file with said collector an agreement in writing consenting to the jurisdiction of the circuit court of the county in which such sale shall be made, and also filing with such collector an appointment of some citizen of said county as agent of said nonresident, and consenting that service of process on such agent shall give such court jurisdiction to try and determine any suit growing out of or connected with such sale for taxes. After the delinquent auction sale, any certificate of purchase shall be issued to the agent. After meeting the requirements of section 140.405, the property shall be conveyed to the agent on behalf of the nonresident, and the agent shall thereafter convey the property to the nonresident.

3. All such written consents to jurisdiction and selective appointments shall be preserved by the county collector and shall be binding upon any person or

corporation claiming under the person consenting to jurisdiction and making the appointment herein referred to; provided further, that in the event of the death, disability or refusal to act of the person appointed as agent of said nonresident the county clerk shall become the appointee as agent of said nonresident.

- 4. No person residing in any home rule city with more than seventy-one thousand but fewer than seventy-nine thousand inhabitants shall be eligible to offer to purchase lands under this section unless such person has, no later than ten days before the sale date, demonstrated to the satisfaction of the official charged by law with conducting the sale that the person is not the owner of any parcel of real property that has two or more violations of the municipality's building or housing codes. A prospective bidder may make such a demonstration by presenting statements from the appropriate collection and code enforcement officials of the municipality. This subsection shall not apply to any taxing authority or land bank agency, and entities shall be eligible to bid at any sale conducted under this section without making such a demonstration.]
- 140.190. 1. On the day mentioned in the notice, the county collector shall commence the sale of such lands, and shall continue the same from day to day until each parcel assessed or belonging to each person assessed shall be sold as will pay the taxes, interest and charges thereon, or chargeable to such person in said county.
- 2. The person or land bank agency offering at said sale, whether in person or by electronic media, to pay the required sum for a tract shall be considered the purchaser of such land; provided, no sale shall be made to any person or designated agent who is currently delinquent on any tax payments on any property, other than a delinquency on the property being offered for sale, and who does not sign an affidavit stating such at the time of sale. Failure to sign such affidavit as well as signing a false affidavit may invalidate such sale. No bid shall be received from any person not a resident of the state of Missouri or a foreign corporation or entity all deemed nonresidents. A nonresident shall file with said collector an agreement in writing consenting to the jurisdiction of the circuit court of the county in which such sale shall be made, and also filing with such collector an appointment of some citizen of said county as agent of said nonresident, and consenting that service of process on such agent shall give such court jurisdiction to try and determine any suit growing out of or connected with such sale for taxes. After the delinquent auction sale, any certificate of purchase shall be issued to the agent. After meeting the requirements of section 140.405, the property shall be conveyed to the agent on behalf of the nonresident, and the agent shall thereafter convey the property to the nonresident.
- 3. All such written consents to jurisdiction and selective appointments shall be preserved by the county collector and shall be binding upon any person or corporation claiming under the person consenting to jurisdiction and making the appointment herein referred to; provided further, that in the event of the death, disability or refusal to act of the person appointed as agent of said nonresident the county clerk shall become the appointee as agent of said nonresident.

  4. No person residing in any home rule city with more than seventy-one thousand but fewer than seventy-nine thousand inhabitants shall be eligible to offer to purchase lands under this section unless such person has, no later than ten days before the sale date, demonstrated to the satisfaction

of the official charged by law with conducting the sale that the person is not the owner of any parcel

of real property that has two or more violations of the municipality's building or housing codes. A prospective bidder may make such a demonstration by presenting statements from the appropriate collection and code enforcement officials of the municipality. This subsection shall not apply to any taxing authority or land bank agency, and entities shall be eligible to bid at any sale conducted under this section without making such a demonstration."; and

Further amend said bill, Page 28, Section 192.257, Line 31, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

- "221.400. 1. Any two or more contiguous counties within the state may form an agreement to establish a regional jail district. The district shall have a boundary which includes the areas within each member county, and it shall be named the "\_\_\_\_\_\_ Regional Jail District". Such regional jail districts may contract to carry out the mission of the commission and the regional jail district.
- 2. The county commission of each county desiring to join the district shall approve an ordinance or resolution to join the district and shall approve the agreement which specifies the duties of each county within the district.
- 3. If any county wishes to join a district which has already been established under this section, the agreement shall be rewritten and reapproved by each member county. If the district already levies a sales tax under section 221.407, the joining of any county to such district shall not be effective until the voters of the county desiring to join approve the levy of the district sales tax in the joining county under subsection 3 of section 221.407. Upon such approval, the rewritten agreement shall indicate the approval of the joining county.
  - 4. The agreement which specifies the duties of each county shall contain the following:
  - (1) The name of the district;
  - (2) The names of the counties within the district;
  - (3) The formula for calculating each county's contribution to the costs of the district;
- (4) The types of prisoners which the regional jail may house, limited to prisoners which may be transferred to counties under state law;
- (5) The methods and powers which may be used for constructing, leasing or financing a regional jail;
  - (6) The duties of the director of the regional jail;
- (7) The timing and procedures for approval of the regional jail district's annual budget by the regional jail commission; and
- (8) The delegation, if any, by the member counties to the regional jail district of the power of eminent domain.
- 5. Any county, city, town or village may contract with a regional jail commission for the holding of its prisoners.
- 221.402. In addition to the powers granted to the district by its member counties under the agreement, the district has all the powers necessary or appropriate to carry out its purposes, including, but not limited to, the following:

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- 1 (1) To adopt bylaws and rules for the regulation of its affairs and the conduct of its business;
- 2 (2) To adopt an official seal;

- (3) To maintain an office at such place or places in one or more of the member counties as the commission may designate;
  - (4) To sue and be sued;
- (5) To make and execute leases, contracts, releases, compromises and other instruments necessary or convenient for the exercise of its powers or to carry out its purposes;
- (6) To acquire, construct, reconstruct, repair, alter, improve, [and] equip, extend, and maintain jail facilities;
- (7) To sell, assign, <u>lease</u>, mortgage, grant a security interest in, exchange, donate and convey any or all of its properties whenever the commission finds such action to be in furtherance of the district's purposes;
- (8) To collect rentals, fees and other charges in connection with its services or for the use of any facilities;
- (9) To issue its bonds, notes or other obligations for any of its corporate purposes and to refund the same.
- 221.405. 1. Any regional jail district created pursuant to section 221.400 shall be governed by a commission. The commission shall be composed of the sheriff and presiding commissioner from each county within the district.
  - 2. Each commissioner shall serve during his tenure as sheriff or as presiding commissioner.
- 3. Commissioners shall serve until their successors <u>in their county offices</u> have [been duly appointed] <u>assumed office</u>. Vacancies on the commission shall be filled by the succeeding sheriff or presiding commissioner for the remainder of the term.
- 4. Commissioners shall serve without compensation, except that they shall be reimbursed by the district for their reasonable and necessary expenses in the performance of their duties.
- 5. A jail commissioner from each county in the district shall present a proposed budget to the county commission.
- 221.407. 1. The commission of any regional jail district may impose, by order, a sales tax [in the amount] of [one-eighth of one percent, one-fourth of one percent, three-eighths of one percent, or one-half of] up to one percent on all retail sales made in such region which are subject to taxation pursuant to the provisions of sections 144.010 to 144.525 for the purpose of providing jail services [and court], facilities, and equipment for such region. The tax authorized by this section shall be in addition to any and all other sales taxes allowed by law, except that no order imposing a sales tax pursuant to this section shall be effective unless the commission submits to the voters of the district, on any election date authorized in chapter 115, a proposal to authorize the commission to impose a tax.
  - 2. The ballot of submission shall contain, but need not be limited to, the following language:

    Shall the \_\_\_\_\_ (insert district name) regional jail district [of \_\_\_\_\_
    (][counties' names)] impose a region-wide sales tax of \_\_\_\_\_ (insert

amount) for the purpose of providing jail services [and court], facilities, and equipment for the region?

 $\square$  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".

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If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal by the qualified voters of the district voting thereon are in favor of the proposal, then the order and any amendment to such order shall be in effect on the first day of the second quarter immediately following the election approving the proposal. If the proposal receives less than the required majority, the commission shall have no power to impose the sales tax authorized pursuant to this section unless and until the commission shall again have submitted another proposal to authorize the commission to impose the sales tax authorized by this section and such proposal is approved by the [required] majority of the qualified voters of the district voting on such proposal[; however, in no event shall a proposal pursuant to this section be submitted to the voters sooner than twelve months from the date of the last submission of a proposal pursuant to this section].

- 3. (1) In the case of a county attempting to join an existing district that levies a sales tax under subsection 1 of this section, the joining county may impose, by order or ordinance, a district sales tax in such county. The order or ordinance shall not become effective unless the county commission submits to the voters residing in the county at a municipal election or a state general, primary, or special election a proposal to join the regional jail district and to authorize the county commission to impose a tax under this subsection. The tax authorized by this subsection shall be in addition to any and all other taxes. Such tax shall be stated separately from all other charges and taxes.
- (2) The question submitted shall be in substantially the following form: "Shall the (insert district name) extend its regional jail district boundaries to include (insert joining county name) and impose a regional jail district sales tax at a rate of (insert percentage) percent in (insert joining county name) for the purpose of providing jail services, facilities, and equipment for the region?".
- (3) If a majority of the votes cast on the question by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the question, the county shall be deemed to have joined the regional jail district under a rewritten agreement under subsection 3 of section 221.400 and the tax shall become effective on the first day of the second 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, the county shall not join the regional jail district and the tax shall not become effective unless and until the question is resubmitted under this section to the qualified

voters of the county and such question is approved by a majority of the qualified voters of the county voting on the question.

- 4. All revenue received by a district from the tax authorized pursuant to this section shall be deposited in a special trust fund and shall be used solely for providing jail services [and court], facilities, and equipment for such district for so long as the tax shall remain in effect.
- [4.] 5. Once the tax authorized by this section is abolished or terminated by any means, all funds remaining in the special trust fund shall be used solely for providing jail services [and court], facilities, and equipment for the district. Any funds in such special trust fund which are not needed for current expenditures may be invested by the commission in accordance with applicable laws relating to the investment of other county funds.
- [5.] 6. All sales taxes collected by the director of revenue pursuant to this section on behalf of any district, less one percent for cost of collection which shall be deposited in the state's general revenue fund after payment of premiums for surety bonds as provided in section 32.087, shall be deposited in a special trust fund, which is hereby created, to be known as the "Regional Jail District Sales Tax Trust Fund". The moneys in the regional jail district sales tax trust fund shall not be deemed to be state funds and shall not be commingled with any funds of the state. The director of revenue shall keep accurate records of the amount of money in the trust fund which was collected in each district imposing a sales tax pursuant to this section, and the records shall be open to the inspection of officers of each member county and the public. Not later than the tenth day of each month the director of revenue shall distribute all moneys deposited in the trust fund during the preceding month to the district which levied the tax. Such funds shall be deposited with the treasurer of each such district, and all expenditures of funds arising from the regional jail district sales tax trust fund shall be paid pursuant to an appropriation adopted by the commission and shall be approved by the commission. Expenditures may be made from the fund for any [function authorized in the order adopted by the commission submitting the regional jail district tax to the voters of the district's authorized purposes.
- [6-] 7. The director of revenue may make refunds from the amounts in the trust fund and credited to any district for erroneous payments and overpayments made, and may redeem dishonored checks and drafts deposited to the credit of such districts. If any district abolishes the tax, the commission shall notify the director of revenue of the action at least ninety days prior to the effective date of the repeal, and the director of revenue may order retention in the trust fund, for a period of one year, of two percent of the amount collected after receipt of such notice to cover possible refunds or overpayment of the tax and to redeem dishonored checks and drafts deposited to the credit of such accounts. After one year has elapsed after the effective date of abolition of the tax in such district, the director of revenue shall remit the balance in the account to the district and close the account of that district. The director of revenue shall notify each district in each instance of any amount refunded or any check redeemed from receipts due the district.
- [7-] 8. Except as provided in this section, all provisions of sections 32.085 and 32.087 shall apply to the tax imposed pursuant to this section.

[8. The provisions of this section shall expire September 30, 2028.]

221.410. Except as provided in sections 221.400 to 221.420 the regional jail commission shall have the following powers and duties:

- (1) It shall implement the agreement approved by the counties within the district under section 221.400;
  - (2) It shall determine the means to establish a regional jail for the district;
  - (3) It shall appoint a director for the regional jail;

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- (4) It shall determine the initial budget for the regional jail and shall approve, after a review and a majority of the commissioners concurring therein, all subsequent budgets, for which proposals may be submitted by the director;
  - (5) It may determine the policies for the housing of prisoners within the regional jail;
- (6) It may buy, lease, or sell real or personal property for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a regional jail, and it may contract with public or private entities [for the planning and acquisition of a jail to acquire, construct, reconstruct, repair, alter, improve, equip, and extend a regional jail;
- (7) It may contract with [the department of corrections and with cities and other counties in this state governmental entities including, but not limited to, departments and instrumentalities thereof, or private entities for the housing of prisoners;
- (8) It shall approve all positions to be created for the purpose of administering the regional jail; and
- (9) It shall approve a location for the regional jail [which is generally central to] that is within the district."; and

Further amend said bill and page, Section 230.205, Line 13, by inserting after all of said section and

line the following:

"251.034. Payments made under sections 251.032 to 251.038 to the various regional planning commissions shall be distributed on a matching basis of one-half state funds for one-half of local funds. No local unit shall receive any payment without providing the matching funds required.

- The state funds so allocated shall not exceed the sum of [sixty-five] one hundred thirty thousand 30
- 31 dollars for the East-West Gateway Coordinating Council and for the Mid-America Regional
- 32 Council. The remaining allocated state funds shall not exceed the sum of [twenty-five] fifty
- 33 thousand dollars for each of the following regional planning commissions: South Central Ozark,
- 34 Ozark Foothills, Green Hills, [Show-Me], Bootheel, [Missouri Valley, Ozark Gateway], Mark
- 35 Twain, [ABCD] Southeast Missouri, Boonslick, Northwest Missouri, Mid-Missouri, Kaysinger
- 36 Basin, Lake of the Ozarks, Meramec, Northeast Missouri, Harry S. Truman, Mo-Kan, Pioneer
- Trails, and [Lakes Country] Southwest Missouri. Beginning July 1, 2025, and each year after, the 37
- 38 maximum grant allowance for each regional planning commission shall be adjusted annually based
- 39 on the rate of inflation according to the consumer price index."; and

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Further amend said bill, Page 29, Section 273.358, Line 6, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

- "311.087. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:
- (1) "Common area", any area designated as a common area in a development plan for an entertainment district approved by the governing body of the county, city, town, or village; any area of a public right-of-way that is adjacent to or within the entertainment district; and any other area identified in the development plan;
- (2) "Entertainment district", any area located in any county that borders on or that contains part of a lake with not less than one thousand miles of shoreline that:
- (a) Is located in any city with more than one thousand nine hundred but fewer than two thousand one hundred fifty inhabitants and partially located in a county with more than twenty-two thousand but fewer than twenty-five thousand inhabitants and with a county seat with more than one hundred but fewer than five hundred inhabitants; and
  - (b) Contains a combination of entertainment venues, bars, nightclubs, and restaurants;
- (3) "Portable bar", any bar, table, kiosk, cart, or stand that is not a permanent fixture and can be moved from place to place.
- 2. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter to the contrary, any person who possesses the qualifications required by this chapter, and who meets the requirements of and complies with the provisions of this chapter, may apply for, and the supervisor of alcohol and tobacco control may issue, an entertainment district special license to sell intoxicating liquor by the drink for retail for consumption dispensed from one or more portable bars within the common areas of the entertainment district until 3:00 a.m. on Mondays through Saturdays and from 6:00 a.m. on Sundays and until 1:30 a.m. on Mondays.
- 3. An applicant granted an entertainment district special license under this section shall pay a license fee of three hundred dollars per year.
- 4. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter to the contrary, on such days and at such times during the hours a license is allowed under this chapter to sell alcoholic beverages, persons may be allowed to leave licensed establishments located in portions of the entertainment district with an alcoholic beverage and enter upon and consume the alcoholic beverage within other licensed establishments and common areas located in portions of the entertainment district. No person shall take any alcoholic beverage or alcoholic beverages outside the boundaries of the entertainment district. At times when a person is allowed to consume alcoholic beverages dispensed from portable bars and in common areas of all or any portion of the entertainment district, the entertainment district shall ensure that minors can be easily distinguished from persons of legal age buying alcoholic beverages.

5. Every licensee within the entertainment district shall serve alcoholic beverages in
containers that display and contain the licensee's trade name or logo or some other mark that is
unique to that license and licensee.

6. The holder of an entertainment district special license is solely responsible for alcohol violations occurring at its portable bar and in any common area."; and

Further amend said bill, Page 32, Section 442.404, Line 59, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

- "[473.742. 1. Each public administrator in counties of the second, third or fourth classification and in the City of St. Louis shall make a determination within thirty days after taking office whether such public administrator shall elect to receive a salary as defined herein or receive fees as may be allowed by law to executors, administrators and personal representatives. The election by the public administrator shall be made in writing to the county clerk. Should the public administrator elect to receive a salary, the public administrator's office may not then elect to change at any future time to receive fees in lieu of salary. Every public administrator who begins his or her first term on or after January 1, 2023, shall be deemed to have elected to receive a salary as provided in this section.
- 2. If a public administrator elects to be placed on salary, the salary shall be based upon the average number of open letters in the two years preceding the term when the salary is elected, based upon the following schedule:
- (1) Zero to five letters: salary shall be a minimum of seven thousand five hundred dollars:
- (2) Six to fifteen letters: salary shall be a minimum of fifteen thousand dollars:
- (3) Sixteen to twenty-five letters: salary shall be a minimum of twenty thousand dollars;
- (4) Twenty-six to thirty-nine letters: salary shall be a minimum of twenty-five thousand dollars:
- (5) Public administrators with forty or more letters shall be considered full-time county officials and shall be paid according to the assessed valuation schedule set forth below:

Assessed Valuation		Salary
\$	8,000,000 to 40,999,999	\$29,000
\$	41,000,000 to 53,999,999	\$30,000
\$	54,000,000 to 65,999,999	\$32,000
\$	66,000,000 to 85,999,999	\$34,000
\$	86,000,000 to 99,999,999	\$36,000
\$	100,000,000 to 130,999,999	\$38,000

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\$ 131,000,000 to	159,999,999	\$40,000
\$ 160,000,000 to	189,999,999	\$41,000
\$ 190,000,000 to	249,999,999	<del>\$41,500</del>
\$ 250,000,000 to	299,999,999	\$43,000
\$ 300,000,000 to	449,999,999	\$45,000
\$ 450,000,000 to	599,999,999	\$47,000
\$ 600,000,000 to	749,999,999	\$49,000
\$ 750,000,000 to	899,999,999	\$51,000
\$ 900,000,000 to	1,049,999,999	\$53,000
\$ 1,050,000,000 to	1,199,999,999	\$55,000
\$ 1,200,000,000 to	1,349,999,999	\$57,000
\$ 1,350,000,000	and over	<del>\$59,000</del>

(6) The public administrator in the City of St. Louis shall receive a salary not less than sixty-five thousand dollars;

(7) Two thousand dollars of the compensation authorized in this section shall be payable to the public administrator only if he or she has completed at least twenty hours of instruction each calendar year relating to the operations of the public administrator's office when approved by a professional association of the county public administrators of Missouri unless exempted from the training by the professional association. The professional association approving the program shall provide a certificate of completion to each public administrator who completes the training program and shall send a list of certified public administrators to the treasurer of each county. Expenses incurred for attending the training session shall be reimbursed to the county public administrator in the same manner as other expenses as may be appropriated for that purpose.

- 3. If a public administrator is appointed by the court as both a guardian and a conservator to the same ward or protectee, it shall be considered two letters.
- 4. Notwithstanding subsection 2 or 5 of this section, upon majority approval by the salary commission, a public administrator may be paid according to the assessed valuation schedule set forth in subdivision (5) of subsection 2 of this section. If the salary commission elects to pay a public administrator according to the assessed valuation schedule, the salary commission shall not elect to change at any future time to pay the public administrator's office according to the average number of open letters in lieu of paying them according to the assessed valuation schedule.
- 5. The initial compensation of the public administrator who elects to be put on salary shall be determined by the average number of letters for the two years preceding the term when the salary is elected. Salary increases or decreases according to the minimum schedule set forth in this section shall be adjusted only

after the number of open letters places the workload in a different subdivision for two consecutive years. Minimum salary increases or decreases shall only take effect upon a new term of office of the public administrator. The number of letters each year shall be determined in accordance with the reporting requirements set forth in law.

6. All fees collected by a public administrator who elects to be salaried

- 6. All fees collected by a public administrator who elects to be salaried shall be deposited in the county treasury or with the treasurer for the City of St. Louis
- 7. Any public administrator in a county of the first classification without a charter form of government with a population of less than one hundred thousand inhabitants who elects to receive fees in lieu of a salary pursuant to this section may elect to join the Missouri local government employees' retirement system ereated pursuant to sections 70.600 to 70.755.
- 8. (1) A letter of guardianship and a letter of conservatorship shall be counted as separate letters.
  - (2) For purposes of this subsection:

- (a) "Letter of conservatorship" means the appointment of a conservatorship of an estate by the court to a protectee adjudged to be disabled;
- (b) "Letter of guardianship" means the appointment of a guardianship by the court to a ward adjudged to be incapacitated.]
- 473.742. 1. Each public administrator in counties of the second, third or fourth classification and in the city of St. Louis shall make a determination within thirty days after taking office whether such public administrator shall elect to receive a salary as defined herein or receive fees as may be allowed by law to executors, administrators and personal representatives. The election by the public administrator shall be made in writing to the county clerk. Should the public administrator elect to receive a salary, the public administrator's office may not then elect to change at any future time to receive fees in lieu of salary. Every public administrator who begins his or her first term on or after January 1, 2024, shall be deemed to have elected to receive a salary as provided in this section.
- 2. If a public administrator elects to be placed on salary, the salary shall be based upon the average number of open letters in the two years preceding the term when the salary is elected, based upon the following schedule:
  - (1) Zero to five letters: salary shall be a minimum of seven thousand five hundred dollars;
  - (2) Six to fifteen letters: salary shall be a minimum of fifteen thousand dollars;
  - (3) Sixteen to twenty-five letters: salary shall be a minimum of twenty thousand dollars;
- (4) Twenty-six to thirty-nine letters: salary shall be a minimum of twenty-five thousand dollars;
- (5) Public administrators with forty or more letters shall be considered full-time county officials and shall be paid according to the assessed valuation schedule set forth below:

Assessed Valuation	Salary
\$ 8,000,000 to 40,999,999	\$29,000

\$ 41,000,000 to 53,999,999	\$30,000
\$ 54,000,000 to 65,999,999	\$32,000
\$ 66,000,000 to 85,999,999	\$34,000
\$ 86,000,000 to 99,999,999	\$36,000
\$ 100,000,000 to 130,999,999	\$38,000
\$ 131,000,000 to 159,999,999	\$40,000
\$ 160,000,000 to 189,999,999	\$41,000
\$ 190,000,000 to 249,999,999	\$41,500
\$ 250,000,000 to 299,999,999	\$43,000
\$ 300,000,000 to 449,999,999	\$45,000
\$ 450,000,000 to 599,999,999	\$47,000
\$ 600,000,000 to 749,999,999	\$49,000
\$ 750,000,000 to 899,999,999	\$51,000
\$ 900,000,000 to 1,049,999,999	\$53,000
\$ 1,050,000,000 to 1,199,999,999	\$55,000
\$ 1,200,000,000 to 1,349,999,999	\$57,000
\$ 1,350,000,000 and over	\$59,000

(6) The public administrator in the city of St. Louis shall receive a salary not less than sixty-five thousand dollars;

(7) Two thousand dollars of the compensation authorized in this section shall be payable to the public administrator only if he or she has completed at least twenty hours of instruction each calendar year relating to the operations of the public administrator's office when approved by a professional association of the county public administrators of Missouri unless exempted from the training by the professional association. The professional association approving the program shall provide a certificate of completion to each public administrator who completes the training program and shall send a list of certified public administrators to the treasurer of each county. Expenses incurred for attending the training session shall be reimbursed to the county public administrator in the same manner as other expenses as may be appropriated for that purpose.

3. If a public administrator is appointed by the court as both a guardian and a conservator to the same ward or protectee, it shall be considered two letters.

- 4. Notwithstanding subsection 2 or 5 of this section, upon majority approval by the salary commission, a public administrator may be paid according to the assessed valuation schedule set forth in subdivision (5) of subsection 2 of this section. If the salary commission elects to pay a public administrator according to the assessed valuation schedule, the salary commission shall not elect to change at any future time to pay the public administrator's office according to the average number of open letters in lieu of paying them according to the assessed valuation schedule.
- <u>5.</u> The initial compensation of the public administrator who elects to be put on salary shall be determined by the average number of letters for the two years preceding the term when the salary is elected. Salary increases or decreases according to the minimum schedule set forth in [subsection 1-of] this section shall be adjusted only after the number of open letters places the workload in a different subdivision for two consecutive years. Minimum salary increases or decreases shall only take effect upon a new term of office of the public administrator. The number of letters each year shall be determined in accordance with the reporting requirements set forth in law.
- [4.] <u>6.</u> All fees collected by a public administrator who elects to be salaried shall be deposited in the county treasury or with the treasurer for the city of St. Louis.
- [5-] 7. Any public administrator in a county of the first classification without a charter form of government with a population of less than one hundred thousand inhabitants who elects to receive fees in lieu of a salary pursuant to this section may elect to join the Missouri local government employees' retirement system created pursuant to sections 70.600 to 70.755.
- 8. (1) A letter of guardianship and a letter of conservatorship shall be counted as separate letters.
  - (2) For purposes of this subsection the following terms mean:
- (a) "Letter of conservatorship", the appointment of a conservatorship of an estate by the court to a protectee adjudged to be disabled;
- (b) "Letter of guardianship", the appointment of a guardianship by the court to a ward adjudged to be incapacitated."; and

Further amend said bill, Page 32, Section 534.157, Line 3, by inserting after all of said section and line the following:

- "534.602. 1. For purposes of this section, the following terms mean:
- (1) "Petitioner", the property owner of property containing a residential dwelling who has
   filed a verified petition under the provisions of this section;
  - (2) "Respondent", the person or persons unlawfully occupying property containing a residential dwelling, against whom a verified petition has been filed;
  - (3) "Unlawful occupant" or "unlawful occupants", any person or persons who detain, occupy, or trespass on property containing a residential dwelling without the permission of the property owner, who otherwise have no legal right to occupy the property under state law, and who are not afforded any protections provided to a tenant under state law.

2. Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter to the contrary, a property owner or his or her authorized agent may seek relief for the removal of a person or persons unlawfully occupying property containing a residential dwelling under this section by filing a verified petition in the county or city not within a county where the property is located.

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- 3. Except as provided in subsection 6 of this section, clerks under the supervision of a circuit clerk shall explain to the property owner or his or her authorized agent not represented by counsel the procedures for filing all forms and pleadings necessary for the presentation of his or her petition to the court. Notice of the fact that clerks will provide such assistance shall be conspicuously posted in the clerks' offices. The location of the office where a petition can be filed shall be conspicuously posted in the court building. The performance of duties prescribed in this section shall not constitute the practice of law as defined in section 484.010. All duties of the clerk prescribed in this section shall be performed without cost to the litigants. The supreme court may promulgate rules as necessary to govern conduct of court clerks under this section and shall provide forms for petitions and written instructions on filling out all forms and pleadings necessary for the presentation of the petition to the court.
- 4. Filing fees and court costs under this section shall be the same as filing fees and court costs required when filing a claim in associate circuit court.
- 5. (1) Upon the filing of a verified petition under this section, and for good cause shown in the petition, the court shall immediately issue an ex parte order to remove an unlawful occupant or unlawful occupants from property containing a residential dwelling. The assertion of sufficient evidence that the person or persons are unlawfully occupying property containing a residential dwelling shall constitute good cause for purposes of this section. The petition shall set forth the following:
  - (a) The petitioner is the property owner or authorized agent of the property owner;
  - (b) The property that is being occupied includes a residential dwelling;
- (c) An unlawful occupant or unlawful occupants have entered and remain or continue to reside on the property owner's property;
- (d) The real property was not open to members of the public at the time the unlawful occupant or unlawful occupants entered;
- (e) The unlawful occupant or unlawful occupants are occupying the property without the permission of the property owner and are not guests of the property owner nor otherwise authorized to make use of the property;
- (f) The property owner has directed the unlawful occupant or unlawful occupants to leave the property and the unlawful occupant or unlawful occupants have failed or refused to vacate the premises;
- (g) The property has not been leased to any person for three consecutive months, and the unlawful occupant or unlawful occupants are not current or former tenants of the property pursuant to any agreement with the property owner;

(h) The unlawful occupant or unlawful occupants are not immediate family members of the property owner; and

- (i) There is no pending litigation related to the real property between the property owner and any known unlawful occupant or unlawful occupants.
- (2) An ex parte order to have the unlawful occupant or unlawful occupants removed from property containing a residential dwelling entered by the court shall take effect when entered and shall remain in effect until there is valid service of process and a hearing is held on the motion. Such hearing shall be held within twenty-four hours of filing the verified petition unless good cause is shown for a delay. The court shall deny the ex parte order and dismiss the petition if the petitioner is not authorized to seek relief or does not show good cause.
- (3) Failure to serve an ex parte order on the person or persons who are unlawfully occupying property containing a residential dwelling shall not affect the validity or enforceability of such order.
- 6. (1) If the court is unavailable after business hours or on holidays or weekends, a verified petition for removal of the unlawful occupant or unlawful occupants from property under this section may be filed before any available court in the city or county having jurisdiction to hear the petition under the guidelines developed under this subdivision (3) of this subsection.
- (2) All papers in connection with the filing of a petition or the granting of an ex parte order under this section shall be certified by such court or the clerk within the next regular business day to the circuit court having jurisdiction to hear the petition.
- (3) The supreme court shall develop guidelines that ensure a verified petition under this section may be filed on holidays, evenings, and weekends.
- 7. Any ex parte order granted under this section shall be to protect the petitioner from trespass by an unlawful occupant or unlawful occupants and may include such terms as the court reasonably deems necessary to ensure the petitioner's safety including, but not limited to:
- (1) Restraining the respondent from committing or threatening to commit any act of violence, molestation, stalking, assault, or disturbing the peace of the petitioner or the petitioner's property, including violence against a pet;
- (2) Restraining the respondent from entering the petitioner's premises or dwelling unit or coming within a certain proximity of the petitioner's premises or dwelling unit; and
- (3) Restraining the respondent from communicating with the petitioner in any manner or through any medium.
- 8. When the court has, after a hearing on the petition, issued an order for relief to permanently exclude an unlawful occupant or unlawful occupants from the petitioner's property, it may additionally:
- (1) Permanently restrain the respondent from committing or threatening to commit any act of violence, molestation, stalking, assault, or disturbing the peace of the petitioner or the petitioner's property, including violence against a pet;

- (2) Permanently restrain the respondent from entering the petitioner's premises or dwelling unit or coming within a certain proximity of petitioner's premises or dwelling unit;
- (3) Permanently restrain the respondent from communicating with the petitioner in any manner or through any medium;
  - (4) Permanently expel the respondent from occupying petitioner's premises or dwelling unit;
- (5) Permanently expel the respondent's personal property from petitioner's premises or dwelling unit;
- (6) Order the respondent to pay all costs of repair to the petitioner's premises or dwelling unit relating to damages caused by the respondent;
- (7) Order the respondent to pay all costs associated with service of any ex parte order authorized against the respondent; or
  - (8) Order the respondent to pay court costs.
- 9. A verified petition seeking an ex parte order under this section shall contain allegations relating to those orders and shall pray for the orders desired.
- 10. Once the court grants the order under this section, the sheriff of the county or city not within a county in which the property is located shall enforce such order by removing the person or persons unlawfully occupying the property.
- 11. If appropriate, the sheriff may arrest any person found in the dwelling for trespass, outstanding warrants, or any other legal cause.
- 12. The sheriff is entitled to the same fee for the service of the ex parte order granted under this section as if the sheriff were serving a writ of possession under section 57.280. After the sheriff serves the order, the property owner or authorized agent may request that the sheriff stand by to keep the peace while the property owner or agent of the owner changes the locks and removes the personal property of the unlawful occupants from the premises to or near the property line. When such a request is made, the sheriff may charge a reasonable hourly rate, and the person requesting the sheriff to stand by and keep the peace is responsible for paying the reasonable hourly rate set by the sheriff. The sheriff is not liable to the unlawful occupant or occupants or to any other party for the loss, destruction, or damage of property. The property owner or his or her authorized agent is not liable to an unlawful occupant or any other party for the loss, destruction, or damage to the personal property unless the removal was wrongful.
- 13. A person may bring a civil cause of action if the person was removed from the property under this section without just cause. Such person may seek restored possession to the real property, actual damages to personal property when personal property was removed, statutory damages in the amount of one thousand dollars, and reimbursement of court costs. Any damages authorized under this subsection shall be offset by any damages to the real property inflicted by the person who was removed from the real property without just cause. Such damages to real property shall be proven by the property owner. Awards of actual damages shall not exceed the value of the damaged
- 38 personal property.

1	14. The provisions of this section do not limit the rights of a property owner or limit the
2	authority of a law enforcement officer to arrest an unlawful occupant for trespassing, vandalism,
3	theft, or other crimes.
4	15. All proceedings under this section are in addition to any other available civil or criminal
5	remedies, unless otherwise specifically provided herein.
6	16. (1) The court shall retain jurisdiction over the ex parte order or full order of protection
7	issued under this section for its entire duration. The court may schedule compliance review
8	hearings to monitor the respondent's compliance with the order.
9	(2) The terms of the ex parte order or full order of protection issued under this section are
10	enforceable by all remedies available at law for the enforcement of a judgment, and the court may
11	punish a respondent who willfully violates the ex parte order to the same extent as provided by law
12	for contempt of the court in any other suit or proceeding cognizable by the court.
13	534.604. 1. When a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that a party,
14	against whom an ex parte order under section 534.602 has been entered and who has notice of such
15	order entered, has committed an act in violation of such order, the officer shall arrest the offending
16	party-respondent regardless of whether the violation occurred in the presence of the arresting officer.
17	2. In an arrest in which a law enforcement officer acted in good faith reliance on this
18	section, the arresting and assisting law enforcement officers and their employing entities and
19	superiors shall be immune from liability in any civil action alleging false arrest, false imprisonment,
20	or malicious prosecution.
21	3. A violation of the terms and conditions of an ex parte order under section 534.602 shall
22	be a class E felony. For the purposes of this subsection, in addition to the notice provided by actual
23	service of the order, a party is deemed to have notice of an ex parte order under section 534.602 if:
24	(1) The law enforcement officer responding to a call of a violation of an ex parte order
25	under section 534.602 presented a copy of the ex parte order to the respondent; or
26	(2) Notice is given by actual communication to the respondent in a manner reasonably likely
27	to advise the respondent.
28	4. Nothing in this section shall be interpreted as creating a private cause of action for
29	damages to enforce the provisions set forth herein.
30	569.200. 1. A person commits the offense of criminal mischief if he or she unlawfully
31	detains, occupies, or trespasses upon a residential dwelling.
32	2. The offense of criminal mischief is a class E felony."; and
33	
34	Further amend said bill, Page 37, Section 610.021, Line 141, by inserting after all of said section
35	and line the following;
36	

"[50.800. 1. On or before the first Monday in March of each year, the county commission of each county of the second, third, or fourth class shall prepare and publish in some newspaper as provided for in section 493.050, if there is one, and if not by notices posted in at least ten places in the county, a detailed

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financial statement of the county for the year ending December thirty-first, 1 2 preceding. 3 2. The statement shall show the bonded debt of the county, if any, kind of 4 bonds, date of maturity, interest rate, rate of taxation levied for interest and sinking 5 fund and authority for the levy, the total amount of interest and sinking fund that 6 has been collected and interest and sinking fund on hand in cash. 7 3. The statement shall also show separately the total amount of the county 8 and township school funds on hand and loaned out, the amount of penalties, fines, 9 levies, utilities, forfeitures, and any other taxes collected and disbursed or 10 expended during the year and turned into the permanent school fund, the name of 11 each person who has a loan from the permanent school fund, whether county or 12 township, the amount of the loan, date loan was made and date of maturity, 13 description of the security for the loan, amount, if any, of delinquent interest on each loan. 14 15 4. The statement shall show the total valuation of the county for purposes of taxation, the highest rate of taxation the constitution permits the county 16 commission to levy for purposes of county revenue, the rate levied by the county 17 18 commission for the year covered by the statement, division of the rate levied 19 among the several funds and total amount of delinquent taxes for all years as of 20 December thirty-first. 21 5. The statement shall show receipts or revenues into each and every fund 22 separately. Each fund shall show the beginning balance of each fund; each source 23 of revenue; the total amount received from each source of revenue; the total 24 amount available in each fund; the total amount of disbursements or expenditures 25 from each fund and the ending balance of each fund as of December thirty-first. 26 The total receipts or revenues for the year into all funds shall be shown in the 27 recapitulation. In counties with the township form of government, each township 28 shall be considered a fund pursuant to this subsection. 29 6. Total disbursements or expenditures shall be shown for warrants issued 30 in each category contained in the forms developed or approved by the state auditor 31 pursuant to section 50.745. Total amount of warrants, person or vendor to whom 32 issued and purpose for which issued shall be shown except as herein provided. 33 Under a separate heading in each fund the statements shall show what warrants are 34 outstanding and unpaid for the lack of funds on that date with appropriate balance 35 or overdraft in each fund as the case may be. 36 7. Warrants issued to pay for the service of election judges and clerks of 37 elections shall be in the following form: Names of judges and clerks of elections at \$\_\_\_\_\_ per day (listing the 38 39 names run in and not listing each name by lines, and at the end of the list of names 40 giving the total of the amount of all the warrants issued for such election services). 41 8. Warrants issued to pay for the service of jurors shall be in the following 42 form: 43 Names of jurors at \$ per day (listing the names run in and not 44 listing each name by lines, and at the end of the list of names giving the total of 45 the amount of all the warrants issued for such election service). 9. Warrants to Internal Revenue Service for Social Security and 46 47 withholding taxes shall be brought into one call. 10. Warrants to the director of revenue of Missouri for withholding taxes 48 49 shall be brought into one call.

1	11. Warrants to the division of employment security shall be brought into
2	one call.
3	12. Warrants to Missouri local government employees' retirement system
4	or other retirement funds for each office shall be brought into one call.
5	13. Warrants for utilities such as gas, water, lights and power shall be
6	brought into one call except that the total shall be shown for each vendor.
7	14. Warrants issued to each telephone company shall be brought into one
8	eall for each office in the following form:
9	(Name of Telephone Company for office and total amount of
0	warrants issued).
1	15. Warrants issued to the postmaster for postage shall be brought into one
2	call for each office in the following form:
3	(Postmaster for office and total amount of warrants issued).
4	16. Disbursements or expenditures by road districts shall show the
5	warrants, if warrants have been issued in the same manner as provided for in
6	subsection 5 of this section. If money has been disbursed or expended by
7	overseers the financial statement shall show the total paid by the overseer to each
8	person for the year, and the purpose of each payment. Receipts or revenues into
9	the county distributive school fund shall be listed in detail, disbursements or
20	expenditures shall be listed and the amount of each disbursement or expenditure.
21	If any taxes have been levied by virtue of Section 12(a) of Article X of the
22	Constitution of Missouri the financial statement shall contain the following:
23	By virtue and authority of the discretionary power conferred upon the
24	county commissions of the several counties of this state to levy a tax of not to
25	exceed 35 cents on the \$100 assessed valuation the county commission of
26	County did for the year covered by this report levy a tax rate of cents on
27	the \$100 assessed valuation which said tax amounted to \$ and was
28	disbursed or expended as follows:
29	•
39 30	The statement shall show how the money was disbursed or expended and if any
	The statement shall show how the money was disbursed or expended and if any part of the sum has not been accounted for in detail under some previous
31 32	1
33	appropriate heading the portion not previously accounted for shall be shown in detail.
)3	
34	17. At the end of the statement the person designated by the county
35	commission to prepare the financial statement herein required shall append the
36	following certificate:
	I,, the duly authorized agent appointed by the county
	commission of County, state of Missouri, to prepare for
	publication the financial statement as required by section 50.800,
	RSMo, hereby certify that I have diligently checked the records of the
	county and that the above and foregoing is a complete and correct
	statement of every item of information required in section 50.800,
	RSMo, for the year ending December 31,, and especially have
	I checked every receipt from every source whatsoever and every
	disbursement or expenditure of every kind and to whom and for what
	each such disbursement or expenditure was made and that each receipt
	or revenue and dishursement or expenditure is accurately shown. (If

for any reason complete and accurate information is not given the following shall be added to the certificate.) Exceptions: The above report is incomplete because proper information was not available in the following records \_\_\_\_\_ which are in the keeping of the following officer or officers. The person designated to prepare the financial statement shall give in detail any incomplete data called for by this section.

Date

Officer designated by county commission to prepare financial statement required by section 50.800, RSMo.

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Or if no one has been designated said statement having been prepared by the county clerk, signature shall be in the following form:

Clerk of the county commission and ex officio officer designated to prepare financial statement required by section 50.800, RSMo.

18. Any person falsely certifying to any fact covered by the certificate is liable on his bond and upon conviction of falsely certifying to any fact covered by the certificate is guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars or more than one thousand dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty days nor more than six months or by both fine and imprisonment. Any person charged with the responsibility of preparing the financial report who willfully or knowingly makes a false report of any record, is, in addition to the penalty otherwise provided for in this law, deemed guilty of a felony and upon conviction shall be sentenced to the penitentiary for not less than two years nor more than five years.]

[50.810. 1. The statement shall be printed in not less than 8-point type, but not more than the smallest point type over 8-point type available and in the standard column width measure that will take the least space. The publisher shall file two proofs of publication with the county commission and the commission shall forward one proof to the state auditor and shall file the other in the office of the commission. The county commission shall not pay the publisher until proof of publication is filed with the commission and shall not pay the person designated to prepare the statement for the preparation of the copy for the statement until the state auditor notifies the commission that proof of publication has been received and that it complies with the requirements of this section.

2. The statement shall be spread on the record of the commission and for this purpose the publisher shall be required to furnish the commission with at least two copies of the statement that may be pasted on the record. The publisher shall itemize the cost of publishing said statement by column inch as properly chargeable to the several funds and shall submit such costs for payment to the county commission. The county commission shall pay out of each fund in the proportion that each item bears to the total cost of publishing said statement and shall issue warrants therefor; provided any part not properly chargeable to any specific fund shall be paid from the county general revenue fund.

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- 3. The state auditor shall notify the county treasurer immediately of the receipt of the proof of publication of the statement. After the first of April of each year the county treasurer shall not pay or enter for protest any warrant for the pay of any commissioner of any county commission until notice is received from the state auditor that the required proof of publication has been filed. Any county treasurer paying or entering for protest any warrant for any commissioner of the county commission prior to the receipt of such notice from the state auditor shall be liable on his official bond therefor.
- 4. The state auditor shall prepare sample forms for financial statements and shall mail the same to the county clerks of the several counties in this state. If the county commission employs any person other than a bonded county officer to prepare the financial statement the county commission shall require such person to give bond with good and sufficient sureties in the penal sum of one thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duty. If any county officer or other person employed to prepare the financial statement herein provided for shall fail, neglect, or refuse to, in any manner, comply with the provisions of this law he shall, in addition to other penalties herein provided, be liable on his official bond for dereliction of duty.]
- [50.815. 1. On or before June thirtieth of each year, the county commission of each county of the first, second, third, or fourth classification shall, with the assistance of the county clerk or other officer responsible for the preparation of the financial statement, prepare and publish in some newspaper of general circulation published in the county, as provided under section 493.050, a financial statement of the county for the year ending the preceding December thirty-first.
  - 2. The financial statement shall show at least the following:
  - (1) A summary of the receipts of each fund of the county for the year;
- (2) A summary of the disbursements and transfers of each fund of the county for the year;
- (3) A statement of the cash balance at the beginning and at the end of the year for each fund of the county;
- (4) A summary of delinquent taxes and other due bills for each fund of the county;
- (5) A summary of warrants of each fund of the county outstanding at the end of the year;
- (6) A statement of bonded indebtedness, if any, at the beginning and at the end of the year for each fund of the county;
- (7) A statement of the tax levies of each fund of the county for the year; and
- (8) The name, office, and current gross annual salary of each elected or appointed county official.
- 3. The financial statement need not show specific disbursements, warrants issued, or the names of specific payees except to comply with subdivision (8) of subsection 2 of this section, but every individual warrant, voucher, receipt, court order and all other items, records, documents and other information which are not specifically required to be retained by the officer having initial charge thereof shall be filed on or before the date of publication of the financial statement prescribed by subsection 1 of this section in the office of the county clerk. The county clerk or other officer responsible for the preparation of the financial statement shall

preserve the same, shall provide an electronic copy of the data used to create the financial statement without charge to any newspaper requesting a copy of such data, and shall cause the same to be available for inspection during normal business hours on the request of any person, for a period of five years following the date of filing in his or her office, after which five year period these records may be disposed of according to law unless they are the subject of a legal suit pending at the expiration of that period.

4. At the end of the financial statement, each commissioner of the county commission and the county clerk shall sign and append the following certificate:

We,,	, and, duly elected commissioners of the
county commission of	County, Missouri, and I,,
county clerk of that county, of	ertify that the above and foregoing is a complete and
correct statement of every ite	em of information required in section 50.815 for the year
	, and we have checked every receipt from every
	nt of every kind and to whom and for what each
	each receipt and disbursement is accurately included in
2 2	ls. (If for any reason complete and accurate information
	all be added to the certificate.) Exceptions: the above
	proper information was not available in the following
records which as	e in the keeping of the following officer or officers
·	
	<del>Date</del>
	<u> </u>
	Commissioners, County Commission
	County Clerk

5. Any person falsely certifying to any fact covered by the certificate is liable on his or her bond and is guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars or more than one thousand dollars, or by confinement in the county jail for a period of not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and confinement. Any person charged with preparing the financial report who willfully or knowingly makes a false report of any record is, in addition to the penalties otherwise provided for in this section, guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to imprisonment by the department of corrections for a term of not less than two years nor more than five years.]

[55.160. The auditor of each county of the first classification not having a charter form of government and of each county of the second classification shall keep an inventory of all county property under the control and management of the various officers and departments and shall annually take an inventory of such

property at an original value of one thousand dollars or more showing the amount, location and estimated value thereof. The auditor shall keep accounts of all appropriations and expenditures made by the county commission, and no warrant shall be drawn or obligation incurred without the auditor's certification that an unencumbered balance, sufficient to pay the same, remain in the appropriate account or in the anticipated revenue fund against which such warrant or obligation is to be charged. The auditor shall audit the accounts of all officers of the county annually or upon their retirement from office. The auditor shall audit, examine and adjust all accounts, demands, and claims of every kind and character presented for payment against the county, and shall in the auditor's discretion approve to the county commission of the county all lawful, true, just and legal accounts, demands and claims of every kind and character payable out of the county revenue or out of any county funds before the same shall be allowed and a warrant issued therefor by the commission. Whenever the auditor thinks it necessary to the proper examination of any account, demand or claim, the auditor may examine the parties, witnesses, and others on oath or affirmation touching any matter or circumstance in the examination of such account, demand or claim before the auditor allows same. The auditor shall not be personally liable for any cost for any proceeding instituted against the auditor in the auditor's official capacity. The auditor shall keep a correct account between the county and all county and township officers, and shall examine all records and settlements made by them for and with the county commission or with each other, and the auditor shall, whenever the auditor desires, have access to all books, county records or papers kept by any county or township officer or road overseer. The auditor shall, during the first four days of each month, strike a balance in the case of each county and township officer, showing the amount of money collected by each, the amount of money due from each to the county, and the amount of money due from any source whatever to such office, and the auditor shall include in such balance any fees that have been returned to the county commission or to the auditor as unpaid and which since having been returned have been collected. Upon request, the auditor shall have access to and the ability to audit and examine claims of every kind and character for which a county officer has a fiduciary duty.]

Section B. Because immediate action is necessary to provide new and enhanced jail facilities in this state, the repeal and reenactment of sections 221.400, 221.402, 221.405, 221.407, and 221.410 of section A 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 repeal and reenactment of sections 221.400, 221.402, 221.405, 221.407, and 221.410 of section A of this act shall be in full force and effect upon its passage and approval."; and

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Further amend said bill by amending the title, enacting clause, and intersectional references accordingly.