

**2020-2021**

# **Missouri Municipal Policy**

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# 2020-2021

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# preamble

## Preamble

The member cities and villages of the Missouri Municipal League in adopting this statement of policy, wish to call attention to the needs of Missouri municipalities and the obligations of the state and federal governments to support municipalities.

This policy statement addresses itself to those specific areas in which state and federal assistance is needed and in terms of the resources, powers and revenues required by the cities and villages to solve their problems. It contains the issues and League policies that confront municipal officials in the areas of environmental quality, human resources, government and administration, revenue and finance and urban development. It urges that where legislation is called for, the General Assembly or Congress meet its responsibility and enact legislation, and where administrative action is needed, the Governor initiate and ensure the action is taken. It also encourages the General Assembly to recognize those areas where legislation is not needed and to refrain from enacting special legislation that adversely affects a single municipality or group of municipalities.



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## Resolutions Committee

The Resolutions Committee of the Missouri Municipal League plays a key role in the development of the Missouri Municipal Policy.

Policymaking is a very important function of the Missouri Municipal League. The primary process is that four appointed policy committees meet each July to discuss and debate policy issues facing Missouri municipalities.

The result is new or amended policy recommendations that are reviewed and finalized by the Resolutions Committee. These final policy recommendations are presented to the general membership for adoption at the Business Meeting during the Annual Conference. Alternatively, members may modify or offer new policies during the Business Meeting for adoption by the general membership.

## Resolutions Committee Members

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**Carolyn Yatsook**, *Economic Dev Dir, Belton*

## Economic Development and Human Resources

### Introduction

The most important resources in our municipalities are people. The human resource development efforts of all levels of government must be directed toward the ultimate goal of improving the quality of life of people by increasing their social, economic and physical health, security and personal mobility, and by ensuring an equal opportunity in the selection of basic goods and services.

Because the ultimate responsibility for implementation of human resource and economic development policies and programs generally falls to local governments, their input to state and federal policy and program development must be considered crucial.

Municipal officials must play a key role in the partnership with state officials and the Missouri Department of Economic Development as well as the private sector in strengthening the economies of their communities. The Missouri Municipal League (MML) recognizes economic development as more than attraction of new industry. Economic development encompasses all forms of business retention, attraction and expansions. Economic development should include *but not be limited to*: 1) deliberate and coordinated efforts in business retention; 2) expansion of existing businesses; 3) marketing and positioning of Missouri products and services within state, national and world markets; 4) promotion of Missouri and its communities for new investment, including but not limited to life sciences/biotechnology; 5) the attraction of tourism to Missouri; 6) promotion of Missouri locations for conventions; 7) funding for improvement and expansion of infrastructure; 8) funding support for applied research at Missouri's universities that can be commercialized to create jobs in Missouri; 9) support of the Missouri Community Betterment Program; and 10) workforce development .

Economic incentive programs should provide competitive, performance based discretionary economic development tools throughout the state. The state should look for and encourage the use of new economic development tools to encourage economic growth.

### **Access To Capital**

The MML supports public and private efforts to provide access to seed and venture capital for viable projects by Missouri entrepreneurs. The state of Missouri, in conjunction with its communities, shall make an effort to assist new and expanding businesses with access to competitively priced financing.

### **Missouri Works Program<sup>1</sup>**

The MML supports “Missouri Works,” a program that combines the Development Tax Credit Program, the Rebuilding Communities Tax Credit Program, the Enhanced Enterprise Zone Tax Credit Program, and the Missouri Quality Jobs Program and rolls their functions into one stream-lined program to promote business retention, expansion and attraction in Missouri for job creation and capital investment. The state should consider establishing additional and separate funding for rural, micropolitan and metropolitan statistical district projects for the retention and expansion of existing businesses at a community level.

### **Confidential Negotiations**

The MML supports changes to Chapter 610 RSMo to allow economic development projects to be negotiated in closed session similar to the exemption that currently exists for real estate.

### **Downtown Revitalization And Economic Assistance For Missouri Program (DREAM)**

The MML supports the concept of downtown revitalization and reinstating the funding and expanding of the DREAM program due to prior success.

### **Economic Incentive Programs**

The state of Missouri should maintain basic economic incentive programs including but not limited to: 1) Community Development Block Grants, 2) taxable and tax-exempt financing programs, 3) various tax credits, 4) the Missouri Linked Deposit Program, 5) Environmental Improvement and Energy Resource Authority, 6) Missouri Industrial Development Loan Guarantees, 7) enhanced enterprise zones, and 8) Missouri Works. All such programs should be maintained at existing or increased levels.

### **Industrial Revenue Bonds<sup>2</sup>**

The MML supports the extension and expansion of the dollar limit on tax-exempt industrial revenue bonds to provide financing for business expansions.

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<sup>1</sup>*The Missouri Works Program has a sunset of 2030. It was extended in the 2018/19 MO Legislative session to expire in 2030.*

<sup>2</sup>*The small purchase cap is \$10 million. The state’s total volume cap is more than \$600 million.*

## **Life Sciences And Biotechnology**

The MML supports state efforts to promote life sciences/ biotechnology investments in Missouri.

## **Marketing Efforts**

The MML supports an increased emphasis on marketing the state of Missouri as a location for business expansions. Marketing efforts should be expanded to include additional emphasis on high tech companies, manufacturing, agriculture and service operations. A coordinated effort between The Missouri Partnership, all appropriate state agencies and between state and municipal groups promoting business; industry; *science, technology, engineering, arts and math (STEAM)*; agriculture; animal science; and tourism should be fostered in promoting the resources already available in Missouri. The state of Missouri must continue to assist businesses in reaching new markets for their products and services, including an increased awareness of international opportunities and new technologies.

## **Entrepreneurship**

The MML recognizes entrepreneurship is an excellent source of economic development in our communities. The MML supports programs and resources that support entrepreneurs in starting, growing, marketing and maintaining a business.

## **Super Tax Increment Financing Caps**

The MML urges the General Assembly to increase the existing fiscal cap on the super Tax Increment Financing (TIF) program.<sup>3</sup>

## **Missouri Technology Corporation**

The MML supports full utilization of the Missouri Technology Corporation and support of its vision and mission.

## **Statewide Sports Commission**

The MML urges the state of Missouri to consider the economic benefits of a statewide sports commission with the responsibility for assisting in the recruitment and support of regional sporting efforts.

## **Tax Abatement**

The MML supports the preservation of Chapter 353 RSMo, the urban redevelopment law, including the option of tax abatement without unreasonable restriction by other governmental units.

## **Tax Credit Programs**

The MML opposes subjecting the tax credit program to the appropriations process as this puts Missouri at a competitive disadvantage. MML supports the retention, and funding of these tax credit programs, including but not limited to:

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<sup>3</sup>The state TIF cap is \$32 million annually.



- a. Low Income Housing Tax Credits
- b. Tax Credit for Contributions Program
- c. Neighborhood Assistance Program Tax Credits
- d. Historic Preservation Tax Credits
- e. Missouri Build Tax Credits

## **Sustainable Development Tax Credit**

The MML supports the establishment, funding and retention of a sustainable development tax credit.

## **Tax Increment Financing**

The MML opposes legislation to exempt any governmental entity from being required to contribute to the tax increment financing (TIF) allocation fund. The MML opposes any attempt to change the purpose or types of development permitted under current TIF statutes. The MML supports legislation that clearly requires all applicable taxes, pre- and post- adoption, to be subject to the TIF.

## **Technology Transfer**

The MML supports funding for applied research at Missouri based educational facilities, technology transfer, and the commercialization of this knowledge to create jobs in Missouri.

## **Economic Multiplier Effect Of Higher Education**

The MML supports programs that make college/technical education affordable for our Missourians including the funding of research grants and scholarship programs. Because higher education creates an economic multiplier effect in the state, we support increased adequate funding for public four-year institutions.

## **Tourism Promotion**

The MML supports increased funding efforts for tourism promotion campaigns, including promoting the state of Missouri domestically and internationally as a visitor destination. The MML encourages the General Assembly to increase funding for arts and culture, specifically the Missouri Arts Council and the Missouri Humanities Council. The MML supports the efforts of local communities to promote its natural resources and tourism destinations. In addition, cost sharing between local and state promotional groups has proven to be a cost-effective way to increase exposure and should be expanded.

The MML supports development of art and cultural industries in Missouri.

The MML supports the preservation of Missouri's natural beauty which makes it a tourist destination.

## **Transportation Infrastructure**

The MML recognizes the importance of transportation infrastructure to Missouri economic development and supports continuing reviews of the structure of the Missouri

Department of Transportation (MoDOT) and of funding resources to address transportation needs that solely focus on:

1. Consider the economic importance of connectivity.
2. Provide for mass transit.
3. Maintain existing infrastructure.

## **Statewide Broadband Access**

The MML supports funding for expansion of broadband access throughout the state, regardless of whether the provider is a public, private or joint public/private partnership.

## *Human Resources Policies* \_\_\_\_\_

### **Affordable Housing And Homelessness**

The MML urges state agencies to work in conjunction with Missouri municipalities as well as private and not-for-profit organizations to address the areas of: homelessness; affordable housing; supported living services for seniors, veterans, youth, and the disabled; and rehabilitation of existing housing.

### **Workforce Development And Human Resources**

To encourage the continued implementation of job training, such as the on the job training program, the MML supports:

- 1) Continued emphasis on the education and training necessary to provide a competitive work force in Missouri, including promoting higher standards for all levels of education.
- 2) Adequate state funding for preschool, primary, secondary and post-secondary public education, including new educational initiatives to ensure the availability of a Missouri work force equipped with the technical skills to compete in future decades that may include vocational and technical training.
- 3) Strong coordination between agencies involved in the job training, retraining and placement systems and the business sector;
- 4) More resources for centers designed to assist high school drop-outs and potential drop-outs to earn high school diplomas or equivalency certification;
- 5) Continued and increased support for state job training funds, as well as education, targeted for all businesses and not-for-profit organizations.
- 6) More training dollars as an economic incentive to encourage organizations to target further development of their existing workforce.
- 7) Working closely with private industry and not-for-profits to plan and implement programs that assist in adult/youth

training, worker reentry, the underemployed, seniors and work reentry programs for ex-offenders.

8) Enhance economic development tools, including the use of sales tax abatement, for construction materials used to support affordable housing development to include “workforce” housing.

9) Expand Show Me Heroes program to include incentives to attract skilled veterans, and/or their designated caregiver.

10) Develop incentives to retain college graduates throughout the state.

## **Child Care**

The MML urges the state to develop education programs and incentives to ensure development of public/private partnerships to enhance and expand quality child care and early childhood education facilities, including care for infants, children with special needs, weekend and non-daytime shift workers and the adequate training of child care providers. Technical assistance and training must be available to local providers.

The MML urges the Department of Social Services (DSS) and the Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS) to adequately fund services and staff to safeguard quality child care for Missouri children, particularly to ensure that funds are available for child care licensing staff to properly license and monitor family, group home and child care centers. The MML also supports the licensing of private and faith-based child care centers and encourages the DHSS and DSS to jointly develop quality incentives that would promote voluntary accreditation or other similar quality standards for all child care providers.

## **Community Education**

The MML supports the use of state funds for community education programs that are proactive and/or rehabilitative. Examples of these include, but are not limited to programs that prevent or address issues such as:

- substance abuse;
- gambling addiction;
- juvenile delinquency;
- gang activity;
- homelessness;
- gun safety;
- racial equality;
- bullying;
- child abuse;
- teenage pregnancy and the education of teenage parents (including prenatal and postnatal care);
- parenting skills;
- drop-out prevention programs;
- reduction of unemployment/underemployment;
- development of adequate and available recreation facilities and programs;
- and life skills, education and training.

## **Needs Of Seniors And Adults With Disabilities**

The MML calls on all levels of government to recognize the needs of seniors and adults with disabilities and to help them remain independent. Further, the MML urges:

- 1) The General Assembly to provide adequate funding to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services (DHSS). The DHSS should in turn provide adequate funding for services such as: Medicaid meals, home delivered meals, community senior centers, transportation, and ombudsman services.
- 2) The DHSS to make readily available funding to the local Agency on Aging for information and referral services.
- 3) Local governments to encourage senior volunteerism in their communities.
- 4) The DHSS to fund and encourage development of intergenerational mentoring and outreach programs that focus on: education, quality of life, and life experiences.

## Finance and Taxation Committee

### CHAIR:

**Darlene Breckenridge**, *Council Member, Cameron*

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**Terry Wilson**, *Council Member, Jennings*

## Finance and Taxation

### Introduction

In many of Missouri's municipalities, annual revenues are never adequate to meet the service needs and demands of citizens. The continuing reduction of federal funds and the transfer of service delivery responsibility to the local level has caused this situation to become acute for many municipalities. Cities are particularly frustrated by state constitutional and statutory provisions that restrict or exempt sources of municipal revenue, while the state and federal governments continue to enact rules, regulations and guidelines affecting or dictating municipal services, such as the Fair Labor Standards Act, prevailing wage, workers' compensation and unemployment compensation. This combination of state restrictions on revenue sources, mandated state and federal regulations and elimination of federal support results in a reduction in essential municipal services in many municipalities.

The General Assembly is urged to give municipalities greater freedom to increase revenues without the restrictions of limiting legislation, such as earmarking revenue for special purposes, except when the revenue is generated by users of the service. This would allow the needed flexibility to meet changing conditions.

### E-Commerce Taxation

The MML urges the Missouri General Assembly to enact legislation that allows local and state sales/use taxes to be charged on purchases made from out-of-state sellers, even if the seller does not have a physical presence in the state.

Further, the MML supports the simplification of the sales/use tax statutes to make it easier for out-of-state businesses to remit state and municipal sales/uses taxes. Any simplification of the sales/use tax statutes shall hold municipalities harmless from revenue reductions until the Missouri General Assembly requires out-of-state businesses to collect and remit state and local sales/use taxes on purchases sold into the state.

### Property Tax Hearing

The MML supports streamlining the process by changing the deadline for setting the municipal property tax levy as required in Section 67.110 RSMo to 45 days after receiving from the county the assessed valuation of all property located within the municipality.

## **Local Control Of Sales Tax**

The MML opposes restrictions on local voters ability to control *local sales taxes*.

## **Business And Occupation Licenses**

The MML supports legislation to authorize municipalities to license, tax and regulate the occupation of merchants, manufacturers and all businesses, avocations, pursuits and callings and to, by ordinance, base such licenses on gross receipts, square footage, per capita, flat fee, graduated scale based on gross or net receipts or sales, or any other method of measurement of tax or any combination thereof derived or allocable to the carrying on or conducting of any business, avocation, pursuits or callings or activities carried on in such cities.

## **Exemptions From Local Option Sales Tax**

The MML opposes the exemption of any further items from the local option sales tax and encourages a thorough review of current exemptions to examine their validity. Should the General Assembly approve additional sales tax holidays, the MML requests that all future sales tax holidays include an opt in provision while still allowing the municipality the option to opt out in future years.

## **Local Earnings/Income Taxes**

The MML opposes legislation repealing the local earnings tax and favor decisions regarding municipal taxation remaining at the local level.

## **Property Tax Rate Cap**

The MML urges the General Assembly and the electorate to raise the imposed caps on municipal property tax rates by Article X, Section 11(b) Missouri Constitution and Chapter 94 RSMo.

## **Road And Bridge Taxes**

The MML supports legislation to require that the percentages stated in the various statutes on road and bridge taxes be spent for road and bridge projects in incorporated cities rather than such expenditures being discretionary on the part of counties and road districts.

## **Tax On Hotel/Motel Guests**

The MML urges the General Assembly to adopt legislation authorizing all cities to levy a tax on hotel guest rooms with approval of said tax by the voters

## **Cable And Video Franchising**

The MML opposes any federal and state legislation and regulations that would alter or completely eliminate the ability of local governments to enter into and enforce local cable franchise agreements unless such legislation requires the payment of local franchise fees, compliance with local rights-of-way regulations, payment in lieu of in-

kind services, operational grants and consumer protection provisions.

### **Preservation Of Peg Access Television**

The MML supports the Community Access Preservation Act (CAP) which removes use restrictions on public, educational and government (PEG) access fees, restores PEG revenue streams, and ends cable operators' discriminatory treatment of PEG channels. The MML urges Congress to enact the CAP Act in order to preserve local PEG channels.

### **Regulation Of Municipal Broadband**

The MML opposes any state or federal legislation that regulates, restricts, or prohibits municipalities from providing municipal broadband services.

### **Taxation Of Cell Phones, VoIP And Other Communication Systems**

The MML supports legislation to impose or maintain local gross receipts taxes on cellular, land-line and VoIP telecommunications providers and other types of personal communications technology.

### **Utility Taxes**

The MML opposes legislation capping the rate or reducing the amount of utility taxes imposed by municipalities.

### **State/Federal Mandates**

The MML urges members of the General Assembly and Congress to work with local officials to determine how to limit the fiscal and other burdens of mandates on the operation of municipal government.

Further, the MML supports an assessment of current state and federal programs, regulations and policies to determine the extent of adverse cost, structural and intergovernmental impacts on cities.

### **Public Deposits And Investments**

The MML supports passage of legislation that would repeal the archaic laws governing depositories for funds and clarify the investment authority of municipalities.

Such legislation, at a minimum, should include authority for municipalities to choose one or more depositories for public funds under conditions and terms determined by the municipality, including the choice of facilities outside the city. It should also clearly permit investment of municipal funds in obligations of the state; obligations issued by the United States; obligations fully insured or guaranteed by the United States or a United States government agency; repurchase agreements secured by United States Treasury securities; obligations of any corporation of the United States government; prime bankers' acceptances; and deposits, time deposits, certificates of deposit (negotiable or non-negotiable), shares, share accounts or other interest bearing accounts in depository institutions chartered by



this state or by the United States. The MML further supports a standardization of collateralization requirements for depository institutions. Collateral should not be required of any depository institution for that portion of the municipality's deposits covered by insurance of any federal agency.

### **Transportation Needs**

While the MML supports appropriate funding for transportation purposes in Missouri, the MML opposes the use of sales taxes by the state of Missouri as the primary source to raise revenue for meeting the needs of the state's highways, roads and transit systems. The MML urges the General Assembly and Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT) to devise a comprehensive plan to increase the needed revenue for meeting Missouri's transportation needs and securing federal matching funds. Such plan should dedicate sufficient funding to provide quality mass transit services throughout the state. This should include funds for systems that serve the elderly, handicapped and low-income residents.

### **Public Safety Sales Tax**

The MML urges the Missouri General Assembly to enact legislation authorizing all municipalities to levy a public safety sales tax.

### **Fire Sales Tax Expansion**

The MML urges the Missouri General Assembly to enact legislation authorizing municipalities wishing to contract for fire protection services to levy a fire sales tax under 321.242 RSMo.

### **Collection Of Special Taxes For Property Maintenance**

The MML urges the General Assembly to pass legislation authorizing municipalities to collect special tax bills for property maintenance code violations in the same manner as for delinquent property taxes.

### **Collection Of Delinquent Utility Bills**

The MML opposes the repeal of the state law authorizing municipalities to hold the property owner and tenant jointly responsible for delinquent water and sewer bills. Approximately fifty percent of Missouri's municipalities have adopted such a policy, because it is virtually impossible to sue renters who have left the municipality. Repeal of this law would cause increases in water and sewer user fees to compensate for the rise in uncollectible accounts.

Further, the MML supports legislation providing clear authority to municipally owned utilities to hold the property owner and tenant jointly responsible for electric, gas, refuse collection, and other utility bills.

Utility billing policies should be left to local officials who are ultimately responsible for the proper management of critical municipal utilities. Ensuring that tenants bills for usage are paid is essential to treating customers fairly and keeping everyone's bills as affordable as possible.

## Municipal Administration and Intergovernmental Relations Committee

### CHAIR:

**John Maloney**, *Alderman, Grandview*

**Joe Garritano**, *Council Member, Wildwood*

**Debra Hickey**, *Mayor, Battlefield*

**Debra Irvin**, *City Manager, Berkeley*

**Jobe Justice**, *Alderman, Memphis*

**Donald Krank**, *Council Member, Black Jack*

**Jessica Nease**, *Council Member, West Plains*

**Tim Otten**, *Alderman, New Haven*

**John Reitmeyer**, *Alderman, St. Peters*

**Ron Scheets**, *City Administrator, Cabool*

**Samuel Snider**, *Alderman, Willard*

**Michael Snowden**, *City Administrator, O'Fallon*

**Matt Turner**, *Alderman, Harrisonville*

**A.J. White**, *Council Member, Black Jack*

## Municipal Administration and Intergovernmental Relations

### Introduction

Missouri municipal officials are constrained in responding to citizen needs and demands for services by obsolete and restrictive statutory provisions relating to municipal government administration. There is a need to clarify the statutory powers for municipal governments. While Missouri's home rule provisions are progressive and flexible, considerable work remains to be done to authorize cities to determine their own internal structure, lift the legal barriers to adequate local taxation and moderate state controls over local government.

While the state and federal governments have an obligation to encourage and assist sound municipal management, they should adhere to the principle of home rule and maximize opportunities for local self-determination to the fullest extent possible. The importance of retaining flexible and strong municipal government must be actively communicated and pursued.

### Blight/Eminent Domain

The MML opposes efforts to prohibit the use of eminent domain to rehabilitate blighted areas and other essential public uses that benefit the health, safety, and general welfare of the municipality. MML also opposes any effort that would negatively impact nuisance abatement programs. The MML should work with utilities, businesses, developers, and other groups to inform the public of the benefits of eminent domain and nuisance abatement programs.

Eminent domain is indispensable and is most often used as a last resort for revitalizing local economies, creating much-needed jobs and generating revenue that enables cities to provide essential services. Eminent domain is a powerful tool; its prudent use, when exercised in the sunshine of public scrutiny, helps achieve a great public good that benefits the entire community. Economic policies and incentives supported by the Governor and adopted by the General Assembly will have little effect in encouraging business to expand or relocate in Missouri to support the economic vitality of the state if land cannot be assembled through the power of eminent domain if necessary. The MML supports changes in the law to further ensure fair treatment and just compensation of property owners, but

any such changes should be carefully drafted to permit use of eminent domain for economic development purposes when necessary.

## **Posting Of Legal Notices In Newsletters Or On Websites**

Due to the increased usage of online technology, the MML supports legislation to allow for publication of legal notices including but not limited to financial statements, land use and election notices in municipal newsletters, or on websites in lieu of the unfunded mandate for newspaper publication to help keep the public apprised of local affairs in a much more cost-effective method.

## **General Assembly Term Limits**

The MML supports legislation to initiate an amendment to the Missouri Constitution to lengthen or modify term limits for members of the General Assembly.

## **Self Governance**

The MML continues its support for self-governance for all municipalities and the right contained therein of municipal self-determination. The MML urges the General Assembly to refrain from enacting legislation in areas that can be better dealt with by local government. Additionally, MML supports the elimination of the minimum population requirement to achieve constitutional charter city status.

## **Modernization Of Local Government Statutes**

The MML urges the repeal or revision of contradictory and/or arcane provisions of the statutes that create barriers to efficient administration of local government. Further, the MML supports legislation that permits the use of electronic and digital archiving of public records.

## **Labor Relations**

The MML supports legislation to resolve issues from the *Independence NEA v. Independence School District* Missouri Supreme Court decision. Such legislation must preserve traditional management rights, the fiscal integrity of the city, the delivery of services to the taxpayer and the role of the duly elected representatives of the people as the final decision-makers on contract provisions.

## **Municipal Personnel Policies**

In the interest of public health and safety, the MML opposes legislation that would interfere with municipal authority to determine personnel policies or merit system rules and regulations.

## **State Mandates**

The MML urges the Governor, the General Assembly and state agencies to oppose unfunded mandates and provide for reimbursement to cities for direct costs of compliance with state laws, policies, regulations and standards that impose additional costs and responsibilities on local

governments, pursuant to the Missouri Constitution (Article X, Section 21) commonly referred to as the “Hancock Amendment.”

### **Fines In Municipal Court**

The MML supports legislation to standardize the maximum fine for violation of city ordinances at \$1,000 for statutory municipalities. The League opposes any further restrictions that limit fines as a proportion of general revenue. Further the League seeks a restoration of local control of fines for traffic and nuisance violations.

### **Enforcement Of Failure To Appear**

The Missouri Municipal League supports legislation to ensure defendants can be compelled, through appropriate due process, to attend municipal courts.

### **Show Cause Orders**

The Missouri Municipal League supports legislation to ensure that defendants can be compelled, through appropriate due process, to pay the fines that have been imposed on them for violation of the law.

### **Regulation Of Municipal Rights-Of-Way**

The MML supports the authorization of local governments to impose reasonable nondiscriminatory fees for the use of the public rights-of-way and opposes any legislation that limits municipalities’ authorities to manage rights-of-way for the public interest and/or transfer the cost of relocation of utilities from private industry to public entities.

### **Deregulation In The Name Of “Religious Freedom”**

While the MML supports free exercise of religion, the MML opposes legislation to further erode, under the guise of religious freedom, local authority to protect the health, safety and welfare of all people, including but not limited to municipal zoning, building codes, sign regulations, child care regulations and all other applicable local ordinances.

### **Concealed Weapons In Municipal Facilities**

The MML supports language to clarify the concealed carry law (Section 571.107 RSMo) to permit local governments to adopt ordinances to prohibit the carrying of concealed weapons in all city facilities and parks.

### **Taxpayers Bill Of Rights (TABOR)**

The MML opposes efforts by any group to impose further restrictions on state revenues and spending through the so-called Taxpayers Bill of Rights (TABOR) or similar initiatives.

### **Opposition To Predatory Lending Practices And The Proliferation Of Payday Loan Operations**

The MML supports legislation that would impose stricter regulations, with penalties, on lenders who engage in

unfair and deceptive lending practices. The legislation should give the Missouri Attorney General the increased responsibility to investigate and take legal action against predatory lenders.

In addition, the MML supports legislation that would allow cities to impose limits on the number and locations of payday loan companies or similar loan companies or, if desired by the community, to ban these operations entirely.

### **Campaign Finance Reform**

The Missouri Municipal League supports efforts to address campaign finance reform.

### **Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs**

The Missouri Municipal League supports legislation that would create a state-wide prescription drug monitoring program that would provide physicians and pharmacists with access to a patient's controlled substance prescription history.

### **Rental Property Owner Identification**

The MML supports legislation that would provide municipalities with the authority to require owners of rental property to provide contact information for responding to questions or concerns about the property. This contact information at minimum must include the name, address, telephone number and emergency contact information for the owner of the property. Properties that are owned by individuals or entities that do not reside at that location should be required to have a local contact for the property.

### **Short Term Rental**

MML opposes legislation that would limit or eliminate municipal authority to regulate short term rentals.

### **Medical Marijuana**

With the passage of Medical Marijuana in Missouri the League supports communities being proactive in preparing Planning and Zoning regulations, building codes, personnel policies and law enforcement ordinances.

### **Police Use Of Force And Treatment Of Detainees**

The Missouri Municipal League praises the dedication and hard work of Missouri's law enforcement professionals. Misconduct by a single officer can tarnish the reputation of law enforcement nation-wide. The Missouri Municipal League supports:

- POST requirement of de-escalation, implicit bias and diversity training for all law enforcement officers, both in basic training and continuing education.
- Policies that require officers to intervene and report unnecessary force and/or inappropriate treatment by fellow officers.

- Efforts to add an “early warning system” to identify officers that could be experiencing problems that may lead to behavior issues and to remove officers who exhibit a pattern of misconduct.

## **Sunshine Law**

The Missouri Municipal League fully supports the right of all Missouri citizens to observe and witness the deliberations and votes of their elected leaders. The Missouri Municipal League also supports citizen access the records of their government. Access to records and meetings must be tempered by the potential harm the release of some personal information can cause. With these principles in mind the Missouri Municipal League supports legislation that would:

- 1) Clarify that governing bodies may conduct official meetings using video conferencing including casting votes using video conferencing technology.
- 2) Close citizen email addresses retained by local governments.
- 3) Close citizen telephone numbers retained by local government.
- 4) Address access to information stored in databases and running of searches/creation of reports.
- 5) Clarify that the Sunshine law does not apply to social media posts by 3rd parties retained by local governments.



## Environment, Energy and Sustainable Development Committee

### CHAIR:

**Jerry Grimmer**, *Council Member, Bridgeton*

**Darlene Bell**, *Alderman, Moline Acres*

**Darren Berry**, *City Administrator, Vandalia*

**Damien Boley**, *Mayor, Smithville*

**Mary Calcagno**, *Public Utilities Dir, Moberly*

**Chuck Caverly**, *Council Member, Maryland Heights*

**Chad Davis**, *Operations Mgr, Rolla*

**Kent Edmondson**, *Council Member, Blue Springs*

**Matthew Gigliotti**, *Asst City Attorney, Kansas City*

**Rodney Grady**, *Council Member, Black Jack*

**Heather Navarro**, *Alderman, St. Louis*

**John Roach**, *City Administrator, LaGrange*

**Ian Thomas**, *Council Member, Columbia*

**J. Bruce Woody**, *City Manager, St. Joseph*

## **Environment, Energy and Sustainable Development**

### **Introduction**

To develop a community is to protect and improve the physical, economic, and social conditions and opportunities a community affords its inhabitants. The goal is the creation of a community environment responsive to and supportive of individual expression and endeavor while also protecting the health, safety and welfare of its residents.

Local governments have broad responsibilities to develop increasingly livable communities. The physical improvement and preservation of the natural environment is essential. This includes not only the provision of physical facilities and protection of natural resources for a city's population, but it also includes primary consideration for the human requirements for living within the physical confines of the city, the effects of physical development and growth on the total community life of the city and the environment. These responsibilities vary with the size of the community and the potential impact on the environment. It should also be noted that laws and policies created and implemented by and for state agencies must never fail to consider the overriding and abiding importance of considering, supporting and ensuring the right of Missouri voters to govern themselves through local control.

### **Outdoor Air Quality**

The MML encourages all governmental jurisdictions in Missouri to initiate and support programs designed to increase public awareness and education about air pollution issues and how pollution can be abated. The MML supports continued federal funding for those municipalities that have entered into a contract with the Missouri Air Conservation Commission to monitor air pollution sources within their jurisdictions, including point and area sources. The MML encourages all governmental jurisdictions to help foster and address public concern for clean air by leading by example in modeling energy efficiency, the benefits of native landscaping and trees, use of quality multi-modal transportation planning, as well as the use of low-emission and fuel-efficient vehicles in their governmental activities. The MML requests that the state of Missouri provides adequate financial assistance to municipalities to help them conform to the state and federal clean air standards.

The state should continue to involve local officials in the implementation of any air pollution plan or policy that may be imposed to conform to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) pollution standards. Municipalities should support improving air quality through local policies.

The MML encourages the state of Missouri to remain diligent and spend the time needed to implement any new federal regulations that may be developed regarding emissions.

In the event the State of Missouri receives settlement funding (e.g., Volkswagen) MML encourages the State of Missouri to fund recommendations in categories that could be of direct benefit to MML members (e.g., government trucks, transit/shuttle buses and electric vehicle chargers) as final decisions are made (e.g., Volkswagen for Clean Air violations). Local jurisdictions should be involved in the process of implementing the improvements.

MML supports prescribed burning as a land management tool, keeping in mind state and federal regulations as they relate to air quality and making sure that this tool is used carefully and with appropriately trained staff. The MML supports the state's efforts to set limits on prescribed burning so that it done efficiently and effectively.

## **Indoor Air Quality**

The MML encourages municipal efforts to improve indoor air quality and the air quality surrounding governmental and commercial buildings located within their boundaries, including the adoption of smoking restrictions and regulation of other contaminants. It should also be up to the discretion of the municipality regarding vaping and smoking medical marijuana and the various techniques involved in these activities to regulate as they see fit, providing there is no conflict with federal and state statutes. The MML opposes the adoption of any state laws which preempt a municipality's authority to adopt local smoking restrictions or ordinances that are designed to improve indoor air quality.

## **Water Quality**

The MML encourages Missouri municipalities to attempt to meet and/or exceed their water permit requirements using watershed-based best management practices, including a strong emphasis on adopting green infrastructure strategies, in order to mitigate pollutants and stormwater runoff. Given the enormous costs of constructing and operating wastewater treatment and collection facilities, the MML recommends that the General Assembly appropriate sufficient funds to provide adequate technical assistance through the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to determine the most cost-effective means of meeting state and federal requirements. Further, the MML urges the Clean Water Commission and the EPA to develop realistic standards based on 1) documented studies that verify

potential health risks and 2) site-specific environmental requirements. MML further urges the composition of the Clean Water Commission to maintain a board of directors that equitably reflects the physical and fiscal needs of both rural and urban requirements and interests relative to the quality of water for human consumption, recreational uses, farming and ranching and the myriad of Missouri watersheds so as to continue to meet the needs as healthy natural environments for Missouri's abundant aquatic life and wildlife.

The MML urges DNR to evaluate emerging contaminants of concern in drinking water and groundwater due to the potential toxicity of these manmade compounds (e.g. per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances [PFAS], pharmaceuticals, etc.), and secure state and federal funding.

The MML urges state and federal agencies to support and continue funding of commodity cover crops such as kernza wheat, rye grass and alfalfa, which not only improve soil health, water retention and quality and increased yields, but also to protect rural watersheds by reducing sediment and phosphorus losses, slowing surface erosion, increasing water infiltration, and scavenging nitrates typically lost to leaching.

The MML urges DNR to implement the stormwater discharge permit program in a manner that will not impose delays on municipal and private projects. The MML urges the EPA and DNR to develop a more simplified and flexible approach to managing municipal stormwater runoff that will feature long-term iterative best management practices. The MML opposes any point source testing requirement in stormwater permits.

The MML supports all levels of government, with substantial state and federal help, collaborating as equals to ensure that water quality is protected to the maximum extent practicable in the most affordable and cost-effective manner. Any requirements that go beyond federal requirements should be expressly identified and justified. The state and local water protection efforts should address aquatic life needs as well as public recreation, particularly where uses are documented to occur. With regard to Integrated Planning, municipalities should have the opportunity to plan and prioritize their infrastructure for drinking water, stormwater and wastewater needs. Protection of public health is paramount. Environmental compliance must be considered but should be balanced with a municipality's need for affordability, ability to obtain financing or grant funding, economic growth, and other local priorities. Integrated management planning should remain a community led effort that is supported by DNR and EPA.

The MML urges DNR and EPA to develop flexible standards for the treatment of combined sewer overflows that will

allow all municipalities to implement solutions that will meet their unique geographic environmental situations while recognizing financial limitations based on the point of diminishing returns. The MML opposes any state regulations that exceed the scope of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program regulations, while expressly supporting DNR's application of the significant regulatory flexibility within the federal program to tailor city-specific discharge solutions and requirements. MML supports the development of high flow exemptions and the use of temporary water quality standard exemptions during certain storm and flow events as allowed in EPA's 1994 Combined Sewer Overflow Control Policy.

The MML supports an increase of the NPDES fee of no more than the consumer price index, provided that DNR be prohibited from collecting fees from permit holders until permits have been brought up-to-date by DNR. The MML urges DNR and EPA to base affordability evaluations upon households at or below a municipality's household median income along with other community-specific affordability considerations.

The MML believes that the General Assembly underfunds DNR compared to most other states and that increased General Fund support for DNR programs is both necessary and appropriate.

The MML endorses a state statutory clarification supporting voluntary Missouri water-quality trading to allow municipalities and other regulated dischargers to cost-effectively comply with water quality requirements. Such a statutory clarification is timely with the pending adoption of the State's nutrient criteria for lakes and reservoirs.

## **Solid Waste Management**

The MML expects the DNR and EPA to be involved in the monitoring of landfills, whether closed or active, abandoned or monitored by a responsible party; and other solid waste issues. The MML encourages municipalities to participate in a regional approach when addressing solid waste issues and urges municipalities to take an active role in the operation of solid waste management districts. Further, the MML encourages municipalities to promote efforts to reduce landfill waste; to address management of recoverable materials; to ensure access to core residential services and household hazardous waste collection in an effort to minimize illegal dumping and littering and encourage waste diversion from landfills; to establish public education on waste reduction and solid waste management for residents and businesses; and to support the implementation of programs to reduce, eliminate or divert other household and business waste from landfills.

The MML urges the state agencies and departments involved with implementation of the state's solid waste management law to coordinate their efforts with municipal solid waste activities and initiatives. The MML encourages state leadership on policies and issues of statewide significance, including public education, product stewardship, sustainable funding, incentives for diversion goals, and research on existing and new technologies and trends.

The MML encourages the state to aggressively deal with stimulation of the demand and markets for recycled materials. The MML encourages the federal and state government to take an active role in developing uses for recyclable materials as well as the marketing of the products developed from recyclable materials. The MML also encourages the state to look at food waste and how to sustainably compost materials and reuse the composted materials in an environmentally sound practice.

The MML urges Congress to enact legislation preserving the 2007 US Supreme Court finding that allowed states and local governments to require that municipal solid waste (but not separated recyclables) be transported to municipal solid waste management facilities.

The MML urges the General Assembly to enact legislation giving municipalities greater flexibility in meeting the post-closure responsibilities for municipally owned landfills.

The MML urges the General Assembly to protect the yard waste ban and any exceptions written into it, the statewide tonnage fee, as well as the rights of local governments to develop and implement solid-waste management strategies, facilities and services. In particular, the MML urges the General Assembly to remove and prevent barriers to responsible and sustainable waste-management best practices, including the elimination of the two-year notice requirement for local governments seeking to contract for solid waste services.

## **Hazardous Material Management**

The MML supports and encourages federal and state programs that educate the public and ensure safe processing, incineration, recycling, transportation, storage and disposal of hazardous materials and emerging contaminants, including ones that contain newer products.

The MML supports an active investigative effort to identify sources, violators and existing active and legacy sites of hazardous material. Such investigative efforts should include advance notification to municipal officials.

The MML further recommends clarification and limitations of the liabilities that cities may have for unknown hazardous materials.

## **Energy**

The MML endorses reasonable incentives that foster cost-effective transition to alternative and renewable clean energy sources produced and delivered in the state including, but not limited to, solar energy, wind power, geothermal, nuclear energy, synthetic fuels, biomass, methane gas, and the continued examination of improvement in the conservation of energy. The MML endorses policies that promote energy efficiency. The MML also supports the adoption of building energy performance standards, where the overall purpose is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, drive energy efficiency improvements in its buildings, and boost economic growth and job creation, when not in conflict with local ordinances and policies and as appropriate.

A statewide standard should not supersede local ordinances because communities differ too much in density, architectural features, history, and other neighborhood factors for one standard to address every variable in every community. The MML discourages prohibitions and mandates on renewable energy facilities that might include solar panels, wind turbines, windmills, water structures, underground heating and cooling fields and facilities yet to be defined. The MML encourages each locality to consider appropriate policies to encourage reasonable uses. The MML also encourages sustainability measures including reviewing building codes, green infrastructure, and land use.

The MML supports the efforts of the Missouri Joint Municipal Electric Utility Commission to purchase long-term transmission service on the Grain Belt Express and discourages the General Assembly from passing legislation that would hinder development of this project.

The MML also supports the use of low-cost securitized ratepayer-backed bonds to enable electric corporations to lower the financing costs of retired generating facilities and to empower the Missouri Public Service Commission to review such securitization methods to determine whether they are consistent with the public interest.

## **Sustainable Development**

The MML supports policies, legislation and incentives which facilitate sustainable development. Such sustainable and smart-growth policies and legislation will help establish Missouri as a competitive area with cost-effective public development programs. Sustainable development also promotes the re-use of neighborhoods with their existing infrastructure, thereby supporting the established schools, churches, firehouses and systems that promote stability. However, development outside established systems and areas should not be discouraged when existing systems can be expanded and sustained with new revenue from the new development without negatively impacting existing systems.

The MML supports a triple bottom line approach to municipal and state policy and planning efforts balancing: 1.) economic, 2.) community, and 3.) environmental factors in decision making.

### **Community Growth Incentive**

The MML recommends that existing statutes be revised to require that central water service adequate for fire protection, stormwater management infrastructure and state-approved sewer service be provided prior to development of a subdivision and to require adequate easements for utilities.

The MML opposes any regulatory changes by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) that would encourage the development of subdivisions with separate water supply, wastewater collection and stormwater management systems developed adjacent to a municipal system.

### **Regionalism**

Missouri is challenged with an extraordinary high number of very small water and sewer systems/utilities as compared to other states. Most of these systems are costly and necessary upgrades to meet new regulatory requirements associated with ammonia removal, disinfection, metals and a host of other pollutants are expensive. The MML encourages municipalities and regulatory agencies to participate in meaningful discussions with each other, along with other stakeholders, when considering regionalization as a potential solution. With regard to cooperative regionalization, MML supports voluntary consolidation of drinking water systems and wastewater collection and treatment systems that provide a higher level of effluent water quality, economies of scale and sustainable operations.

The MML continues to support regional councils and opposes efforts to repeal or weaken the enabling legislation governing regional councils and their activities. The MML further supports state funding of regional council activities.

### **Local Code Coordination**

The MML urges the General Assembly to enact legislation requiring the mandatory referral of development plans by the state or its political subdivisions to the affected municipal government for compliance with local codes and coordination with municipal plans.

### **Preemption Of Municipal Land Use Authority**

The MML opposes any further preemption of municipal land use regulations by the General Assembly and seeks rather to preserve local authorities' control of best governance practices.



## **Municipal Acquisition Of Land**

The MML opposes any attempt to limit a municipality's power of eminent domain. The MML further opposes any requirement to pay "damages" to nearby property owners when a municipality purchases or condemns land for public purposes. The MML also opposes legislation that would encourage property owners to challenge, risk free, condemnation settlements offered in good faith.

## **Extraterritorial Planning And Zoning Powers**

The MML supports the amendment of Sections 89.144 and 89.145, RSMo to extend to all state municipalities extraterritorial planning, zoning, subdivision and code enforcement powers in the surrounding unincorporated areas. Additional provisions should include mandatory representation of residents in the areas affected on planning and zoning boards during consideration of issues related to their area and the retention of the primacy of the extraterritorial powers by municipalities regardless of whether or not the respective county has adopted planning and/or zoning procedures.

## **Local Government Boundary Adjustment**

The MML urges the immediate adoption of legislation amending the annexation statutes to provide that:

- 1) The current annexation procedures be simplified and expedited to the greatest extent possible;
- 2) Publicly held land be exempt from the election requirements;
- 3) Special provisions be included for "unincorporated islands" – land surrounded by incorporated area;
- 4) Normal municipal services and their funding sources be clearly defined;
- 5) Municipalities be given the authority to enter into binding preannexation agreements with landowners with property not contiguous to the corporate limits of a municipality;
- 6) A second election, as provided for in Section 71.015 RSMo, is not needed when two-thirds of the combined voters of the city and the area proposed to be annexed approve the annexation proposal in the first election, even if a majority of the voters in the area to be annexed fail to approve the annexation;
- 7) Procedures be established to encourage territorial agreements between the investor-owned electric system that serves the municipality and the rural electric co-op that serves the area to be annexed;
- 8) The right of a property owner to voluntarily agree to annexation shall be protected; and
- 9) Municipalities be granted clear authority to annex areas along a road or highway up to two miles from their corporate limits for use in development, creation of industry or services that support growth, unless there exists opposition from one of the contiguous cities.

## **Extension Of Municipal Services Into Annexed Areas**

The MML opposes any legislation that restricts the ability of a municipality to extend municipal services into newly annexed areas. Further, the MML urges the repeal of current laws that restrict the extension of municipal services into annexed areas. Specifically, amend Section 247.165 RSMo to remove the six-month time period after an annexation for the municipality and water district to develop an agreement to provide water service to the annexed area.

In the creation or expansion of special use districts, i.e. sewer, fire, etc., that encroach or overlap a municipal jurisdiction, the municipality should have the legal grounds to file as an “Exceptor” and be notified via certified mail of the filing of the petition.

An exceptor is a party that can file exceptions to the legal petition requesting the formation of the district.

Current state law only allows municipalities to file exceptions when water districts are created or expanded. This authority should be granted to municipalities when all special districts are created or expanded. When creating a special district, the filing party should be required to notify the municipality of the petition to create the special district. The MML opposes legislation that would require or prohibit cities to provide municipal services beyond municipal boundaries.

Municipalities should be given the authority to set urban service standards that apply to all providers within municipal corporate limits. Municipalities should retain the authority to set rates and policies that apply to all customers served both inside and outside municipal corporate limits.

## **Management Of Public Rights-Of-Way**

The MML opposes any legislation that would prohibit or restrict a municipality’s authority to require a utility company to pay the cost of relocating its facilities located in the public rights-of-way when the request is for a public purpose.

The MML opposes any legislation that would allow for the installation of equipment, hardware, or other infrastructure in municipal rights-of-way or on municipal facilities that prohibits oversight by the municipality.

## **Recapture Agreements**

The MML urges the General Assembly to pass legislation authorizing municipalities to enter into agreements with developers to construct certain public improvements or excess utility capacity that would benefit other properties not yet developed or served by such facilities. The city would recapture a portion of the costs associated with the construction of these public improvements by requiring properties benefiting from the improvements to pay a

proportional share of the installation of these oversized or expanded public improvements before connecting or using said facilities.

### **Sustainable Lifestyles**

The MML encourages all municipal leaders and members of the General Assembly to increase access to and affordability of healthy food and beverage choices in both urban and rural communities. Municipalities, particularly in urban areas, should maximize access and incentives to participate in safe, multimodal transportation choices; opportunities for urban agriculture and farmers markets; encourage community and backyard gardens; mixed used development; and affordable physical activity, both indoors and outdoors.

### **Recreational Use Legislation**

The MML urges the state of Missouri to enact Recreational Use Legislation to protect landowners from civil liability if they let their property be used by others for recreational purposes without charging a fee for profit.

### **Missouri's Land And Water Conservation Fund Program**

The MML supports the full funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, in particular, the renewed allocation of LWCF funds to each state.

### **Property Maintenance Accountability**

The MML urges the Missouri General Assembly to expand to all municipalities the statutory provision (Section 347.048 RSMo) requiring limited liability companies that own, rent or lease real property, or that own unoccupied real property to file with the municipality in which the real property is located an affidavit listing the name(s) and address of the person(s) who has management control and responsibility for the real property owned, rented or leased by the limited liability company. Further, the League urges the Missouri General Assembly to authorize municipalities to file legal action requiring limited liability companies who fail to file an affidavit with the municipality to file such affidavit.

### **Mass Transit**

The MML supports an expansion of state funding for mass transit. Such funding would aid in achieving environmental, energy conservation, and clean air goals. Quality public transportation expands access to jobs, increases road safety, reduces traffic congestion, and improves public health.

### **Community Resilience**

Community resilience is a measure of the sustained ability of a community to utilize available resources to respond to, withstand and recover from adverse situations. Activities, such as disaster preparedness, (which includes prevention,

protection, mitigation, response and recovery) are key steps to resilience.

The MML encourages the State of Missouri and its political subdivisions to develop and implement plans and actions designed to prevent, prepare for and mitigate the causes of adverse situations and catastrophic events. Moreover, the MML encourages the State and municipalities to enact adaptation strategies to strengthen community resilience through innovative planning and the use of technologies to minimize the impact of societal choices and the built environment. The environmental, social and economic welfare of the State of Missouri and communities depend on our taking such actions.

### **Regionalized Floodplain Management**

MML encourages state and federal agencies to proactively partner with MML and its members when it comes to floodplain management. Municipalities are encouraged to work with other entities with a focus on regionalization as it pertains to flooding and prevention of flooding. State and federal agencies should engage those municipalities and work towards solutions that impact multiple municipalities contained within a region. With regard to development in floodplains, levee construction, and/or levee improvements, the MML encourages municipalities and levee districts to approach these projects in regional terms considering and acknowledging the effect up and down the river systems and other immediate areas.

## Missouri Municipal League Past Presidents

- 2020 **Debra Hickey**, *Mayor, Battlefield*
- 2019 **Chris Lievsay**, *Council Member, Blue Springs*
- 2018 **Matthew Robinson**, *Mayor, Hazelwood*
- 2017 **Kathleen Rose**, *Mayor, Riverside*
- 2016 **Randall Rhoads**, *Mayor, Lee's Summit*
- 2015 **Bill Kolas**, *Mayor, Higginsville*
- 2014 **Jan Marcason**, *Council Member, Kansas City*
- 2013 **Susan McVey**, *Mayor Pro Tem, Poplar Bluff*
- 2012 **Norman McCourt**, *Mayor, Black Jack*
- 2011 **Carson Ross**, *Mayor, Blue Springs*
- 2010 **Gerry Welch**, *Mayor, Webster Groves*
- 2009 **Bill Skaggs**, *Council Member, Kansas City*
- 2008 **Kevin Wood**, *Mayor, Harrisonville*
- 2007 **Ron Monnig**, *Council Member, Slater*
- 2006 **Patti York**, *Mayor, St. Charles*
- 2005 **Coni Hadden**, *Council Member, Liberty*
- 2004 **Rex Meneely**, *Council Member, Kirksville*
- 2003 **Mike Swoboda**, *Mayor, Kirkwood*
- 2002 **Marie Wessley**, *Council Member, Nevada*
- 2001 **Karen Messerli**, *Mayor, Lee's Summit*
- 2000 **Joseph Adams**, *Mayor, University City*
- 1999 **Joseph Adams**, *Mayor, University City*
- 1998 **Judith Swope**, *Council Member, Kansas City*
- 1997 **Harry Wilson**, *Mayor, Grandview*
- 1996 **George Irion**, *Mayor, Mexico*
- 1995 **Marge Schramm**, *Mayor, Kirkwood*
- 1994 **Louis Gardner**, *Mayor, Jefferson City*
- 1993 **Mary Anne McCollum**, *Mayor, Columbia*
- 1992 **Carolyn Gerdes**, *Council Member, Springfield*
- 1991 **Cheryl Dandridge**, *Mayor, Joplin*
- 1990 **Kennard Whitfield**, *Alderman, Rock Hill*
- 1989 **John C. O'Renick**, *Mayor, Sugar Creek*
- 1988 **Patricia Killoren**, *Mayor, Crestwood*
- 1987 **Barbara Potts**, *Mayor, Independence*
- 1986 **George Scruggs**, *Mayor, Springfield*
- 1985 **Clark Ferguson**, *Mayor, North Kansas City*
- 1984 **George Hartsfield**, *Mayor, Jefferson City*
- 1983 **John Cooper, Jr.**, *Mayor, Webster Groves*
- 1982 **Dolores Hudson**, *Council Member, Warrensburg*
- 1981 **Richard Berkley**, *Mayor, Kansas City*

- 1980 **Lawrence Lieberman**, *Council Member, University City*
- 1979 **Joanne Collins**, *Council Member, Kansas City*
- 1978 **Harold Dielmann**, *Mayor, Creve Coeur*
- 1977 **Howard Tooke**, *Mayor, Cape Girardeau*
- 1976 **Victor F. Swyden**, *Council Member, Kansas City*
- 1975 **Richard Provaznik**, *Mayor, Richmond Heights*
- 1974 **Wesley Smith**, *Mayor, Liberty*
- 1973 **Charles B. Wheeler**, *Mayor, Kansas City*
- 1972 **Phil K. Weeks**, *Mayor, Independence*
- 1971 **A.J. Cervantes**, *Mayor, St. Louis*
- 1970 **A.J. Cervantes**, *Mayor, St. Louis*
- 1969 **James Eagan**, *Mayor, Florissant*
- 1968 **Ilus W. Davis**, *Mayor, Kansas City*
- 1967 **Ralph B. Crain**, *Mayor, North Kansas City*
- 1966 **Nathan Kaufman**, *Mayor, University City*
- 1965 **John G. Christy**, *Mayor, Jefferson City*
- 1964 **Vincent A. Bayer**, *Mayor, Greendale*
- 1963 **Curtis Tindel**, *Mayor, Cabool*
- 1962 **David C. Scott**, *Mayor, Springfield*
- 1961 **F. William Human, Jr.**, *Mayor, Clayton*
- 1960 **Arthur J. Meers**, *Mayor, St. Joseph*
- 1959 **Walter H. Ford**, *Mayor, Cape Girardeau*
- 1958 **Sterling P. Davidson**, *Mayor, Maplewood*
- 1957 **H. Roe Bartle**, *Mayor, Kansas City*
- 1956 **Lee M. Duggan**, *Mayor, Richmond Heights*
- 1955 **R.D. Scharz**, *Mayor, North Kansas City*
- 1954 **John Torrey Berger**, *City Attorney, Kirkwood*
- 1953 **Stanley I. Dale**, *Mayor, St. Joseph*
- 1952 **R.P. Weatherford, Jr.**, *Mayor, Independence*
- 1951 **Clarence Appel**, *Mayor, Webster Groves*
- 1950 **Otis L. Barbarick**, *Mayor, Springfield*
- 1949 **William E. Kemp**, *Mayor, Kansas City*
- 1948 **Marvin E. Bisseau**, *Dir. Of Law, University City*
- 1947 **H.D. Allison**, *Mayor, St. Joseph*
- 1946 **Frank L. Martini**, *Mayor, Maplewood*
- 1945 **J.C. Griggs**, *Mayor, Carthage*
- 1944 **Arthur Bangert**, *Mayor, Florissant*
- 1943 **Roger T. Sermon**, *Mayor, Independence*
- 1942 **James D. Idol**, *Mayor, Harrisonville*
- 1941 **Edwin E. Chapman**, *Mayor, Webster Groves*
- 1940 **Julian H. Bagby**, *Mayor, Sedalia*
- 1939 **W.A. McGraw**, *Mayor, Flat River*
- 1938 **Roger T. Sermon**, *Mayor, Independence*
- 1937 **L.C. Pitkin**, *Mayor, Memphis*
- 1936 **Charles A. Shaw**, *Mayor, Clayton*
- 1935 **Daniel C. Rogers**, *Mayor, Fayette*
- 1934 **Homer L. Pruett**, *Mayor, Centralia*

## **2021 MML CONFERENCES**

### **Legislative Conference**

Jefferson City, Missouri

February 9-10, 2021

### **Elected Officials Training Conference**

Columbia, Missouri

June 10-11, 2021

### **MML 87th Annual Conference**

St. Louis, Missouri

September 26-29, 2021

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## Missouri Municipal League Mission Statement

**“To strengthen cities through a unified voice, cooperation, effective services, and a proactive agenda.”**

### Missouri Municipal League

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