#### SECOND REGULAR SESSION

#### [TRULY AGREED TO AND FINALLY PASSED]

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE NO. 2 FOR

HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

# SENATE BILL NO. 672

#### 97TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

2014

5090S.08T

### AN ACT

To repeal sections 49.266, 56.067, 56.265, 56.363, 56.807, 56.816, 67.281, 67.320, 79.130, 94.270, 182.802, 192.310, 304.190, 321.322, 339.507, 348.407, 408.040, 488.305, 525.040, 525.070, 525.080, 525.230, and 525.310, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof thirty-three new sections relating to political subdivisions, with an existing penalty provision, and an effective date for certain sections.

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

Section A. Sections 49.266, 56.067, 56.265, 56.363, 56.807, 56.816, 67.281,

- 2 67.320, 79.130, 94.270, 182.802, 192.310, 304.190, 321.322, 339.507, 348.407,
- 3 408.040, 488.305, 525.040, 525.070, 525.080, 525.230, and 525.310, RSMo, are
- 4 repealed and thirty-three new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as
- 5 sections 49.266, 56.067, 56.265, 56.363, 56.807, 56.816, 57.095, 67.281, 67.320,
- 6 79.130, 79.135, 94.270, 105.1415, 135.980, 182.802, 190.088, 192.310, 249.424,
- 7 262.960, 262.962, 304.190, 321.322, 339.507, 339.531, 348.407, 407.1610, 408.040,
- 8 488.305, 525.040, 525.070, 525.080, 525.230, and 525.310, to read as follows:

49.266. 1. The county commission in all **noncharter** counties [of the

- 2 first, second or fourth classification may by order or ordinance promulgate
- 3 reasonable regulations concerning the use of county property, the hours,
- 4 conditions, methods and manner of such use and the regulation of pedestrian and
- 5 vehicular traffic and parking thereon.
- 6 2. Violation of any regulation so adopted under subsection 1 of this section
- 7 is an infraction.
- 8 3. Upon a determination by the state fire marshal that a burn ban order

is appropriate for a county because:

- 10 (1) An actual or impending occurrence of a natural disaster of major 11 proportions within the county jeopardizes the safety and welfare of the 12 inhabitants of such county; and
- 13 (2) The U.S. Drought Monitor has designated the county as an area of severe, extreme, or exceptional drought, the county commission may adopt an 14 order or ordinance issuing a burn ban, which may carry a penalty of up to a class 16 A misdemeanor. State agencies responsible for fire management or suppression activities and persons conducting agricultural burning using best management 17practices shall not be subject to the provisions of this subsection. The ability of 18 19 an individual, organization, or corporation to sell fireworks shall not be affected 20by the issuance of a burn ban. The county burn ban may prohibit the explosion 21or ignition of any missile or skyrocket as the terms "missile" and "skyrocket" are 22 defined by the 2012 edition of the American Fireworks Standards Laboratory, but 23 shall not ban the explosion or ignition of any other consumer fireworks as the term "consumer fireworks" is defined under section 320.106. 24
- 254. The regulations so adopted shall be codified, printed and made 26 available for public use and adequate signs concerning smoking, traffic and 27 parking regulations shall be posted.
- 56.067. In counties of the first classification not having a charter form of government[,] and other counties in which [have passed the proposition authorized by section 56.363] the prosecuting attorney is a full-time position, the prosecuting attorney, except in the performance of special prosecutions or otherwise representing the state or its political subdivisions, shall 6 devote full time to his office, and shall not engage in the practice of law.
- 56.265. 1. The county prosecuting attorney in any county, other than in a chartered county, shall receive an annual salary computed using the following schedule, when applicable. The assessed valuation factor shall be the amount 3 thereof as shown for the year immediately preceding the year for which the computation is done. 5
- (1) For a full-time prosecutor the prosecutor shall receive compensation 6 equal to the compensation of an associate circuit judge;
- 8 (2) For a part-time prosecutor:

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9 Assessed Valuation Amount 10 \$ 18,000,000 to 40,999,999 \$37,000 41,000,000 to 53,999,999 38,000 11

12	54,000,000 to 65,999,999	39,000
13	66,000,000 to 85,999,999	41,000
14	86,000,000 to 99,999,999	43,000
15	100,000,000 to 130,999,999	45,000
16	131,000,000 to 159,999,999	47,000
17	160,000,000 to 189,999,999	49,000
18	190,000,000 to 249,999,999	51,000
19	250,000,000 to 299,999,999	53,000
20	300,000,000 or more	55,000

- 2. Two thousand dollars of the salary authorized in this section shall be payable to the prosecuting attorney only if the prosecuting attorney has completed at least twenty hours of classroom instruction each calendar year relating to the operations of the prosecuting attorney's office when approved by a professional association of the county prosecuting attorneys 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 prosecuting attorney who completes the training program and shall send a list of certified prosecuting attorneys to the treasurer of each county. Expenses incurred for attending the training session may be reimbursed to the county prosecuting attorney in the same manner as other expenses as may be appropriated for that purpose.
- 33 3. As used in this section, the term "prosecuting attorney" includes the circuit attorney of any city not within a county.
- 4. The prosecuting attorney of any county which becomes a county of the first classification during a four-year term of office or a county which passed the proposition authorized by **subsection 1 of** section 56.363 shall not be required to devote full time to such office pursuant to section 56.067 until the beginning of the prosecuting attorney's next term of office or until the proposition otherwise becomes effective.
- 5. The provisions of section 56.066 shall not apply to full-time prosecutors who are compensated pursuant to subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of this section.
  - 56.363. 1. The county commission of any county may on its own motion and shall upon the petition of ten percent of the total number of people who voted in the previous general election in the county submit to the voters at a general or special election the proposition of making the county prosecutor a full-time position. The commission shall cause notice of the election to be published in a

6 newspaper published within the county, or if no newspaper is published within

7 the county, in a newspaper published in an adjoining county, for three weeks

8 consecutively, the last insertion of which shall be at least ten days and not more

9 than thirty days before the day of the election, and by posting printed notices

10 thereof at three of the most public places in each township in the county. The

11 proposition shall be put before the voters substantially in the following form:

 $\square$  YES  $\square$  NO

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

- 2. The provisions of subsection 1 of this section notwithstanding, in any county where the proposition of making the county prosecutor a full-time position was submitted to the voters at a general election in 1998 and where a majority of the voters voting on the proposition voted in favor of making the county prosecutor a full-time position, the proposition shall become effective on May 1, 1999. Any prosecuting attorney whose position becomes full time on May 1, 1999, under the provisions of this subsection shall have the additional duty of providing not less than three hours of continuing education to peace officers in the county served by the prosecuting attorney in each year of the term beginning January 1, 1999.
- 3. In counties that, prior to August 28, 2001, have elected pursuant to this section to make the position of prosecuting attorney a full-time position, the county commission may at any time elect to have that position also qualify for the retirement benefit available for a full-time prosecutor of a county of the first classification. Such election shall be made by a majority vote of the county commission and once made shall be irrevocable, unless the voters of the county elect to change the position of prosecuting attorney back to a part-time position under subsection 4 of this section. When such an election is made, the results shall be transmitted to the Missouri prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys' retirement system fund, and the election shall be effective on the first day of January following such election. Such election shall also obligate the county to pay into the Missouri prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys' system retirement fund the same retirement contributions for full-time

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42 prosecutors as are paid by counties of the first classification.

43 4. In any county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than twelve thousand but fewer 44 than fourteen thousand inhabitants and with a city of the fourth 45 classification with more than one thousand seven hundred but fewer 46 than one thousand nine hundred inhabitants as the county seat that has 47 elected to make the county prosecutor a full-time position under this 48 section after the effective date of this act, the county commission may 49 50 on its own motion and shall upon the petition of ten percent of the total number of people who voted in the previous general election in the 51 county submit to the voters at a general or special election the 52proposition of changing the full-time prosecutor position to a part-time 53 position. The commission shall cause notice of the election to be 54 published in a newspaper published within the county, or if no 55 newspaper is published within the county, in a newspaper published in 56 an adjoining county, for three weeks consecutively, the last insertion 57 of which shall be at least ten days and not more than thirty days before 58 the day of the election, and by posting printed notices thereof at three 59 of the most public places in each township in the county. The 60 proposition shall be put before the voters substantially in the following 62 form:

Shall the office of prosecuting attorney be made a part-time position in ........ County?

 $\Box$  YES  $\Box$  NO

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

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

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to calculate the retirement benefit for such prior full-time position 79 service. Under no circumstances shall a member in a part-time 80 prosecutor position earn full-time position retirement benefit service accruals for time periods after the effective date of the proposition 82 changing the county prosecutor back to a part-time position.

- 56.807. 1. Beginning August 28, 1989, and continuing monthly thereafter 2 until August 27, 2003, the funds for prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys 3 provided for in subsection 2 of this section shall be paid from county or city funds.
- 4 2. Beginning August 28, 1989, and continuing monthly thereafter until August 27, 2003, each county treasurer shall pay to the system the following 6 amounts to be drawn from the general revenues of the county:
- 7 (1) For counties of the third and fourth classification except as provided 8 in subdivision (3) of this subsection, three hundred seventy-five dollars;
- 9 (2) For counties of the second classification, five hundred forty-one dollars 10 and sixty-seven cents;
- (3) For counties of the first classification, and, except as otherwise 12 provided under section 56.363, counties which pursuant to section 56.363 13 elect to make the position of prosecuting attorney a full-time position after August 28, 2001, or whose county commission has elected a full-time retirement 14 benefit pursuant to subsection 3 of section 56.363, and the city of St. Louis, one 15 thousand two hundred ninety-one dollars and sixty-seven cents. 16
  - 3. Beginning August 28, 1989, and continuing until August 27, 2003, the county treasurer shall at least monthly transmit the sums specified in subsection 2 of this section to the Missouri office of prosecution services for deposit to the credit of the "Missouri Prosecuting Attorneys and Circuit Attorneys' Retirement System Fund", which is hereby created. All moneys held by the state treasurer on behalf of the system shall be paid to the system within ninety days after August 28, 1993. Moneys in the Missouri prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys' retirement system fund shall be used only for the purposes provided in sections 56.800 to 56.840 and for no other purpose.
- 4. Beginning August 28, 2003, the funds for prosecuting attorneys and 26 circuit attorneys provided for in this section shall be paid from county or city 2728 funds and the surcharge established in this section and collected as provided by 29 this section and sections 488.010 to 488.020.
- 5. Beginning August 28, 2003, each county treasurer shall pay to the 30 31 system the following amounts to be drawn from the general revenues of the

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- 33 (1) For counties of the third and fourth classification except as provided 34 in subdivision (3) of this subsection, one hundred eighty-seven dollars;
- 35 (2) For counties of the second classification, two hundred seventy-one 36 dollars;
- 37 (3) For counties of the first classification, counties which pursuant to section 56.363 elect to make the position of prosecuting attorney a full-time position after August 28, 2001, or whose county commission has elected a full-time retirement benefit pursuant to subsection 3 of section 56.363, and the city of St. Louis, six hundred forty-six dollars.
- 6. Beginning August 28, 2003, the county treasurer shall at least monthly transmit the sums specified in subsection 5 of this section to the Missouri office of prosecution services for deposit to the credit of the Missouri prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys' retirement system fund. Moneys in the Missouri prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys' retirement system fund shall be used only for the purposes provided in sections 56.800 to 56.840, and for no other purpose.
- 7. Beginning August 28, 2003, the following surcharge for prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys shall be collected and paid as follows:
  - (1) There shall be assessed and collected a surcharge of four dollars in all criminal cases filed in the courts of this state including violation of any county ordinance or any violation of criminal or traffic laws of this state, including infractions, but no such surcharge shall be assessed when the costs are waived or are to be paid by the state, county, or municipality or when a criminal proceeding or the defendant has been dismissed by the court or against any person who has pled guilty and paid their fine pursuant to subsection 4 of section 476.385. For purposes of this section, the term "county ordinance" shall include any ordinance of the city of St. Louis;
  - (2) The clerk responsible for collecting court costs in criminal cases shall collect and disburse such amounts as provided by sections 488.010 to 488.026. Such funds shall be payable to the prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys' retirement fund. Moneys credited to the prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys' retirement fund shall be used only for the purposes provided for in sections 56.800 to 56.840 and for no other purpose.
- 8. The board may accept gifts, donations, grants and bequests from private or public sources to the Missouri prosecuting attorneys and circuit

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- 68 attorneys' retirement system fund.
- 69 9. No state moneys shall be used to fund section 56.700 and sections 56.800 to 56.840 unless provided for by law. 70
- 56.816. 1. The normal annuity of a retired member who served as 2 prosecuting attorney of a county of the third or fourth class shall, except as provided in subsection 3 of this section, be equal to:
- (1) Any member who has served twelve or more years as a prosecuting 4 attorney and who meets the conditions of retirement at or after the member's 5 normal retirement age shall be entitled to a normal annuity in a monthly amount 6 equal to one hundred five dollars multiplied by the number of two-year periods 7 and partial two-year periods served as a prosecuting attorney;
  - (2) Any member who has served twenty or more years as a prosecuting attorney and who meets the conditions of retirement at or after the member's normal retirement age shall be entitled to a normal annuity in a monthly amount equal to one hundred thirty dollars multiplied by the number of two-year periods and partial two-year periods as a prosecuting attorney.
- 14 2. The normal annuity of a retired member who served as prosecuting attorney of a first or second class county or as circuit attorney of a city not within 15 16 a county shall be equal to fifty percent of the final average compensation.
- 3. Except as otherwise provided under section 56.363, the normal 18 annuity of a retired member who served as a prosecuting attorney of a county which after August 28, 2001, elected to make the position of prosecuting attorney 19 20 full time pursuant to section 56.363 shall be equal to fifty percent of the final average compensation.
- 4. The actuarial present value of a retired member's benefits shall be placed in a reserve account designated as a "Retired Lives Reserve". The value of the retired lives reserve shall be increased by the actuarial present value of retiring members' benefits, and by the interest earning of the total fund on a pro rata basis and it shall be decreased by payments to retired members and their survivors. Each year the actuary shall compare the actuarial present value of retired members' benefits with the retired lives reserve. If the value of the retired lives reserve plus one year's interest at the assumed rate of interest exceeds the actuarial present value of retired lives, then distribution of this 31 excess may be made equally to all retired members, or their eligible survivors. The distribution may be in a single sum or in monthly payments at the discretion of the board on the advice of the actuary.

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57.095. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 537.600 to the contrary, sheriffs or any other law enforcement officers shall have immunity from any liability, civil or criminal, while conducting service of process at the direction of any court to the extent that the officers' actions do not violate clearly established statutory or constitutional rights of which a reasonable person would have known.

67.281. 1. A builder of one- or two-family dwellings or townhouses shall offer to any purchaser on or before the time of entering into the purchase contract 3 the option, at the purchaser's cost, to install or equip fire sprinklers in the dwelling or townhouse. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, no purchaser of such a one- or two-family dwelling or townhouse shall be denied the right to choose or decline to install a fire sprinkler system in such dwelling or townhouse being purchased by any code, ordinance, rule, regulation, order, or resolution by any county or other political subdivision. Any county or other political subdivision shall provide in any such code, ordinance, rule, regulation, order, or resolution the mandatory option for purchasers to have the 10 right to choose and the requirement that builders offer to purchasers the option to purchase fire sprinklers in connection with the purchase of any one- or 12 two-family dwelling or townhouse. The provisions of this section shall expire on 13 December 31, [2019] 2024. 14

2. Any governing body of any political subdivision that adopts the 2009 International Residential Code for One- and Two-Family Dwellings or a subsequent edition of such code without mandated automatic fire sprinkler systems in Section R313 of such code shall retain the language in section R317 of the 2006 International Residential Code for two-family dwellings (R317.1) and townhouses (R317.2).

67.320. 1. Any county [of the first classification with more than one hundred ninety-eight thousand but less than one hundred ninety-nine thousand two hundred] with a charter form of government and with more than two hundred thousand but fewer than three hundred fifty thousand inhabitants or any county of the first classification with more than one hundred one thousand but fewer than one hundred fifteen thousand inhabitants may prosecute and punish violations of its county orders in the circuit court of such counties in the manner and to the extent herein provided or in a county municipal court if creation of a county municipal court is approved by order of the county commission. The county may adopt orders with penal provisions

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- consistent with state law, but only in the areas of traffic violations, solid waste 11 12 management, county building codes, on-site sewer treatment, zoning orders, and animal control. Any county municipal court established pursuant to the 13 provisions of this section shall have jurisdiction over violations of that county's 14 orders and the ordinances of municipalities with which the county has a contract 15 to prosecute and punish violations of municipal ordinances of the municipality. 16
- 2. Except as provided in subsection 5 of this section in any county which has elected to establish a county municipal court pursuant to this section, the 18 judges for such court shall be appointed by the county commission of such county, subject to confirmation by the legislative body of such county in the same manner as confirmation for other county appointed officers. The number of judges appointed, and qualifications for their appointment, shall be established by order 23 of the commission.
  - 3. The practice and procedure of each prosecution shall be conducted in compliance with all of the terms and provisions of sections 66.010 to 66.140, except as provided for in this section.
- 27 4. Any use of the term ordinance in sections 66.010 to 66.140 shall be 28 synonymous with the term order for purposes of this section.
- 29 5. In any county of the first classification with more than one hundred one 30 thousand but fewer than one hundred fifteen thousand inhabitants, the first 31 judges shall be appointed by the county commission for a term of four years, and thereafter the judges shall be elected for a term of four years. The number of 32 33 judges appointed, and qualifications for their appointment, shall be established 34 by order of the commission.
- 79.130. 1. The style of the ordinances of the city shall be: "Be it ordained by the board of aldermen of the city of ......, as follows:" No ordinance shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall become an ordinance unless on its final passage a majority of the members elected to the board of aldermen shall vote for it, and the ayes and nays be entered on the journal. Every proposed ordinance shall be introduced to the board of aldermen in writing and shall be read by title 6 or in full two times prior to passage, both readings may occur at a single meeting of the board of aldermen. If the proposed ordinance is read by title only, copies of the proposed ordinance shall be made available for public inspection prior to 10 the time the bill is under consideration by the board of aldermen. No bill shall become an ordinance until it shall have been signed by the mayor or person 11 12 exercising the duties of the mayor's office, or shall have been passed over the

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- 13 mayor's veto, as herein provided.
- 2. The provisions of this section shall not apply to ordinances 14 proposed or passed under section 79.135. 15
- 79.135. 1. In any city of the fourth classification with more than 2 five thousand but fewer than six thousand inhabitants and located in any county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than sixteen thousand but fewer than eighteen thousand inhabitants, a proposed ordinance may be submitted to the board of aldermen by petition signed by at least ten percent of the registered voters voting for mayor at the last municipal election. The petition shall contain, in addition to the requisite number of valid signatures, the full text of the ordinance sought to be passed and a request that the ordinance be submitted to a vote of the people 10 if not passed by the board of aldermen. 11
- 2. The signatures to the petition need not all be appended to one paper, but each signer shall add to his or her signature his or her place of residence, giving the street and number. One of the signers of each such paper shall make oath before an officer competent to administer 15 oaths that the statements therein made are true as he or she believes 16 and that each signature to the paper appended is the genuine signature of the person whose name it purports to be.
- 19 3. Within ten days from the date of filing such petition, the city 20 clerk shall examine and ascertain whether the petition is signed by the 21requisite number of voters, and, if necessary, the board of aldermen 22shall allow the clerk extra help for such purpose. The clerk shall attach a certificate of examination to the petition. If by the clerk's 23certificate the petition is shown to be insufficient, the petition may be 24amended within ten days from the date of the issuance of the clerk's 25certificate. The clerk shall, within ten days after such amendment, 26 make like examination of the amended petition. If the second 27 certificate shows the petition to be insufficient, the petition shall be 28 29 returned to the person filing it, without prejudice to the filing of a new petition to the same effect. If the petition is deemed to be sufficient, 30 31 the clerk shall submit it to the board of aldermen without delay.
  - 4. Upon receipt of the petition and certificate from the clerk, the board of aldermen shall either:
    - (1) Pass said ordinance without alteration within twenty days

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- after attachment of the clerk's certificate to the accompanying petition;
   or
- 37 (2) Submit the question without alteration to the voters at the next municipal election, or, if the petition has been signed by twenty39 five percent or more of the registered voters voting for mayor at the last municipal election, the board of aldermen shall immediately submit the question without alteration to the voters of the city.
- 5. The question shall be submitted in substantially the following form:
- Shall the following ordinance be (adopted) (repealed)? (Set out ordinance)
- 6. If a majority of the voters vote in favor thereof, such ordinance shall thereupon become a valid and binding ordinance of the city.
- 7. Any number of proposed ordinances may be voted upon at the same election, in accordance with the provisions of this section.
  - 8. Any ordinance in effect that was proposed by petition cannot be repealed except by a vote of the people. The board of aldermen may submit a proposition for the repeal of any such ordinance or for amendments thereto, to be voted upon at any municipal election; and should such proposition receive a majority of the votes cast thereon, such ordinance shall thereby be repealed or amended accordingly. The board of aldermen may amend an ordinance proposed by petition without a vote of the people, but the original purpose of the ordinance may not be changed by such amendment.
- 94.270. 1. The mayor and board of aldermen shall have power and authority to regulate and to license and to levy and collect a license tax on auctioneers, druggists, hawkers, peddlers, banks, brokers, pawnbrokers, merchants of all kinds, grocers, confectioners, restaurants, butchers, taverns, hotels, public boardinghouses, billiard and pool tables and other tables, bowling alleys, lumber dealers, real estate agents, loan companies, loan agents, public buildings, public halls, opera houses, concerts, photographers, bill posters, artists, agents, porters, public lecturers, public meetings, circuses and shows, for parades and exhibitions, moving picture shows, horse or cattle dealers, patent right dealers, stockyards, inspectors, gaugers, mercantile agents, gas companies, insurance companies, insurance agents, express companies, and express agents, telegraph companies, light, power and water companies, telephone companies,

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manufacturing and other corporations or institutions, automobile agencies, and 13 14 dealers, public garages, automobile repair shops or both combined, dealers in automobile accessories, gasoline filling stations, soft drink stands, ice cream 15 stands, ice cream and soft drink stands combined, soda fountains, street railroad 16 cars, omnibuses, drays, transfer and all other vehicles, traveling and auction 17 stores, plumbers, and all other business, trades and avocations whatsoever, and 18 fix the rate of carriage of persons, drayage and cartage of property; and to license, 19 tax, regulate and suppress ordinaries, money brokers, money changers, 20 intelligence and employment offices and agencies, public masquerades, balls, 21street exhibitions, dance houses, fortune tellers, pistol galleries, corn doctors, 22private venereal hospitals, museums, menageries, equestrian performances, 23 24 horoscopic views, telescopic views, lung testers, muscle developers, magnifying 25 glasses, ten pin alleys, ball alleys, billiard tables, pool tables and other tables, theatrical or other exhibitions, boxing and sparring exhibitions, shows and 26 27amusements, tippling houses, and sales of unclaimed goods by express companies or common carriers, auto wrecking shops and junk dealers; to license, tax and 28 29 regulate hackmen, draymen, omnibus drivers, porters and all others pursuing like occupations, with or without vehicles, and to prescribe their compensation; and 30 31 to regulate, license and restrain runners for steamboats, cars, and public houses; 32 and to license ferries, and to regulate the same and the landing thereof within 33 the limits of the city, and to license and tax auto liveries, auto drays and jitneys.

- 2. Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, no city of the fourth classification with more than eight hundred but less than nine hundred inhabitants and located in any county with a charter form of government and with more than one million inhabitants shall levy or collect a license fee on hotels or motels in an amount in excess of [twenty-seven] thirteen dollars fifty cents per room per year. No hotel or motel in such city shall be required to pay a license fee in excess of such amount, and any license fee in such city that exceeds the limitations of this subsection shall be automatically reduced to comply with this subsection.
- 3. Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, no city of the fourth classification with more than four thousand one hundred but less than four thousand two hundred inhabitants and located in any county with a charter form of government and with more than one million inhabitants shall levy or collect a license fee on hotels or motels in an amount in excess of thirteen dollars and fifty cents per room per year. No hotel or motel in such city shall be required to

- 49 pay a license fee in excess of such amount, and any license fee in such city that 50 exceeds the limitations of this subsection shall be automatically reduced to 51 comply with this subsection.
- 52 4. Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, on or after January 1, 2006, no city of the fourth classification with more than fifty-one thousand three 53 hundred and eighty but less than fifty-one thousand four hundred inhabitants 54 and located in any county with a charter form of government and with more than 55 two hundred eighty thousand but less than two hundred eighty-five thousand or 56 no city of the fourth classification with more than fifty-one thousand but fewer 57 58 than fifty-two thousand inhabitants and located in any county with a charter 59 form of government and with more than two hundred eighty thousand but less than two hundred eighty-five thousand shall levy or collect a license fee on hotels 60 61 or motels in an amount in excess of one thousand dollars per year. No hotel or 62 motel in such city shall be required to pay a license fee in excess of such amount, 63 and any license fee in such city that exceeds the limitation of this subsection shall be automatically reduced to comply with this subsection. 64
- 5. Any city under subsection 4 of this section may increase a hotel and motel license tax by five percent per year but the total tax levied under this section shall not exceed one-eighth of one percent of such hotels' or motels' gross revenue.
- 6. Any city under subsection 1 of this section may increase a hotel and 70 motel license tax by five percent per year but the total tax levied under this 71 section shall not exceed the greater of:
  - (1) One-eighth of one percent of such hotels' or motels' gross revenue; or
  - (2) The business license tax rate for such hotel or motel on May 1, 2005.
- 74 7. The provisions of subsection 6 of this section shall not apply to any tax
- 75 levied by a city when the revenue from such tax is restricted for use to a project
- 76 from which bonds are outstanding as of May 1, 2005.
  - 105.1415. Any person who performs volunteer work in the office of a judge or prosecutor and receives no pay or compensation shall not be considered an employee of the county or municipality.
- 135.980. 1. As used in this section, the following terms shall 2 mean:
- 3 (1) "NAICS", the classification provided by the most recent 4 edition of the North American Industry Classification System as 5 prepared by the Executive Office of the President, Office of

- 6 Management and Budget;
- 7 (2) "Public financial incentive", any economic or financial 8 incentive offered including:
- 9 (a) Any tax reduction, credit, forgiveness, abatement, subsidy, or 10 other tax-relieving measure;
- 11 **(b)** Any tax increment financing or similar financial 12 arrangement;
- (c) Any monetary or non-monetary benefit related to any bond,
   loan, or similar financial arrangement;
- 15 **(d)** Any reduction, credit, forgiveness, abatement, subsidy, or 16 other relief related to any bond, loan, or similar financial arrangement; 17 and
- 18 (e) The ability to form, own, direct, or receive any economic or 19 financial benefit from any special taxation district.
- 20 2. No city not within a county shall by ballot measure impose any restriction on any public financial incentive authorized by statute for a business with a NAICS code of 212111.
- 3. The provisions of this section shall expire on December 31, 24 2017.
  - 182.802. 1. (1) Any public library district located in any of the following counties may impose a tax as provided in this section:
- 3 (a) At least partially within any county of the third classification without 4 a township form of government and with more than forty thousand eight hundred 5 but fewer than forty thousand nine hundred inhabitants;
- 6 (b) Any county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than thirteen thousand five hundred but fewer than 8 thirteen thousand six hundred inhabitants;
- 9 (c) Any county of the third classification without a township form of 10 government and with more than thirteen thousand two hundred but fewer than 11 thirteen thousand three hundred inhabitants:
- 12 (d) Any county of the third classification with a township form of 13 government and with more than twenty-nine thousand seven hundred but fewer 14 than twenty-nine thousand eight hundred inhabitants;
- 15 (e) Any county of the second classification with more than nineteen 16 thousand seven hundred but fewer than nineteen thousand eight hundred 17 inhabitants;

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- 18 (f) Any county of the third classification with a township form of 19 government and with more than thirty-three thousand one hundred but fewer 20 than thirty-three thousand two hundred inhabitants;
  - (g) Any county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than eighteen thousand but fewer than twenty thousand inhabitants and with a city of the third classification with more than six thousand but fewer than seven thousand inhabitants as the county seat;

## (h) Any county of the fourth classification with more than twenty thousand but fewer than thirty thousand inhabitants.

- (2) Any public library district listed in subdivision (1) of this subsection may, by a majority vote of its board of directors, impose a tax not to exceed onehalf of one cent on all retail sales subject to taxation under sections 144.010 to 144.525 for the purpose of funding the operation and maintenance of public libraries within the boundaries of such library district. The tax authorized by this subsection shall be in addition to all other taxes allowed by law. No tax under this subsection shall become effective unless the board of directors submits to the voters of the district, at a county or state general, primary or special election, a proposal to authorize the tax, and such tax shall become effective only after the majority of the voters voting on such tax approve such tax.
- 2. In the event the district seeks to impose a sales tax under this subsection, the question shall be submitted in substantially the following form: Shall a ...... cent sales tax be levied on all retail sales within the district for the purpose of providing funding for ...... library district?

 $\square$  YES  $\square$  NO 41

- If a majority of the votes cast on the proposal by the qualified voters voting thereon are in favor of the proposal, then the tax shall become effective. If a majority of the votes cast by the qualified voters voting are opposed to the proposal, then the board of directors shall have no power to impose the tax unless and until another proposal to authorize the tax is submitted to the voters of the 46 district and such proposal is approved by a majority of the qualified voters voting thereon. The provisions of sections 32.085 and 32.087 shall apply to any tax approved under this subsection.
  - 3. As used in this section, "qualified voters" or "voters" means any individuals residing within the district who are eligible to be registered voters and who have registered to vote under chapter 115, or, if no individuals are eligible and registered to vote reside within the proposed district, all of the

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owners of real property located within the proposed district who have unanimously petitioned for or consented to the adoption of an ordinance by the governing body imposing a tax authorized in this section. If the owner of the property within the proposed district is a political subdivision or corporation of the state, the governing body of such political subdivision or corporation shall be considered the owner for purposes of this section.

- 4. For purposes of this section the term "public library district" shall mean any city library district, county library district, city-county library district, municipal library district, consolidated library district, or urban library district.
- 190.088. 1. A city of the fourth classification with more than two thousand seven hundred but fewer than three thousand inhabitants and located in any county of the first classification with more than eighty-three thousand but fewer than ninety-two thousand inhabitants that is located partially within an ambulance district may file with the ambulance district's board of directors a notice of intention of detachment stating the city's intent that the area located within the city and the ambulance district, or a portion of such area, is to be excluded and taken from the district. The filing of a notice of intention of detachment must be authorized by ordinance. Such notice of intention of detachment shall describe the subject area to be excluded from the ambulance district in the form of a legal description and map.
- 13 2. After filing the notice of intention of detachment with the ambulance district, the city shall conduct a public hearing on the 14 notice of intention of detachment and give notice by publication in a 15 newspaper of general circulation qualified to publish legal matters in 16 the county where the subject area is located, at least once a week for 17 three consecutive weeks prior to the hearing, with the last notice being 18 not more than twenty days and not less than ten days before the 19 20 hearing. The hearing may be continued to another date without further notice other than a motion to be entered upon the minutes fixing the time and place of the subsequent hearing. At the public hearing, the 23 city shall present its reasons why it desires to detach the subject area from the ambulance district and its plan to provide or cause to be 24 provided ambulance services to the subject area. 25
  - 3. Following the public hearing, the governing body of the city may approve the detachment of the subject area from the ambulance district by enacting an ordinance with two-thirds of all members of the

29 legislative body of the city voting in favor of the ordinance.

- 4. Upon duly enacting such detachment ordinance, the city shall cause three certified copies of the same to be filed with the county assessor and the clerk of the county wherein the city is located and one certified copy to be filed with the election authority if different from the clerk of the county that has jurisdiction over the area being detached.
- 5. Upon the effective date of the ordinance, which may be up to one year from the date of its passage and approval, the ambulance district shall no longer provide or cause to be provided ambulance services to the subject area and shall no longer levy and collect any tax upon the property included within the detached area, provided that all real property excluded from an ambulance district shall thereafter be subject to the levy of taxes for the payment of any indebtedness of the ambulance district outstanding at the time of exclusion; provided that after any real property shall have been excluded from an ambulance district as provided under this section, any buildings and improvements thereafter erected or constructed on the excluded real property, all machinery and equipment thereafter installed or placed on the excluded real property, and all tangible personal property not in the ambulance district at the time of the exclusion of the subject area, shall not be subject to any taxes levied by the ambulance district.
  - 6. The city shall also:
- (1) On or before January first of the second calendar year after the date on which the property was detached from the ambulance district, pay to the ambulance district a fee equal to the amount of revenue that would have been generated during the previous calendar year by the ambulance district tax on the property in the area detached which was formerly part of the ambulance district;
- (2) On or before January first of the third calendar year after the date on which the property was detached from the ambulance district, pay to the ambulance district a fee equal to four-fifths of the amount of revenue that would have been generated during the previous calendar year by the ambulance district tax on the property in the area detached which was formerly a part of the ambulance district;
- (3) On or before January first of the fourth calendar year occurring after the date on which the property was detached from the

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ambulance district, pay to the ambulance district a fee equal to threefifths of the amount of revenue that would have been generated during the previous calendar year by the ambulance district tax on the property in the area detached which was formerly a part of the ambulance district;

- (4) On or before January first of the fifth calendar year occurring after the date on which the property was detached from the ambulance district, pay to the ambulance district a fee equal to two-fifths of the amount of revenue that would have been generated during the previous calendar year by the ambulance district tax on the property in the area detached which was formerly a part of the ambulance district; and
- (5) On or before January first of the sixth calendar year occurring after the date on which the property was detached from the ambulance district, pay to the ambulance district a fee equal to one-fifth of the amount of revenue that would have been generated during the previous calendar year by the ambulance district tax on the property in the area detached which was formerly a part of the ambulance district.
- 7. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any county in which a boundary commission has been established under sections 72.400 to 72.423.

192.310. Nothing in sections 192.260 to 192.320 shall apply to any home rule city with more than sixty-four thousand but fewer than seventy-one thousand inhabitants, or cities which now have, or may hereafter have, a population of seventy-five thousand or over which are maintaining organized health departments; provided, that such cities shall furnish the department of health and senior services reports of contagious, infectious, communicable or dangerous diseases, which have been designated by them as such and such other statistical information as the board may require.

249.424. 1. If approved by a majority of the voters voting on the proposal, and upon the adoption of a resolution by a majority of the sewer district's board of trustees, any sewer district established and organized under this chapter, may levy and impose annually a fee not to exceed thirty-six dollars per year within its boundaries for the repair of lateral sewer service lines on or connecting residential property having six or fewer dwelling units, except that the fee shall

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not be imposed on property in the sewer district that is located within any city, town, village, or unincorporated area of a county that already imposes a fee under section 249.422. Any sewer district that establishes or increases the fee used to repair any portion of the lateral sewer service line shall include all defective portions of the lateral sewer 12service line from the residential structure to its connection with the public sewer system line. Notwithstanding any provision of chapter 14 448, the fee imposed pursuant to this chapter shall be imposed upon 15 16 condominiums that have six or fewer condominium units per building and each condominium unit shall be responsible for its proportionate 17 share of any fee charged pursuant to this chapter, and in addition, any condominium unit shall, if determined to be responsible for and served 19 by its own individual lateral sewer line, be treated as an individual 20residence regardless of the number of units in the development. It 2122shall be the responsibility of the condominium owner or condominium 23 association to notify the sewer district that they are not properly 24 classified as provided in this section.

2. The question shall be submitted to the registered voters who reside within the boundaries of the sewer district, excluding any voters who live within the boundaries of any city, town, village, or unincorporated area of a county that already imposes a fee under section 249.422. The question shall be submitted in substantially the following form:

Shall a maximum charge not to exceed thirty-six dollars be assessed annually on residential property for each lateral sewer service line serving six or fewer dwelling units on that property and condominiums that have six or fewer condominium units per building and any condominium responsible for its own individual lateral sewer line to provide funds to pay the cost of certain repairs of those lateral sewer service lines which may be billed quarterly or annually?

 $\Box$  YES  $\Box$  NO

3. If a majority of the voters voting thereon approve the proposal provided for in subsection 2 of this section, any sewer district established and organized under this chapter may, upon the adoption of a resolution by a majority of the sewer district's board of trustees, collect and administer such fee in order to protect the public health,

welfare, peace, and safety. The funds collected shall be deposited in a special account to be used solely for the purpose of paying for all or a portion of the costs reasonably associated with and necessary to administer and carry out the defective lateral sewer service line repairs. All interest generated on deposited funds shall be accrued to the special account established for the repair of lateral sewer service lines.

- 4. The collector in any county containing a sewer district that adopts a resolution under this section to collect a fee for the repair of lateral sewer service lines may add such fee to the general tax levy bills of property owners within the boundaries of the sewer district, excluding property located in any city, town, village, or unincorporated area of the county that already imposes a fee under section 249.422. All revenues received on such combined bill for the purpose of providing for the repair of lateral sewer service lines shall be separated from all other revenues so collected and credited to the special account established by the sewer district under subsection 3 of this section.
- 5. If a city, town, village, or county, which is within the sewer district and imposed a fee under section 249.422, later rescinds such fee after voters authorized the fee provided under this section, the sewer district may submit the question provided under subsection 2 of this section to the registered voters of such city, town, village, or county that have property within the boundaries of the sewer district. If a majority of voters voting on the proposal approve, the sewer district may levy and impose the fee as provided under this section on property within such city, town, village, or county.

262.960. 1. This section shall be known and may be cited as the "Farm-to-School Act".

- 2. There is hereby created within the department of agriculture the "Farm-to-School Program" to connect Missouri farmers and schools in order to provide schools with locally grown agricultural products for inclusion in school meals and snacks and to strengthen local farming economies. The department shall designate an employee to administer and monitor the farm-to-school program and to serve as liaison between Missouri farmers and schools.
- 3. The following agencies shall make staff available to the Missouri farm-to-school program for the purpose of providing

- 12 professional consultation and staff support to assist the implementation 13 of this section:
- 14 (1) The department of health and senior services;
- 15 (2) The department of elementary and secondary education; and
- 16 (3) The office of administration.
- 4. The duties of the department employee coordinating the farm-18 to-school program shall include, but not be limited to:
- 19 (1) Establishing and maintaining a website database to allow 20 farmers and schools to connect whereby farmers can enter the locally 21 grown agricultural products they produce along with pricing 22 information, the times such products are available, and where they are 23 willing to distribute such products;
- 24 (2) Providing leadership at the state level to encourage schools 25 to procure and use locally grown agricultural products;
- 26 (3) Conducting workshops and training sessions and providing 27 technical assistance to school food service directors, personnel, 28 farmers, and produce distributors and processors regarding the farm-29 to-school program; and
- 30 (4) Seeking grants, private donations, or other funding sources 31 to support the farm-to-school program.
  - 262.962. 1. As used in this section, section 262.960, and subsection 5 of section 348.407, the following terms shall mean:
- 3 (1) "Locally grown agricultural products", food or fiber produced 4 or processed by a small agribusiness or small farm;
- 5 (2) "Schools", includes any school in this state that maintains a 6 food service program under the United States Department of 7 Agriculture and administered by the school;
- 8 (3) "Small agribusiness", a qualifying agribusiness as defined in 9 section 348.400, and located in Missouri with gross annual sales of less 10 than five million dollars;
- 11 (4) "Small farm", a family-owned farm or family farm corporation 12 as defined in section 350.010, and located in Missouri with less than two 13 hundred fifty thousand dollars in gross sales per year.
- 2. There is hereby created a taskforce under the AgriMissouri program established in section 261.230, which shall be known as the "Farm-to-School Taskforce". The taskforce shall be made up of at least one representative from each of the following agencies: the University

of Missouri extension service, the department of agriculture, the department of elementary and secondary education, and the office of 20 administration. In addition, the director of the department of 21 agriculture shall appoint two persons actively engaged in the practice 22 of small agribusiness. In addition, the director of the department of 23 elementary and secondary education shall appoint two persons from 24 schools within the state who direct a food service program. One 25 representative for the department of agriculture shall serve as the 26 chairperson for the taskforce and shall coordinate the taskforce 27 meetings. The taskforce shall hold at least two meetings, but may hold more as it deems necessary to fulfill its requirements under this 29 section. Staff of the department of agriculture may provide administrative assistance to the taskforce if such assistance is 30 31 required.

- 32 3. The mission of the taskforce is to provide recommendations 33 for strategies that:
- 34 (1) Allow schools to more easily incorporate locally grown 35 agricultural products into their cafeteria offerings, salad bars, and 36 vending machines; and
- 37 (2) Allow schools to work with food service providers to ensure 38 greater use of locally grown agricultural products by developing 39 standardized language for food service contracts.
- 4. In fulfilling its mission under this section, the taskforce shall review various food service contracts of schools within the state to identify standardized language that could be included in such contracts to allow schools to more easily procure and use locally grown agricultural products.
- 5. The taskforce shall prepare a report containing its findings and recommendations and shall deliver such report to the governor, the general assembly, and to the director of each agency represented on the taskforce by no later than December 31, 2015.
- 6. In conducting its work, the taskforce may hold public meetings at which it may invite testimony from experts, or it may solicit information from any party it deems may have information relevant to its duties under this section.
  - 7. This section shall expire on December 31, 2015.

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304.190. 1. No motor vehicle, unladen or with load, operating exclusively

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- within the corporate limits of cities containing seventy-five thousand inhabitants or more or within two miles of the corporate limits of the city or within the commercial zone of the city shall exceed fifteen feet in height.
- 5 2. No motor vehicle operating exclusively within any said area shall have a greater weight than twenty-two thousand four hundred pounds on one axle. 6
- 3. The "commercial zone" of the city is defined to mean that area within the city together with the territory extending one mile beyond the corporate limits 8 of the city and one mile additional for each fifty thousand population or portion thereof provided, however:
  - (1) The commercial zone surrounding a city not within a county shall extend twenty-five miles beyond the corporate limits of any such city not located within a county and shall also extend throughout any county with a charter form of government which adjoins that city and throughout any county with a charter form of government and with more than two hundred fifty thousand but fewer than three hundred fifty thousand inhabitants that is adjacent to such county adjoining such city;
  - (2) The commercial zone of a city with a population of at least four hundred thousand inhabitants but not more than four hundred fifty thousand inhabitants shall extend twelve miles beyond the corporate limits of any such city; except that this zone shall extend from the southern border of such city's limits, beginning with the western-most freeway, following said freeway south to the first intersection with a multilane undivided highway, where the zone shall extend south along said freeway to include a city of the fourth classification with more than eight thousand nine hundred but less than nine thousand inhabitants, and shall extend north from the intersection of said freeway and multilane undivided highway along the multilane undivided highway to the city limits of a city with a population of at least four hundred thousand inhabitants but not more than four hundred fifty thousand inhabitants, and shall extend east from the city limits of a special charter city with more than two hundred seventy-five but fewer than three hundred seventy-five inhabitants along State Route 210 and northwest from the intersection of State Route 210 and State Route 10 to include the boundaries of any city of the third classification with more than ten thousand eight hundred but fewer than ten thousand nine hundred inhabitants and located in more than one county. The commercial zone shall continue east along State Route 10 from the intersection of State Route 10 and State Route 210 to the eastern city limit of a city of the fourth classification with more than five hundred

fifty but fewer than six hundred twenty-five inhabitants and located in any county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than twenty-three thousand but fewer than twenty-six thousand inhabitants and with a city of the third classification with more than five thousand but fewer than six thousand inhabitants as the county seat. The commercial zone described in this subdivision shall be extended to also include the stretch of State Route 45 from its intersection with Interstate 29 extending northwest to the city limits of any village with more than forty but fewer than fifty inhabitants and located in any county of the first classification with more than eighty-three thousand but fewer than ninety-two thousand inhabitants and with a city of the fourth classification with more than four thousand five hundred but fewer than five thousand inhabitants as the county seat;

- (3) The commercial zone of a city of the third classification with more than nine thousand six hundred fifty but fewer than nine thousand eight hundred inhabitants shall extend south from the city limits along U.S. Highway 61 to the intersection of State Route OO in a county of the third classification without a township form of government and with more than seventeen thousand eight hundred but fewer than seventeen thousand nine hundred inhabitants;
- (4) The commercial zone of a home rule city with more than one hundred eight thousand but fewer than one hundred sixteen thousand inhabitants shall extend north from the city limits along U.S. Highway 63 for eight miles, and shall extend east from the city limits along State Route WW to the intersection of State Route J and continue south on State Route J for four miles.
- 4. In no case shall the commercial zone of a city be reduced due to a loss of population. The provisions of this section shall not apply to motor vehicles operating on the interstate highways in the area beyond two miles of a corporate limit of the city unless the United States Department of Transportation increases the allowable weight limits on the interstate highway system within commercial zones. In such case, the mileage limits established in this section shall be automatically increased only in the commercial zones to conform with those authorized by the United States Department of Transportation.
- 5. Nothing in this section shall prevent a city, county, or municipality, by ordinance, from designating the routes over which such vehicles may be operated.
- 6. No motor vehicle engaged in interstate commerce, whether unladen or with load, whose operations in the state of Missouri are limited exclusively to the

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commercial zone of a first class home rule municipality located in a county with a population between eighty thousand and ninety-five thousand inhabitants which has a portion of its corporate limits contiguous with a portion of the boundary between the states of Missouri and Kansas, shall have a greater weight than twenty-two thousand four hundred pounds on one axle, nor shall exceed fifteen feet in height.

321.322. 1. If any property located within the boundaries of a fire protection district shall be included within a city having a population of at least two thousand five hundred but not more than sixty-five thousand which is not wholly within the fire protection district and which maintains a city fire department, then upon the date of actual inclusion of the property within the city, as determined by the annexation process, the city shall within sixty days assume by contract with the fire protection district all responsibility for payment in a lump sum or in installments an amount mutually agreed upon by the fire 9 protection district and the city for the city to cover all obligations of the fire protection district to the area included within the city, and thereupon the fire 10 11 protection district shall convey to the city the title, free and clear of all liens or 12 encumbrances of any kind or nature, any such tangible real and personal property 13 of the fire protection district as may be agreed upon, which is located within the part of the fire protection district located within the corporate limits of the city 14 15 with full power in the city to use and dispose of such tangible real and personal property as the city deems best in the public interest, and the fire protection 16 17 district shall no longer levy and collect any tax upon the property included within 18 the corporate limits of the city; except that, if the city and the fire protection 19 district cannot mutually agree to such an arrangement, then the city shall 20 assume responsibility for fire protection in the annexed area on or before January first of the third calendar year following the actual inclusion of the property 21 22 within the city, as determined by the annexation process, and furthermore the 23 fire protection district shall not levy and collect any tax upon that property 24 included within the corporate limits of the city after the date of inclusion of that 25 property:

(1) On or before January first of the second calendar year occurring after the date on which the property was included within the city, the city shall pay to the fire protection district a fee equal to the amount of revenue which would have been generated during the previous calendar year by the fire protection district tax on the property in the area annexed which was formerly a part of the fire 31 protection district;

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- (2) On or before January first of the third calendar year occurring after the date on which the property was included within the city, the city shall pay to the fire protection district a fee equal to four-fifths of the amount of revenue which would have been generated during the previous calendar year by the fire protection district tax on the property in the area annexed which was formerly a part of the fire protection district;
- (3) On or before January first of the fourth calendar year occurring after the date on which the property was included within the city, the city shall pay to the fire protection district a fee equal to three-fifths of the amount of revenue which would have been generated during the previous calendar year by the fire protection district tax on the property in the area annexed which was formerly a part of the fire protection district;
- (4) On or before January first of the fifth calendar year occurring after the date on which the property was included within the city, the city shall pay to the fire protection district a fee equal to two-fifths of the amount of revenue which would have been generated during the previous calendar year by the fire protection district tax on the property in the area annexed which was formerly a part of the fire protection district; and
- 50 (5) On or before January first of the sixth calendar year occurring after 51 the date on which the property was included within the city, the city shall pay to 52 the fire protection district a fee equal to one-fifth of the amount of revenue which 53 would have been generated during the previous calendar year by the fire 54 protection district tax on the property in the area annexed which was formerly 55 a part of the fire protection district.
- Nothing contained in this section shall prohibit the ability of a city to negotiate contracts with a fire protection district for mutually agreeable services. This section shall also apply to those fire protection districts and cities which have not reached agreement on overlapping boundaries previous to August 28, 1990. Such fire protection districts and cities shall be treated as though inclusion of the annexed area took place on December thirty-first immediately following August 28, 1990.
  - 2. Any property excluded from a fire protection district by reason of subsection 1 of this section shall be subject to the provisions of section 321.330.
- 3. The provisions of this section shall not apply in any county of the first class having a charter form of government and having a population of over nine

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67 hundred thousand inhabitants.

- 4. [The provisions of this section shall not apply where the annexing city or town operates a city fire department and was on January 1, 2005, a city of the fourth classification with more than eight thousand nine hundred but fewer than nine thousand inhabitants and entirely surrounded by a single fire district. In such cases, the provision of fire and emergency medical services following annexation shall be governed by subsections 2 and 3 of section 72.418.
- 5.] The provisions of this section shall not apply where the annexing city or town operates a city fire department, is any city of the third classification with more than six thousand but fewer than seven thousand inhabitants and located in any county with a charter form of government and with more than two hundred thousand but fewer than three hundred fifty thousand inhabitants, and is entirely surrounded by a single fire protection district. In such cases, the provision of fire and emergency medical services following annexation shall be governed by subsections 2 and 3 of section 72.418.
- 339.507. 1. There is hereby created within the division of professional registration the "Missouri Real Estate Appraisers Commission", which shall consist of seven members appointed by the governor with the advice and consent 3 of the senate, six of whom shall be appraiser members, and one shall be a public member. Each member shall be a resident of this state and a registered voter for a period of one year prior to the person's appointment. The president of the Missouri Appraiser Advisory Council in office at the time shall, at least ninety days prior to the expiration of the term of the commission member, other than the public member, or as soon as feasible after the vacancy on the commission 10 otherwise occurs, submit to the director of the division of professional registration a list of five appraisers qualified and willing to fill the vacancy in question, with 11 the request and recommendation that the governor appoint one of the five persons 12 so listed, and with the list so submitted, the president of the Missouri Appraiser 13 Advisory Council shall include in his or her letter of transmittal a description of the method by which the names were chosen by that association. The public 15 16 member shall have never been engaged in the businesses of real estate appraisal, real estate sales or making loans secured by real estate. 17
- 2. The real estate appraiser members appointed by the governor shall be Missouri residents who have real estate appraisal experience in the state of Missouri for not less than five years immediately preceding their appointment. Appraiser members of the commission shall be appointed from the

registry of state-certified real estate appraisers and state-licensed real estate appraisers. Real estate appraiser commission members, appointed after

August 28, 2014, shall not be from the same United States congressional 24

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- 26 3. All members shall be appointed for three-year terms. All members shall serve until their successors have been appointed and qualified. Vacancies 28 occurring in the membership of the commission for any reason shall be filled by appointment by the governor for the unexpired term. Upon expiration of their 29 terms, members of the commission shall continue to hold office until the 30 appointment and qualification of their successors. No more than four members 31 of the commission shall be members of the same political party. No person shall 33 be appointed for more than two consecutive terms. The governor may remove a 34 member for cause.
  - 4. The commission shall meet at least once each calendar quarter to conduct its business. A quorum of the commission shall consist of four members.
- 37 5. Each member of the commission shall be entitled to a per diem 38 allowance of fifty dollars for each meeting of the commission at which the member is present and shall be entitled to reimbursement of the member's expenses 39 necessarily incurred in the discharge of the member's official duties. Each 40 member of the commission shall be entitled to reimbursement of travel expenses 41 necessarily incurred in attending meetings of the commission. 42
  - 6. The commission shall prepare an annual report outlining business conducted by the commission during the previous calendar year and shall submit a copy to the general assembly by April first of each year. The report shall include:
  - (1) The number of complaints that were filed against licensees;
- 48 (2) The number and disposition of investigations conducted by the commission pursuant to the filing of a complaint; and 49
  - (3) An accounting of all expenditures of the commission.
- 339.531. 1. Any person may file a complaint with the commission alleging that a licensee has committed any combination of the acts or omissions provided in subsection 2 of section 339.532. A complaint shall 3 be in writing and shall be signed by the complainant, but a complainant is not required to specify the provisions of law or regulations alleged to have been violated in the complaint. 6
  - 2. Upon the receipt of a complaint against a licensee, the

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commission shall refer the complaint to the probable cause committee. The commission shall appoint a probable cause committee of four members, one of whom shall be a current member of the commission and three members selected by the commission through 12 recommendations provided by the Missouri Appraisers Advisory Council. The probable cause committee shall serve in an advisory 14 capacity to the commission and review complaints and make a recommendation to the commission regarding the disposition of the 15 16 complaint. The commission shall provide by rule for the selection process, length of committee member terms, and other procedures 17 necessary for the functioning of the committee. No complaints shall be 18 brought before the probable cause committee prior to its creation, 19 20 appointment of members, and approval of all rules and regulations 21pursuant to chapter 536.

- 3. Each complaint shall be considered a grievance until reviewed by the probable cause committee. When a grievance is filed under subsection 1 of this section, a copy shall be provided to the licensee, who shall have ten working days to respond documenting why the grievance may have no merit. If the licensee responds within the allowable time, the probable cause committee shall review the grievance and response. If the probable cause committee determines that the grievance has no merit, the grievance shall be dismissed and no complaint shall be placed on the licensee's record. If the probable cause committee determines that the grievance has merit, it shall present the case to the commission, and the commission shall decide whether or not to proceed with an investigation of the grievance as a complaint. If the commission decides to proceed with an investigation of a complaint, at that time the complaint shall become a part of the licensee's record.
- 4. When the commission determines to proceed with a complaint against a licensee, the commission shall investigate the actions of the licensee against whom the complaint is made. In conducting an investigation, the commission may request the licensee under investigation to:
  - (1) Answer the charges made against him or her in writing;
- 43 (2) Produce relevant documentary evidence pertaining to the 44 specific complaint causing the investigation; and

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- 45 (3) Appear before the commission.
- 5. A copy of any written answer of the licensee requested under 46 subsection 4 of this section may be furnished to the complainant, as 47long as furnishing the written answer does not require disclosure of 48 confidential information under the Uniform Standards of Professional 49 Appraisal Practice. 50
- 6. The commission shall notify the complainant and the licensee that an investigation has been commenced within ten working days of the date of the commission's decision to proceed with a complaint under subsection 4 of this section. The commission shall also notify and inform the complainant and licensee of the status of the 56 investigation every sixty days following the commencement of the investigation. No investigation shall last longer than twelve months. Once an investigation is closed or dismissed it shall not be reopened.
- 60 7. In the event that the commission fails to meet the notification 61 and investigation requirements of this section or does not finish the 62 investigation within twelve months, then the commission shall provide the complainant at the commission's expense with an appraisal and an 63 64 appraisal report of the real estate originally appraised by the licensee 65 under investigation.
  - 8. A real estate appraiser member of the commission shall recuse themselves from any matter in which their knowledge of the parties, circumstances, or subject matter will substantially affect their ability to be fair and impartial.
- 70 9. 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 71shall 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 76 delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking 77authority and any rule proposed or adopted after the effective date of this section shall be invalid and void. 79
- 10. Nothing in this section shall be construed as limiting or 80 delaying any administrative remedies or actions available through the 81

- 82 administrative hearing process.
- 83 11. The provisions of this section shall become effective August 84 28, 2015.
  - 348.407. 1. The authority shall develop and implement agricultural products utilization grants as provided in this section.
- 3 2. The authority may reject any application for grants pursuant to this 4 section.
- 5 3. The authority shall make grants, and may make loans or guaranteed
- 6 loans from the grant fund to persons for the creation, development and operation,
- 7 for up to three years from the time of application approval, of rural agricultural
- 8 businesses whose projects add value to agricultural products and aid the economy
- 9 of a rural community.
- 10 4. The authority may make loan guarantees to qualified agribusinesses
- 11 for agricultural business development loans for businesses that aid in the
- 12 economy of a rural community and support production agriculture or add value
- 13 to agricultural products by providing necessary products and services for
- 14 production or processing.
- 5. The authority may make grants, loans, or loan guarantees to
- 16 Missouri businesses to access resources for accessing and processing
- 17 locally grown agricultural products for use in schools within the state.
- 18 **6.** The authority may, upon the provision of a fee by the requesting person
- 19 in an amount to be determined by the authority, provide for a feasibility study of
- 20 the person's rural agricultural business concept.
- 21 [6.] 7. Upon a deter mination by the authority that such concept is
- 22 feasible and upon the provision of a fee by the requesting person, in an amount
- 23 to be determined by the authority, the authority may then provide for a
- 24 marketing study. Such marketing study shall be designed to determine whether
- 25 such concept may be operated profitably.
- 26 [7.] 8. Upon a determination by the authority that the concept may be
- 27 operated profitably, the authority may provide for legal assistance to set up the
- 28 business. Such legal assistance shall include, but not be limited to, providing
- 29 advice and assistance on the form of business entity, the availability of tax credits
- 30 and other assistance for which the business may qualify as well as helping the
- 31 person apply for such assistance.
- 32 [8.] 9. The authority may provide or facilitate loans or guaranteed loans
- 33 for the business including, but not limited to, loans from the United States

- 34 Department of Agriculture Rural Development Program, subject to
- 35 availability. Such financial assistance may only be provided to feasible projects,
- 36 and for an amount that is the least amount necessary to cause the project to
- 37 occur, as determined by the authority. The authority may structure the financial
- 38 assistance in a way that facilitates the project, but also provides for a
- 39 compensatory return on investment or loan payment to the authority, based on
- 40 the risk of the project.
- 41 [9.] **10.** The authority may provide for consulting services in the building
- 42 of the physical facilities of the business.
- 43 [10.] 11. The authority may provide for consulting services in the
- 44 operation of the business.
- 45 [11.] 12. The authority may provide for such services through employees
- 46 of the state or by contracting with private entities.
- 47 [12.] 13. The authority may consider the following in making the
- 48 decision:

- 49 (1) The applicant's commitment to the project through the applicant's risk;
- 50 (2) Community involvement and support;
  - (3) The phase the project is in on an annual basis;
- 52 (4) The leaders and consultants chosen to direct the project;
- 53 (5) The amount needed for the project to achieve the bankable stage; and
- 54 (6) The [projects] **project's** planning for long-term success through
- 55 feasibility studies, marketing plans and business plans.
- 56 [13.] 14. The department of agriculture, the department of natural
- 57 resources, the department of economic development and the University of
- 58 Missouri may provide such assistance as is necessary for the implementation and
- 59 operation of this section. The authority may consult with other state and federal
- 60 agencies as is necessary.
- 61 [14.] 15. The authority may charge fees for the provision of any service
- 62 pursuant to this section.
- 63 [15.] 16. The authority may adopt rules to implement the provisions of
- 64 this section.
- 65 [16.] 17. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section
- 66 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in sections 348.005 to
- 67 348.180 shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the
- 68 provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. All rulemaking
- 69 authority delegated prior to August 28, 1999, is of no force and effect and

repealed. Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to repeal or affect the validity of any rule filed or adopted prior to August 28, 1999, if it fully complied with all applicable provisions of law. 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, 1999, shall be invalid and void.

407.1610. It shall be unlawful for any person or entity to engage in the speculative accumulation of asphalt roofing shingles in any city not within a county. For the purposes of this section, the term "speculative accumulation" means the collection or storage of asphalt shingles without a showing that, during a calendar year, at least seventy-five percent of the material accumulated during the year, either by weight or by volume, will be recycled for other use.

408.040. 1. Judgments shall accrue interest on the judgment balance as set forth in this section. The "judgment balance" is defined as the total amount of the judgment awarded on the day judgment is entered including, but not limited to, principal, prejudgment interest, and all costs and fees. Post-judgment payments or credits shall be applied first to post-judgment costs, then to post-judgment interest, and then to the judgment balance.

- 2. In all nontort actions, interest shall be allowed on all money due upon any judgment or order of any court from the date judgment is entered by the trial court until satisfaction be made by payment, accord or sale of property; all such judgments and orders for money upon contracts bearing more than nine percent interest shall bear the same interest borne by such contracts, and all other judgments and orders for money shall bear nine percent per annum until satisfaction made as aforesaid.
- [2.] 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection [1] 2 of this section, in tort actions, interest shall be allowed on all money due upon any judgment or order of any court from the date [of] judgment is entered by the trial court until full satisfaction. All such judgments and orders for money shall bear a per annum interest rate equal to the intended Federal Funds Rate, as established by the Federal Reserve Board, plus five percent, until full satisfaction is made. The judgment shall state the applicable interest rate, which shall not vary once

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22 entered. In tort actions, if a claimant has made a demand for payment of a claim 23 or an offer of settlement of a claim, to the party, parties or their representatives, and to such party's liability insurer if known to the claimant, and the amount of 24 the judgment or order exceeds the demand for payment or offer of settlement, 25 26 then prejudgment interest shall be awarded, calculated from a date ninety days 27 after the demand or offer was received, as shown by the certified mail return receipt, or from the date the demand or offer was rejected without counter offer, 28 whichever is earlier. In order to qualify as a demand or offer pursuant to this 29 30 section, such demand must:

- (1) Be in writing and sent by certified mail return receipt requested; and
- (2) Be accompanied by an affidavit of the claimant describing the nature of the claim, the nature of any injuries claimed and a general computation of any category of damages sought by the claimant with supporting documentation, if any is reasonably available; and
- (3) For wrongful death, personal injury, and bodily injury claims, be accompanied by a list of the names and addresses of medical providers who have provided treatment to the claimant or decedent for such injuries, copies of all reasonably available medical bills, a list of employers if the claimant is seeking damages for loss of wages or earning, and written authorizations sufficient to allow the party, its representatives, and liability insurer if known to the claimant to obtain records from all employers and medical care providers; and

(4) Reference this section and be left open for ninety days.

- Unless the parties agree in writing to a longer period of time, if the claimant fails 44 to file a cause of action in circuit court prior to a date one hundred twenty days 45 46 after the demand or offer was received, then the court shall not award prejudgment interest to the claimant. If the claimant is a minor or incompetent 47 or deceased, the affidavit may be signed by any person who reasonably appears 48 to be qualified to act as next friend or conservator or personal representative. If 49 the claim is one for wrongful death, the affidavit may be signed by any person 50 qualified pursuant to section 537.080 to make claim for the death. Nothing contained herein shall limit the right of a claimant, in actions other than tort 52
  - [3.] 4. In tort actions, a judgment for prejudgment interest awarded pursuant to this [subsection] section should bear interest at a per annum interest rate equal to the intended Federal Funds Rate, as established by the Federal Reserve Board, plus three percent. The judgment shall state the

actions, to recover prejudgment interest as otherwise provided by law or contract.

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58 applicable interest rate, which shall not vary once entered.

488.305. **1.** The clerk of the circuit court shall charge and collect fees for the clerk's duties as prescribed by sections 429.090 and 429.120 in such amounts as are determined pursuant to sections 488.010 to 488.020.

2. The clerk of the circuit court may charge and collect in cases where a garnishment is granted, a surcharge not to exceed ten dollars for the clerk's duties. Any moneys collected under this subsection shall be placed in a fund to be used at the discretion of the circuit clerk to maintain and improve case processing and record preservation.

525.040. 1. Notice of garnishment, served as provided in sections 525.010 to 525.480 shall have the effect of attaching all personal property, money, rights, credits, bonds, bills, notes, drafts, checks or other choses in action of the defendant in the garnishee's possession or charge, or under his or her control at the time of the service of the garnishment, or which may come into his or her possession or charge, or under his or her control, or be owing by him or her, between that time and the time of filing his or her answer, or in the case of a continuous wage garnishment, until the judgment is paid in full or until the employment relationship is terminated, whichever occurs first; but he or she shall not be liable to a judgment in money on account of such 10 bonds, bills, notes, drafts, checks or other choses in action, unless the same shall 11 have been converted into money since the garnishment, or he or she [fail] fails, in such time as the court may prescribe, to deliver them into court, or to the 14 sheriff or other person designated by the court.

2. Writs of garnishment which would otherwise have equal priority shall have priority according to the date of service on the garnishee. If the employee's wages have been attached by more than one writ of garnishment, the employer shall inform the inferior garnisher of the existence and case number of all senior garnishments.

525.070. Whenever any property, effects, money or debts, belonging or owing to the defendant, shall be confessed, or found by the court or jury, to be in the hands of the garnishee, the garnishee may, at any time before final judgment, discharge himself or herself, by paying or delivering the same, or so much thereof as the court shall order, to the sheriff [or], to the court, or if applicable, to the attorney for the party on whose behalf the order of garnishment was issued, from all further liability on account of the property, money or debts so paid or delivered.

525.080. 1. If it appear that a garnishee, at or after his or her garnishment, was possessed of any property of the defendant, or was indebted to him **or her**, the court, or judge in vacation, may order the delivery of such property, or the payment of the amount owing by the garnishee, to the sheriff [or], into court, **or to the attorney for the party on whose behalf the order of garnishment was issued,** at such time as the court may direct; or may permit the garnishee to retain the same, upon his or her executing a bond to the plaintiff, with security, approved by the court, to the effect that the property shall be forthcoming, or the amount paid, as the court may direct. Upon a breach of the obligation of such bond, the plaintiff may proceed against the obligors therein, in the manner prescribed in the case of a delivery bond given to the sheriff.

2. Notwithstanding subsection 1 of this section, when property is protected from garnishment by state or federal law including but not limited to federal restrictions on the garnishment of earnings in Title 15, U.S.C. Sections 15 1671 to 1677 and Old Age, Survivors and Disability Insurance benefits as provided in Title 42, U.S.C. Section 407, such property need not be delivered to the court, or to any other person, by the garnishee to the extent such protection or preemption is applicable.

525.230. [1. The court shall make the garnishee a reasonable allowance]

The garnishee may deduct a one-time sum not to exceed twenty dollars,

or the fee previously agreed upon between the garnishee and judgment

debtor if the garnishee is a financial institution, for his or her trouble and

expenses in answering the interrogatories and withholding the funds, to be

[paid out of the funds or proceeds of the property or effects confessed in his or her

hands. The reasonable allowances shall include any court costs, attorney's fees

and any other bona fide expenses of the garnishee.

9 2. The court also shall allow the garnishee, in addition to the reasonable 10 allowance for his or her trouble and expenses in answering the interrogatories, 11 to collect an administrative fee consisting of the greater of eight dollars or two 12 percent of the amount required to be deducted by any court-ordered garnishment or series of garnishments arising out of the same judgment debt. Such fee shall 13 14 be for the trouble and expenses in administering the notice of garnishment and paying over any garnished funds available to the court. The fee shall be withheld 15 16 by the employer from the employee, or by any other garnishee from any fund 17 garnished, in addition to the moneys withheld to satisfy the court-ordered judgment. Such fee shall not be a credit against the court-ordered judgment and 18

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shall be collected first] withheld from any funds garnished, in addition to 19 20 the moneys withheld to satisfy the court-ordered judgment. Such fee shall not be a credit against the court-ordered judgment and shall be 2122collected first. The garnishee may file a motion with the court for 23additional costs, including attorney's fees, reasonably incurred in answering the interrogatories in which case the court may make such 2425award as it deems reasonable. The motion shall be filed on or before 26 the date the garnishee makes payment or delivers property subject to 27 garnishment to the court.

525.310. 1. [When a judgment has been rendered against an officer, appointee or employee of the state of Missouri, or any municipal corporation or 3 other political subdivision of the state, the judgment creditor, or his attorney or agent, may file in the office of the clerk of the court before whom the judgment 5 was rendered, an application setting forth such facts, and that the judgment debtor is employed by the state, or a municipal corporation or other political subdivision of the state, with the name of the department of state or the municipal corporation or other political subdivision of the state which employs the judgment debtor, and the name of the treasurer, or the name and title of the 10 paying, disbursing or auditing officer of the state, municipal corporation or other political subdivision of the state, charged with the duty of payment or audit of 11 12 such salary, wages, fees or earnings of such employee, and upon the filing of such 13 application the clerk shall issue a writ of sequestration directed to the sheriff or 14 other officer authorized to execute writs in the county in which such paying, 15 disbursing or auditing officer may be found and the sheriff or other officer to whom the writ is directed shall serve a true copy thereof upon such paying, 16 17 disbursing or auditing officer named therein, which shall have the effect of 18 attaching any and all salary, wages, fees or earnings of the judgment debtor, which are not made exempt by virtue of the exemption statutes of this state and 19 20 are not in excess of the amount due on the judgment and costs, then due and 21 payable, from the date of the writ to the return day thereof.

2. The paying, disbursing or auditing officer charged with the duty of payment or audit of the salary, wages, fees or earnings of the judgment debtor shall deliver to the sheriff or officer serving the writ the amount, not to exceed the amount due upon the judgment and costs, of the salary, wages, fees or earnings of the judgment debtor not made exempt by virtue of the exemption statutes of this state, as the same shall become due to the judgment debtor. The

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28 paying, disbursing or auditing officer shall pay to the judgment debtor the 29 remaining portion of his salary, wages, fees or earnings, as the same shall become due to the judgment debtor. The sheriff, or officer serving the writ, shall provide 30 to the paying, disbursing or auditing officer along with the writ sufficient 31 32 information to compute the amount which shall be delivered to the sheriff or officer serving the writ. Neither the state, municipal corporation or other 33 political subdivision of the state, nor the paying, disbursing or auditing officer 34 shall be liable for the payment of any amount above the amount delivered to the 35 sheriff or officer serving the writ if the computation of the amount delivered is in 36 37 accordance with the information provided with the writ.

- 3. The sheriff or officer serving such writ shall endorse thereon the day and date he received the same, and upon receiving any amount in connection with the writ, shall issue his receipt to such paying, disbursing or auditing officer therefor. All amounts delivered to the sheriff, or officer serving said writ, in connection with the writ, or so much thereof as shall be necessary therefor, shall be applied to the payment of the judgment debt, interest and costs in the same manner as in the case of garnishment under execution. The sheriff or other officer serving the writ shall make his return to the writ showing the manner of serving the same, and he shall be allowed the same fees therefor as provided for levy of execution, and the writ shall be returnable in the same manner as the execution issued out of the court in which the judgment was rendered. Nothing in this section shall deprive the judgment debtor of any exemptions to which he may be entitled under the exemption laws of this state, and the same may be claimed by him to the sheriff or other officer serving the writ at any time on or before the return day of the writ in the manner provided under the exemption laws of this state. It shall be the duty of such sheriff or other officer serving the writ, at the time of the service thereof, to apprise the judgment debtor of his exemption rights, either in person or by registered letter directed to the judgment debtor to his last known address.] The state, municipal, or other political subdivision employer served with a garnishment shall have the same duties and obligations as those imposed upon a private employer when served with a garnishment.
- 2. Pay of any officer, appointee, or employee of the state of Missouri, or any municipal corporation or other political subdivision of the state, shall be subject to garnishment to the same extent as in any other garnishment. All garnishments against such employee shall

71 employees.

- 64 proceed in the same manner as any other garnishment.
- 3. Service of legal process to which a department, municipal corporation, or other political subdivision of the state is subject under this section may be accomplished by personal service upon the paying, disbursing, or auditing officer of the state, municipal corporation or other political subdivision of the state, charged with the duty of payment or audit of such salary, wages, fees, or earnings of such

Section B. The repeal and reenactment of sections 408.040, 488.305, 2 525.040, 525.070, 525.080, 525.230, and 525.310 of this act shall become effective 3 on January 15, 2015.

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Bill

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