# County Record Fall 2013



Oregon County Courthouse, Alton, MO

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#### Oregon County

#### **Dennis Weiser**

Missouri Courthouses: Building Memories On The Square

Oregon's first county seat was at Thomasville, a town near the Eleven-Point River. In 1847, the court constructed a 20 sq. ft., two-story courthouse made out of logs, but this building was abandoned in 1860 when the county seat was moved to Alton. The county built a replacement courthouse in Alton, a foursquare-style building which was completed in 1861. However, the building was destroyed by fire in 1863 during a Civil War incident.

In 1870, the people cleared off the foundation of the burned building and constructed a replacement courthouse of similar size and room layout on the site. In 1903, that courthouse was expanded into a rectangular shape and then covered with a mansard roof, adding a third floor to the building.

The availability of Work Projects Administration (WPA) grant money during the 1930s encouraged Oregon County voters to authorize construction of the current courthouse. The WPA supplied three-fourths of the funds, and Oregon County provided the remaining one quarter for the new courthouse. The building was dedicated in 1942 and continues to serve the people of Oregon County today.





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The Missouri Association of Counties, founded in 1972, is a nonprofit corporation and lobbying alliance of county elected and administrative officials who work to improve services for Missouri taxpayers. The board of directors meets on the third Wednesday of designated months in Jefferson City to promote passage of priority bills and monitor other legislation before the state General Assembly and the United States Congress. The Missouri County Record is produced four times annually by the association staff. Subscription rates for non-association members are \$15 per year prepaid. Rates for association members are included in membership service fees. All articles, photographs and graphics contained herein are the property of the association and may not be reproduced or published without permission. Advertising rates are available upon request.

#### 1.6 Percent Less Revenue Projected For FY '14 CART Funds

Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT) officials project that for FY '14 each penny of the state gas tax is expected to bring in \$39 million. With the total gas tax set at 17 cents, that means \$663 million will be divided among the state, counties and cities for road and bridge maintenance and repair.

For 2014, the county share of the gas tax is projected to be approximately \$77.4 million. MoDOT also projects the county intake from the '14 motor vehicle sales/use tax will be \$13.9 million. Finally, they project vehicle fees for the new state fiscal year will net counties an estimated \$10.6 million.

Total county revenues from these three sources should be approximately \$101.9 million.

To compute your county's portion of 2014 County Aid Road Trust (CART) revenues, you may simply use the \$101.9 million times your new percentage share listed on this page.

#### Example #1 (for Franklin County)

101.9 million X .0212 = 2,160,280

If, however, you want to know the breakdown from each of the three sources that make up county CART revenues, use the following steps:

#### Example #2 (for Franklin County)

Gas Tax Revenues \$77.4 million X .0212 = \$1,640,880

Motor Vehicle Sales/Use Tax Revenues \$13.9 million X .0212 = \$294,680

Motor Vehicle Fees 10.6 million X .0212 = 224,720

The tally of these three figures will approximate the amount in Example #1 and provide your county's estimated CART revenues for the state's FY '14 year.

#### County Aid Road Trust (CART) Funds

CART Funds are apportioned to counties on the basis of two factors: one-half of the funds are credited to the county based on the ratio that its road mileage bears to the total county road mileage in the unincorporated areas of the state, and one-half is credited to the county based on the ratio that its rural land valuation bears to the rural land valuation of the entire state. Total 2013 Missouri county road mileage is 73,588. Total 2013 assessed valuation in the unincorporated areas is \$22,781,014,728.

The CART distribution percentages for 2014 (shown in the accompanying table) are based on these 2013 figures.

#### County CART Percents For 2014 Budgeting

Adair	.0059	Linn	.0056
Andrew	.0067		.0051
Atchison	.0054	McDonald	.0067
Audrain	.0076	Macon	.0073
Barry	.0117	Madison	.0031
Barton	.0061	Maries	.0040
Bates	.0082	Marion	.0050
Benton	.0071	Mercer	.0035
Bollinger	.0050	Miller	.0078
Boone	.0149	Mississippi	.0035
Buchanan	.0053	Moniteau	.0049
Butler	.0103	Monroe	.0057
Caldwell	.0051	Montgomery	.0053
Callaway	.0142	Morgan	.0116
Camden	.0255	New Madrid	.0074
Cape Girardeau	.0089	Newton	.0107
Carroll	.0073	Nodaway	.0100
Carter	.0028	Oregon	.0045
Cass	.0124	Osage	.0051
Cedar	.0054	Ozark	.0061
Chariton	.0066	Pemiscot	.0052
Christian	.0127	v	.0054
Clark	.0045	Pettis	.0098
Clay	.0077	Phelps	.0079
Clinton	.0060	Pike	.0054
Cole	.0101		.0134
Cooper	.0050		.0081
Crawford	.0062	Pulaski	.0077
Dade	.0049	Putnam	.0046
Dallas	.0062	Ralls	.0049
Daviess	.0061	-	.0074
DeKalb	.0058	Ray	.0069
Dent	.0058	Reynolds	.0072
Douglas	.0062	Ripley	.0039
Dunklin	.0074		.0348
Franklin	.0212		.0056
Gasconade	.0050		.0073
Gentry Greene	.0046		.0069
	.0316		.1048
Grundy Harrison			.0068 $.0026$
	.0068 .0071	-	
Henry Hickory	.0071	Scotland Scott	.0041 .0046
Holt	.0042	Shannon	.0046
Howard	.0045	Shelby	.0055
Howell	.0107	Stoddard	.0045
Iron	.0037	Stone	.0115
Jackson	.0091	Sullivan	.0115 $.0045$
Jasper	.0125	Taney	.0114
Jefferson	.0374	Texas	.0087
Johnson	.0124	Vernon	.0086
Knox	.0042	Warren	.0066
Laclede	.0075	Washington	.0051
Lafayette	.0075	Wayne	.0049
Lawrence	.0073	Webster	.0043
Lewis	.0041	Worth	.0021
Lincoln	.0104	Wright	.0061
		<i>o</i> ·	

#### Legislative "Fix" For Taxing Out-Of-State Car & Boat Purchases

On July 5, Governor Jay Nixon signed two new laws into effect that may provide some **temporary relief to counties who do not have a "use" tax in place.** These laws pertain to local taxation of out-of-state motor vehicle and marine purchases, as well as to purchases of these items made between individuals in-state.

The laws affect 58 counties that do not have a "use" tax.

A "use" tax is the same as a sales tax only it applies to purchases made out-of-state. It is called a "use" tax because the purchased items are brought back into Missouri and used here.

People's buying habits have changed. They are ordering from catalogs or going on-line to purchase goods. Webster County Clerk Stan Whitehurst said, "If we don't have a 'use' tax, it's like offering our residents a discount *not to buy lo-*

cally."

The relief these two laws offer is short-term, however, only until November 2016.

The laws take local taxation on car and boat purchases made across state lines, as well as those made between individuals in-state, out of the "use" tax category and throw them back into the sales tax category – the way things were for over half a century before the Missouri Supreme Court's *Street* decision early last year.

- The 56 counties who already have a "use" tax in place are safe and do not need to comply with provisions of the new laws.
- The new laws <u>permanently</u> take out-of-state car and boat purchases out of the "use" tax category and put them back into the sales tax category.
  - · Counties who have a "use"

tax will begin receiving the revenue as sales tax. This revenue collection began on July 6 – the day after the governor signed the bills.

- Counties without a "use" tax are also receiving the revenue as sales tax, but only on a temporary basis until the November 2016 elections.
- MAC is urging non-"use" tax counties to try to pass a "use" tax before November 2014. The reasoning will be explained later in this article. Get it taken care of now. You'll be in a much stronger position!

For his ongoing efforts to correct this problem, Sen. Mike Kehoe deserves the "lion's share" of the credit. He worked diligently on this issue for two years. It was his language that was inserted into the two laws that passed – SB 99 and SB 23. Sen. Kehoe represents the Counties of Cole, Gasconade,



Maries, Miller, Moniteau, Morgan and Osage.

The two laws contain identical language.

HCS SB was sponsored by Sen. Joseph Keaveny (St. Louis City), and the House handler was Rep. Tony Dugger (Webster & Wright Counties).

CCS HCS SB 23 was sponsored by Sen. Mike Parson who represents Benton, Cedar, Dallas, Hickory, Laclede, Pettis, Polk and St. Clair Counties. The House handler was Rep. Caleb Jones who represents Moniteau, Cooper, Cole and Boone Counties.

These acts eliminate both state and local "use" taxes on the storage, use or consumption of motor vehicles, trailers, boats, or outboard motors. The acts specify that state and local sales taxes are to be collected for the titling of such property. The rate of tax associated with titling will be the sum of state sales tax and the local sales tax rate in effect at the address of the owner of the property.

Then, all local taxing jurisdictions that have not previously approved a local "use" tax must put to a vote of the people whether to discontinue collecting sales tax on the titling of motor vehicles purchased from a source other than a licensed Missouri dealer.

If a taxing jurisdiction does not hold such a vote on or after the general election in November 2014, but no later than the general election in November 2016, the taxing jurisdiction must cease collecting the sales tax. Taxing jurisdictions may at any time hold a vote to repeal the tax. Language repealing the tax must also be put to a vote of the people any time 15 percent of the registered voters in a taxing jurisdiction sign a petition requesting such.

The acts contained nonseverability clauses for these provisions, which means that no single part can be omitted from the total package.

The acts also contained emergency clauses, which meant they went into effect upon the governor's signature.

Legal authorities question the verbiage "previously approved a local 'use' tax." Some feel it could potentially be subject to court challenge. This is why MAC is urging counties to "get a jump on things" and try to get the "use" tax passed before November 2014.

Now established as law, Sec. 32.087.5 (2) *RSMo* reads as follows:

"Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, local taxing jurisdictions, except those in which voters have previously approved a local use tax under section 144.757, shall have placed on the ballot on or after the general election in November 2014, but no later than the general election in November 2016, whether to repeal application of the local sales tax to the titling of motor vehicles, trailers, boats, and outboard motors that are subject to state sales tax under section 144.020 and purchased from a source other than a licensed Missouri dealer. The ballot question presented to the local voters shall contain substantially the following language:

Shall the ..... (local jurisdiction's name) discontinue applying and collecting the local sales tax on the titling of motor vehicles, trailers, boats, and outboard motors that were purchased from a source other than a licensed Missouri dealer? Approval of this measure will result in a reduction of local revenue to provide for vital services for ..... (local jurisdiction's name) and it will place Missouri dealers of motor vehicles, outboard motors, boats, and trailers at a competitive

disadvantage to non-Missouri dealers of motor vehicles, outboard motors, boats, and trailers.

YES NO

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

If voters approve the measure or if the taxing jurisdiction fails to put the question before voters on or before the general election in November 2016, the local taxing jurisdiction shall cease applying the local sales tax to the titling of motor vehicles, trailers, boats, and outboard motors that were purchased from a source other than a licensed Missouri dealer.

#### **Missouri Counties With** The Local "Use" Tax

- 1. Adair 29. Lewis
- 2. Andrew 30. Linn
- 3. Atchison 31. Livingston
- 4. Bates
  - 32. Macon
- 5. Benton
- 33. Maries 34. Marion
- 6. Bollinger 7. Buchanan
  - 35. Mercer
- 8. Caldwell
- 36. Miller
- 9. Camden
- 37. Moniteau
- 10. Carroll
- 38. Monroe
- 11. Cass
- 39. Morgan
- 40. Nodaway
- 12. Chariton
- 41. Osage
- 13. Clay 14. Clinton
- 42. Perry

- 15. Cole
- 43. Pettis
- 16. Cooper
- 44. Platte
- 17. Dade
- 45. Putnam 46. Ralls
- 18. Daviess
- 19. DeKalb
- 47. Randolph 48. Ray
- 20. Dunklin
- 49. Saline
- 21. Gentry 22. Harrison
- 50. St. Charles
- 23. Henry
- 51. Shelby 52. Stone
- 24. Holt
- 53. Sullivan
- 25. Howard 26. Johnson
- 54. Warren
- 27. Lafayette 28. Lawrence
- 55. Washington 56. Worth

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#### Continued Mandatory Funding For PILT In Jeopardy

If it weren't for "Payments in Lieu of Taxes" (or PILT) disbursements from the U.S. Department of Interior this summer, about 1,900 counties nationwide would have lost nearly \$400 million in revenue. However, unless Congress passes legislation, counties will have received their last fully funded PILT disbursement as of June 2013.

These federal payments to local governments help compensate for the losses in property taxes due to non-taxable federal lands within their boundaries. The inability of local governments to collect property taxes on federally-owned land can create a financial burden on counties, requiring them to cut services, including education, solid waste disposal, law enforcement, search and rescue, health care, environmental compliance, firefighting, parks and recreation and other important community

services. Additionally, counties would have to delay infrastructure maintenance and improvement, as well as eliminate local jobs.

PILT will return to a discretionary program (subjected to the annual appropriations process) and could go back to pre-2008 funding levels. This would devastate counties where the federal government owns a large number of acreage.

Wayne County receives the most in PILT funds in MO. With a total acreage of 131,780, the county received \$196,539 for FY 2013. This is a large percent of their budget.

"I think it goes without saying that PILT is a huge part of our budget," said Wayne County Presiding Commissioner Brian Polk. "About a third of our county is owned by either the federal government or the Missouri Department of Conservation.

We have become dependent on these payments. However, we have already had to adjust our budget with the lack of resources coming in from the federal and state governments. We will have a severe financial cut if PILT amounts change."

The federal government owns about 640 million acres nationwide, 28 percent of the 2.27 billion acres of land. In MO, the number of acreage totals 2,060,556. In FY 2013, 69 MO counties received a total of \$3,079,132 in funds. Twenty-six counties received funding levels over \$50,000, and eight counties received over \$100,000.

Dent County Presiding Commissioner Darrell Skiles said that PILT disbursements are imperative to some of Missouri's counties. Dent County has 74,780 in federal acreage and received \$88,478 this summer in PILT



funds.

"Many counties depend on PILT," said Skiles. "PILT is vital because the national forests have many miles of roads that need maintained and a large number of people who come to visit them. The county needs to be able to have the services to provide for its visitors. The government also pays money

to the schools which lose out on revenue that would be generated by taxes; it all works together to offset the loss."

The formula used to calculate the payments is contained in the PILT Act, created in 1976, and is based on population, receipt sharing payments and the amount of federal land within the county.

lease urge your congressman/ woman to support the continued mandatory funding of PILT!



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#### Cooperative Contracts Can Save Time And Money For Counties

With the never-ending stress of making sure that county funds are spent in the most efficient way, county officials are always looking for the best prices to save taxpayers money.

U.S. Communities allows for participants to utilize contracts between vendors and other government agencies and nonprofit organizations that have already been put into place to purchase materials such as office supplies, office furniture, office machines, technology products and solutions, electrical and telecomm equipment, maintenance and hardware supplies, playground equipment, and auto parts. This results in a reduction of cost by combining the purchasing power of public agencies nationwide.

"U.S. Communities follows a competitive bid process or the county would not be able to use them," said Jackson County Purchasing Supervisor Barbara Casamento. "We use U.S. Communities in situations where they have obtained a quantity discount that would save the county money. Because U.S. Communities is part of large group of government entities, the quantity discount is higher."

Currently, there are 55,000 registered agencies, educational institutions and nonprofits that utilize U.S. Communities contracts to procure more than \$1.4 billion in products and services annually. During just the two first quarters of 2013, 31 Missouri counties used the program to purchase a total of \$1,762,069. The most used suppliers in the last quarter for Missouri counties include Premier/US Food Service, Haworth, Home Depot, Ricoh and CARQUEST.

Buchanan County uses Graybar for telecommunications and electrical parts and CARQUEST for auto parts, but they use Ricoh the most.

"The program is easy to use and

speeds up the purchasing process," said Buchanan County Purchasing Agent Kim Hartman. "U.S. Communities saves valuable tax dollars and the vendors are eager to help. We probably save 20 percent."

The competitive bid contracts can also be used for federal grants. To make the process easier, U.S. Communities also offers online shopping for many of the merchandise suppliers.

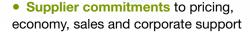
"We love cooperative contracts," said Laura Merriman, a buyer for Greene County. "The necessary steps are already done that are required by state legislation to bid out. They save us ad costs and the time it would take to create new contracts."

There is no fee for participants to use U.S. Communities. Instead, suppliers pay a one percent administrative fee which funds the program. For more information on how to enroll, visit uscommunities.org.

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#### **Dental Program Offers Significant Discount For Counties**

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, almost one-third of all adults in the U.S. have untreated tooth decay, and one in seven adults from ages 35 to 44 years has gum disease.

With the ever-rising cost and new changes in healthcare, difficult choices of paying the bills or dental care are made. However, NACo and Careington now offer an affordable dental discount card program to help residents save money on needed dental care, orthodontic treatment and other dental care services through a network of participating private practice dentists.

The NACo Dental Discount Program gives your county a great opportunity to offer your uninsured and insured residents dental and orthodontics savings. The discount card allows people to save five percent to 50 percent on dental care and 20 percent on orthodontics.

- Everyone is accepted.
- Family membership includes all family members.

- All discounts are available at time of service.
- There is unlimited plan usage, with no administrative forms or waiting periods.
- Experience significant savings on dental cleanings, x-rays, braces, dentures, crowns and root canals.
- The plan can complement health insurance plans or work with health savings accounts, flexible spending accounts and health reim-

bursement arrangements.

Members pay an annual or monthly fee for access to participating providers. For individuals, the fee is \$59 per year or \$6.95 per month. For families, the fee is \$69 per year or \$8.95 per month. A member schedules an appointment with a participating dentist or specialist and presents the membership card to receive a discount at the time of service.

DENTAL SAMPLE SAVINGS CHART*			
Description	Program Cost	Regular Cost	Savings
Periodic Oral Evaluation	\$24	\$49.00	51%
Bitewings-Four Films	\$31	\$63.00	51%
Prophylaxis-Adult (light)	\$48	\$91.00	47%
Prophylaxis-Child	\$34	\$67.00	49%
Amalgam-Three Surface, Primary or Permanent	\$99	\$210.00	53%
Crown-Porcelain Fused to High Noble Metal	\$600	\$1,070.00	44%
Root Canal-Molar (Excluding Final Restoration)	\$580	\$1,000.00	42%
Periodontial Scaling and Root Planing	\$124	\$248.00	50%
Extraction-Erupted Tooth or Exposed Root	\$81	\$167.00	51%
Comprehensive Orthodontic Treatment of the Adolescent Dentition	20% Discount	\$5,581.00	20%
*These fees represent the CI-5 fee schedule. Normal cost is based on industry usual and customs	ary dental data. Prio	es subject to chi	inge

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#### Disaster Recovery - A Guide To Data Backup

#### Matt Parris MOREnet

Floods, fires, tornados, ice storms and other disasters happen all over the world every day. When these events occur close to home, it is common to wonder if we are as protected as we should be, and we begin to discuss what few steps we can take to protect our resources and infrastructure from unforeseen disasters.

Disaster recovery planning is not something many of us want to think about, especially when our to-do lists are a mile long and full of things we know are going to happen tomorrow or next week, but it is important to have a plan in place to minimize the effects of a disaster should one occur in your community.

There are many important factors to consider when thinking about your disaster recovery plan. Begin by making a comprehensive list of all of the essential elements your organization needs to have it up and running as quickly as possible should a disaster strike. The plan should establish priorities for each and every hazard on your list and detailed contingency plans for each item.

The safety and security of personnel is highest on the list of priorities, and it's often followed by data retention for your various county departments. Preventative measures, such as having insurance coverage on properties and assets, also are high on the list when it comes to disaster recovery.

While detailed in nature, a lot of the elements in a disaster recovery plan can be decided by simply answering the "what if" questions for your organization. That seems to be an easy and solid approach, until you come to the data retention and data protection portion of the plan. Then the flood gates open, and the questions become hard. What does it mean to backup your data instead of simply storing a backup of your data? If you backup your data to a thumb drive that you keep in

the office, is that really an effective backup?

Whether this is the first time your organization has considered backing up data or you have a backup policy already in place, this handy checklist is a great way to begin answering important questions, prioritizing needs, and improving your organization's data security as part of your overall disaster recovery plan.

#### Does Your Organization Currently Have A Policy For Your Data's Safety And Retention?

If you are unsure or if the answer is "no", this exercise is a great opportunity to clarify this with your administration. By the end of this checklist, you will be well on your way to having a policy drafted or a current policy improved. If you have a current policy in place, this checklist will be a great way to check off items needed to follow your organization's protocol.

#### **Identify Your Data**

Set up a matrix to identify all of

the data in your organization and the amount of storage space that data requires. You will use this matrix to later classify and assign risk to your data. A simple spreadsheet can be very useful. Once your data is all logged into a spreadsheet, you can filter and sort by classification, risk and storage amount required to determine different scenarios of how to backup your data. Below are some common backup methods organizations use.

Network Backup: A cloud backup solution that provides offsite storage for mission-critical data. Data should be encrypted prior to leaving the site and stored in an encrypted state by use of a provided backup software solution.

Network Storage: A low-cost cloud storage solution that provides offsite storage for data that needs to be offsite, but does not require a high level of security. The storage location is typically secure, but the file protocols that access the data are not as secure. Data can be accessed from any location and uses standard

(Continued On Page 14)



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#### (Continued From Page 12)

network file protocols for access. No custom software is typically provided or required for this type of storage.

**Data Replication:** Data replication is the process of duplicating data between storage devices. This typically requires two devices either in the same data center for fault tolerance and high availability or separated geographically for disaster recovery.

**Email Archiving:** A low-cost cloud storage service used for archiving email records. Email is stored in a secure environment and cannot be accessed directly by the account holder. The method of storing data is configured via the email server and is handled automatically.

Colocating Data: Colocation of data is typically done by housing hardware in a 3rd-party facility and replicating the data to the remote hardware. Full control of all data is retained by the organization, and the cost can be much higher as there are fees for the rack and space or possible bandwidth utilized. This is an excellent solution for high volume data storage and disaster recovery.

#### **Classify Your Data**

Every organization classifies its data in different ways. If your organization's data were to disappear to-morrow, what critical elements would be necessary to maintain business "as close to usual" as possible? What would you need to keep the county offices open? If we all had unlimited resources, we could just say, "back it all up." But since that is not usually the case, let's begin this exercise by classifying your data into three categories.

Restricted data is considered to be highly sensitive business or personal information. Financial information for your county, payroll information, Social Security numbers of your employees or utilities customers, and other critical business information would be considered restricted data.

Restricted data is intended for a very specific use and should not be disclosed except to those who have explicit authorization to review such data, even within a workgroup or department. Unauthorized disclosure of this information could have a serious adverse impact on the county or individuals. Restricted data may require additional security requirements when selecting an appropriate backup method.

Sensitive data is data that has personally identifiable elements attached to it. Sensitive data is intended for use within the organization or within a specific department or group of individuals with a legitimate need to know. Unauthorized disclosure of this information could adversely impact the county or individuals. Sensitive data may require additional security requirements when selecting an appropriate backup method.

**Public data** has been approved for distribution to the public by the data owner or through the organiza-

tion's administration. Public data requires no authorization to view and may be considered informational in nature. While public data could be troubling to lose if a disaster occurred, day-to-day operations could continue, and no harm would come to your organization legally if it were lost for a time period.

#### Assign Risk To Data

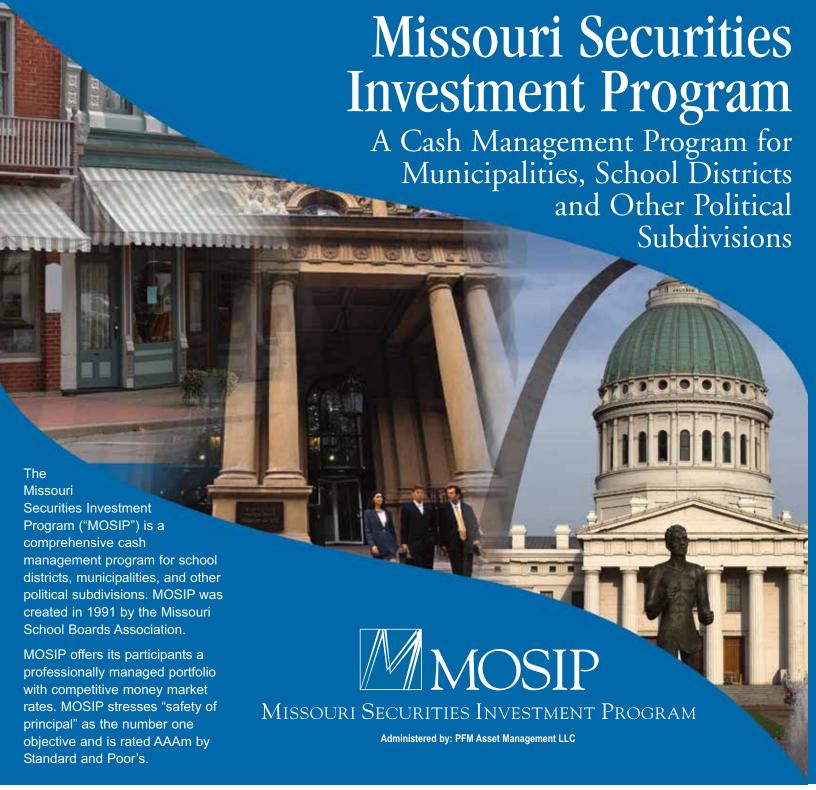
Not all data is created equal. It is simple enough to classify your restricted data as critical to backup, but beyond that it might be difficult to distinguish what should be backed up and what can just be replicated or stored. For your sensitive data and public data, it is a good practice to take your information one step further and rate the risk of losing that information or that information becoming corrupt. To assign risk, you will want to look at several factors. Is this data essential to continue business immediately? How many staff hours will it take to recreate this data? Decide what the risk of losing this data is for your organization's business continuity and "sub-categorize" the data risk as high, medium or low.

#### **Assigning Risk**

Below are some examples of how classifications and risk might look at an organization. Every organization is going to classify its data differently.

• Financial Systems - Restricted Data/High Risk (Continued On Page 16)





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(Continued From Page 14)

- Payroll Information Sensitive Data/High Risk
- County Clerk Election Data Restricted Data/High Risk
- Emails Sensitive Data/Medium Risk
- ${\color{red} \bullet} \ Website Public \ Data/Medium \\ Risk \\$

#### **Choose A Backup Product**

When choosing a backup product, make certain you are comparing apples to apples. Does the product you are looking at offer encryption, support and compression/deduplication? (De-duplication is the process of removing duplicate data from within a data set to decrease the overall stored size that may help reduce your costs.)

#### **Determine The Cost**

Now that you have several scenarios in place for your classified data and your data's risk, you will have an easier time of pricing the backup products you are investigating. Just remember make certain you are paying for the same functionality when you are comparing products. What does your organization do with the files that are not being backed up?

After you have determined what data will be put in a backup service, what should your organization do to maintain and secure the remaining data in your organization?

#### Finish Defining Your Data Policy

You have come this far, so why not determine what is left to define a data policy for your organization? Below are some other items to consider:

- Data retention policy how long should your county keep its information? Is there a law that determines this for your county?
- Does your organization fall under any guidelines that would require special documentation, reporting or security?
- Do your utilities offer online bill pay?

- What is your email retention policy?
- Do you have a formal procedure to put policies into place?

Disaster recovery planning can be a time consuming process, so time consuming that we may be tempted to put it on the back burner with "someday" projects. However, if a disaster strikes, your organization is going to be thankful you planned properly. Taking care of the recovery of your critical information needs is just one step in a full disaster recovery plan, but in many cases it can be one of the most critical steps. Take the time to get it done; you will be glad you did. MOREnet would be happy to answer any questions for you along the way. We can help make this daunting task a little easier.

This article was reprinted with permission from the Missouri Municipal League. It was featured in their July 2013 publication.

#### About MOREnet:

The Missouri Research and Education Network (MOREnet) is a member-driven consortium serving Missouri's state and local governments, K-12 schools, colleges and universities, public libraries, teaching hospitals and clinics and other affiliate organizations.

MOREnet operates as a separate business unit within the University of Missouri, and was originally formed in 1991.

Now serving members for more than 20 years, MOREnet has evolved from an Internet service provider to an organization deploying and supporting the technology resources its members need to be successful. MOREnet provides essential services like technical and videoconferencing support, technical training, hosted and managed cloud services, disaster recovery services and network security.

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For more information visit www.more. net or call Matt Parris, manager of member relations at 573-882-8697.

This checklist is a guideline to help your organization get started or improve the data security in case of a disaster or system failure. It does not replace legal advice.

Classifications and definitions were in part created in reference to the University of Missouri System, Information Security - Data Classification. For more information visit http://infosec.missouri.edu/classification/dcs.html.





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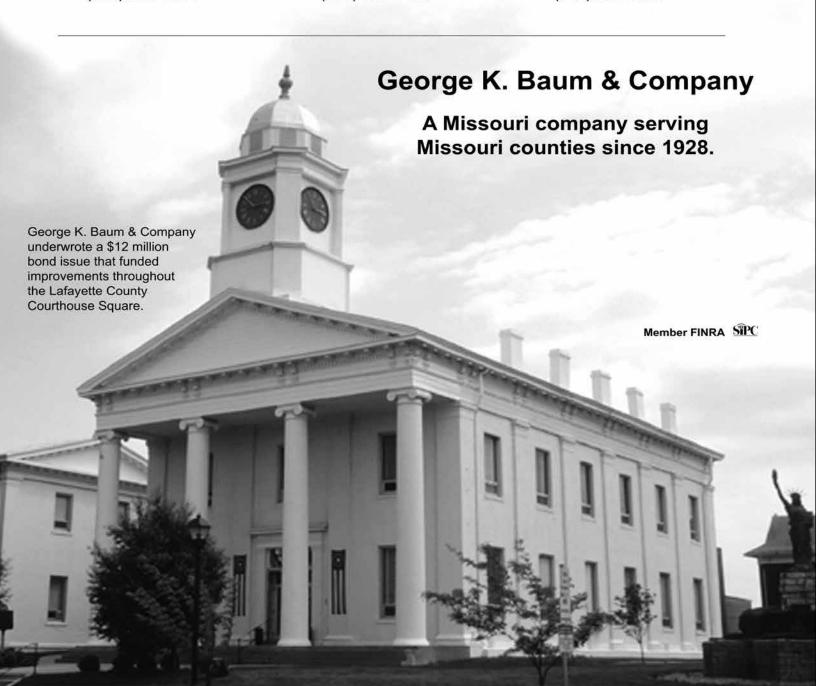
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#### Municipal Bonds: A "Must" For Missouri

With Congress just returning from a recess, it is important for county officials to communicate with members about the importance of preserving the current tax exemption for municipal bonds. Tax-exempt financing, used by state and local governments to raise funds to finance public capital improvements and other projects, is vitally important to sustained economic growth.

According to NACo, "Senate Finance Committee Chairman Max Baucus (D-Mont.) and Ranking Member Orrin Hatch (R-Utah) engaged in a 'blank slate' exercise as the next step in tax reform efforts in the Senate. This approach essentially removed all provisions in the tax code, including the exemption for municipal bond interest, and called for senators to make the case for specific provisions to be included in the code."

- State and local governments financed more than \$1.65 trillion of infrastructure investments from 2003-2012 through the tax-exempt bond market.
- If municipal bonds were fully taxable during the 2003-2012 period, it is estimated the \$1.65 trillion financed would have cost state and local governments an additional \$495 billion of interest expense. If the 28

percent cap were in effect, that additional cost to state and local governments would have been approximately \$173 billion.

- Because the interest received by holders of municipal bonds is exempt from federal income taxes, investors are willing to accept a lower interest rate on tax-exempt issues, which reflects their reduced tax burden. This lower rate significantly reduces borrowing costs for state and local governments (and the local taxpayers).
- The tax-exemption represents a fair allocation of the cost of projects between federal and state/local levels of government. An allocation that leverages an almost 9-to-1 return is difficult to replicate through other federal programs.
- Tax-exempt bonds are vital for transportation, justice and health needs because counties own and operate 44 percent of public roads and highways and almost a third of the nation's transit systems and airports. They own 964 hospitals and manage 1,947 health departments. Approximately, 86 percent of jails are owned and operated by counties.

National Association of Counties

The Voice of America's Counties

WWW.NACO.ORG | JUNE 2013
THE IMPACT OF CHANGING
THE TAX-EXEMPT STATUS OF MUNICIPAL BOND INTEREST

#### **MISSOURI**

\$27.1 billion

State and local governments and authorities municipal bonds for 21 infrastructure purposes, Value, 2003-2012

\$ 2.8 billion

Estimated cost of a 28 percent cap proposal, 2003-2012

\$ 8.1 billion

Estimated cost of the repeal of the tax-exempt status of municipal bond interest, 2003-2012

SOURCE: NACo analysis ofThomson Reuters February 2013 data

FULL REPORT: http://www.naco.org/muni-bonds

TWITTER: #munibonds

Dr. Emilia Istrate, Research Director, <u>eistrate@naco.org</u> lim Philipps, Media Relations Manager

jphilipps@naco.org or 202,942,4220

\$495.3
BILLION
Estimated cost of the repeal of tax-exempt status for U.S. infrastructure muni bonds issuances, 2003-2012

Top 5 U.S. infrastructure purposes for muni bonds, 2003-2012

SCHOOLS - \$514.1 BILLION

HOSPITALS - \$287.9 BILLION

WATER AND SEWER - \$257.9 BILLION

ROADS - \$178.0 BILLION

POWER UTILITIES - \$147.0 BILLION

DATA NOTES

Amounts in excess of I million are rounded to the nearest decimal. Amounts in excess of I billion are rounded to the nearest decimal.

The cost by state reflects the cost to all municipal bond issuers in a state not only the cost to the state government.

The estimated cost of a 28 percent cap proposal is how much a state and other municipal bond issuers in a state would have had to pay additionally in interest for tax-exempt municipal bonds between 2003 and 2012 if

a 28 percent cap were in place over the last 10 years. For more details on the methodology, please see the full report.

The estimated cost of the repeal of the tax-exempt status of muni bonds is how much a state and other municipal bond issuers in a state would have had to pay additionally in interest for tax-exempt municipal bonds between 2003 and 2012 if they were fully taxable over the last 10 years. For more details on the methodology, please see the full report.

The cost estimates are based on a limited set of long-term tax-exempt municipal bonds for 21 infrastructure purposes, not all tax-exempt municipal bonds.

The cost estimates are average effects based on historical market conditions. The cost of a 28 percent cap or a repeal in 2012 would have varied based on the size of an issuer; the credit rating of an issuer and the specific characteristics of each bond issuance.

#### Historic County Courthouses Live On In Pastor's Postcard Collection

#### Charles Taylor NACO Senior Staff Writer

Fire gutted Chatham County, NC's historic courthouse in 2010. In Santa Barbara, Calif., an earthquake claimed the Greek Revival county courthouse in 1925. A tornado so badly damaged the Hall County, Ga. courthouse in 1936 that it had to be razed.

Those buildings are gone, but their memories — and images — live on, thanks to a Maryland pastor's hobby.

Rev. Keith Vincent collects postcards and images of county courthouses, more than 14,000 of which are displayed on his website, www.courthousehistory.com.

"I've never seen anything as extensive as what this guy has," said Larry Dix, executive director of the Nebraska Association of County Officials. For the second year, the association is using Vincent's images in a courthouse calendar that it produces and sells. You can also find the images scattered across the Web on county and courts websites nationwide.

Polk County, Fla. Judge Anne Kaylor maintains a site devoted to Florida courthouse postcards, which includes images from Vincent's collection. A collector herself, she got to know the pastor several years ago "via e-mail through eBay," when they were

bidding on the same postcards. They agreed not to get into a bidding war.

"He was kind enough to send me his whole collection, which I then scanned and sent back to him," she said. "I think it's a treasure that anybody goes to the trouble to save these things, and then to present them online so that other people can enjoy them."

Postcards became popular at the turn of the 20th century, according to collectorsweekly. com, and are still collected by aficionados of photography, advertising and local history, among others. Vincent's collection is primarily of professional postcards but includes some amateur cards.

The pastor's passion for postcards began innocently enough, almost 30 years ago when he was in his mid-20s. "I used to go to postcard shows; and I just like architecture," he recalled. "And I realized that I couldn't buy every building I liked postcard-wise. I don't even know how it started, but I thought about courthouses, and it was a measurable goal, and I like measurable goals."

Starting out, he got a list of counties from the *World Almanac*, and he was off. "In those days,

there were a lot of private postcard dealers across the country where you could write to them and they would send you postcards," said Vincent, 55, a history buff who once considered becoming a history teacher. He houses his physical postcard collection in old real estate file cabinets at his home in the Frederick County, MD town of New Market.

Today, he's more likely to find the cards he wants on eBay, where they can fetch \$100 to \$150 apiece, depending on demand. He estimates that over the years he's spent "thousands and thousands" of dollars on his hobby, including travel and 45 to 50 books about courthouses.

"I've probably spent about four or five thousand (dollars) a year when it comes down to it with just buying cards," Vincent said, adding that there's dearth of postcards currently available.

In documenting county and parish courthouses, he has visited almost 2,500 counties and their county seats. "Since a lot of these towns now have built new courthouses, and for the most part, most towns don't make postcards anymore, I go to the town to take a picture of it," he explained. He also returns to places previously visited





when a new courthouse is built. His schedule as associate pastor at Mt. Airy Baptist Church in Mt. Airy, MD often allows him to "put two weeks together" and hit the road. The fact that he's single also helps.

He recently returned from a trip to South Dakota, Nebraska and "bits of" Montana, Wyoming and Iowa, where he "finished up" the Hawkeye State.

That leaves California, Oregon, Nevada and Arizona that he has yet to visit — "And of course, there are four counties in Hawaii that I would like to get to," Vincent said. The 50th state may be more of a challenge, since he has driven to the states he's visited thus far. As for the 49th state, he has no plans to visit Alaska because he doesn't consider its boroughs' courthouses to be county buildings in the same sense as those in the Lower 48 — many of them formerly were federal buildings, he said.

The postcard-collecting pastor put 6,800 miles on a rental car during his recent swing through the Great Plains. In his early collecting days, he would take his parents along as a vacation for them. His surviving parent, his mother, can no longer take the rigors of the road.

High on his list of courthouses to visit is the 1929 Pima County Courthouse in Tuscon, AZ, a Spanish Colonial Revival structure of pink stucco-covered brick, Moorish arches and a dome covered by ceramic tiles. One of his personal favorite postcards features a 100-year-old image from Tripp County, SD, showing the courthouse being moved by locomotive from the town of Lamro to Winner.

Many historic courthouse buildings no longer serve a judicial function. Some have been converted to county offices, museums, even restaurants, Vincent said. And browsing through courthousehistory.com, one can witness the evolution of courthouse architecture — from late 9th- and early 20th-century grandeur, to a more utilitarian style in modern buildings.

Today's courthouses can be sterile and "ugly" places, Vincent said. "In some counties, the courthouse doesn't symbolize anything." But in others, it remains a part of "the coming together of the community at the courthouse square, and they're just gorgeous buildings." He created his website, in part, to tout their historical value and has about 500 images yet to add.

"A lot of people don't realize that such a building preceded the one that's standing now," he said, hoping that by sharing his images he might "encourage people to keep what they have."

York County, NB didn't keep what it had, a fact lamented by County Commissioner Kurt Bulgrin. He happened upon Vincent's website while doing online research a few years ago. He brought it to the attention of Larry Dix, the Nebraska state association executive.

Bulgrin regrets that his home county's historic 1888 courthouse was torn down and replaced by a nondescript brick box of a building in the 1970s. According to local lore, he said, it created such a stir that voters attempted to recall the entire five-member County Board, succeeding in unseating two commissioners.

"Even though I never personally saw our old courthouse in York, I still kind of get a little upset about the fact that they tore it down — that future generations couldn't even enjoy that grand old building," Bulgrin said.

Now they can, albeit virtually, thanks to Keith Vincent's online collection.

This article was reprinted with permission from County News, National Association of Counties, Washington, DC.

#### Flying Slow And Low And Taking In The Countryside

MAC members are a diverse group of individuals. That is one thing that makes it such a great organization. MAC's 2013 President, Phelps County Treasurer Carol Green, is an avid pilot. Green, no stranger to aviation, has always held an interest in flying. While other 16 year-olds were only worried about getting their drivers' licenses, Green was obtaining a pilot's license. You could say she had no choice in the matter but was born into aviation.

#### Q: What made you want to start flying?

A: I have flying in my blood! My grandfather and three great uncles set an endurance record in 1930 by staying aloft over 551 hours (almost 23 days) over the city of Chicago. They were from a small town in southern Illinois named Sparta, where I was raised and learned to fly. The local airport is named for them. Some of the pictures I have of them are with Charles Lindberg, Will Rogers and Willy Post. I have a copy of two of their licenses signed by Orville Wright.

When we moved into the new courthouse in 1994, my mother suggested that I display copies of some of these old pictures. I have loved sharing them and they have lured in many a pilot. I particularly loved visiting with the WW II pilots; unfortunately, there are not many left now.

#### Q: How did you start flying?

A: I grew up on a working farm in southern Illinois, and my Dad had three war surplus airplanes in the hanger, a Stearman, a PA-18 Super Cub and my Aeronca. Four of us five kids learned to fly; three still fly today and so does my father at 88.

#### Q: When was your first flight?

A: I can't remember my first



#### Green with her Aeronca Champ airplane

ride because I'm sure I was very small. I realize how lucky I was to grow up with this opportunity, but back then, I was operating every piece of farm equipment, so it was only natural that I learn to fly a plane as well.

Q: When was the first time you flew solo?

A: You had to be 16 years of age, so I soloed on my 16th birthday which was on a Sunday... got my driver's license later that week. You had to be 17 for the private license. The fellow who taught me to fly ran four fixed based operations in the area, including the airport where I lived and went to college (Southern Illinois



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University in Carbondale, Illinois). So again, I was lucky. I went off to college and worked for him, which

helped me build up my hours and get experience flying other aircraft. I do remember getting a few "looks" when I walked out to the flight line to gas up the planes. I also

#### Green recieving her pilot's liscense

noticed that the pilot would always check the gas caps before getting in the airplane.

Q: Do you have an airplane? What kind is it?

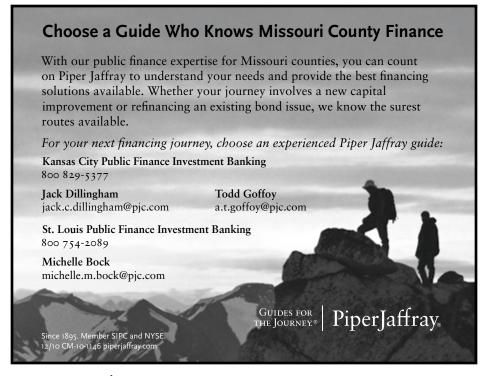
A: Since I was the youngest of five children, my Dad needed me home to help on the farm. So, he made me a deal that if I would come home in the summers and "many" weekends, he would give me one half of the Aeronca Champ that I now have in Rolla. This is the airplane I learned to fly in.

## Q: Tell me about a time when you had to overcome an obstacle in the air.

A: After I married and moved to Rolla, we bought the other half of the plane, and I flew it to its new home. I was used to flying over Illinois' patch-work farm ground, and once I crossed the river, all I saw were trees, trees, and more trees. The cross winds aloft were a little stronger than I had anticipated, and I was drifting south. I used the most reliable and sophisticated navigation method, and I flew down and looked at the next water tower I found. The airplane only holds 13 gals. of fuel (a little over 2 hrs.), so when I came to a grass strip I thought I better take advantage of it. It seems I had landed at the Doe Run mine/office near Viburnum, and I was lucky again that someone was out there mowing. He took me to town, and I bought some car gas. Off I went to Rolla. Needless to say, my husband was not smiling when I landed... that was before cell phones!

### Q: What is your favorite part about flying?

A: I love to my fly little yellow airplane, and I hope I can for many years to come. It has a fabric cover and is susceptible to winds. I can only fly in calm weather and not venture far from home, but I love to fly slow (cruise is 65 mph.) and low and take in all the countryside. Great for fall foliage and checking on cows when the flood waters are up!



## Drugs In Our Waterways: What Can Community Leaders Do To Slow The Flow?

#### Michelle Moore and Sandra Fallon

National Environmental Services Center

Every time you wash a product like antibacterial soap down the sink or flush an unfinished prescription down the toilet, these things end up in your community's sewage treatment plant or septic tanks. Not surprising, right? But, did you know that septic systems and sewage treatment systems are not equipped to remove medications and chemicals in personal care products from wastewater? It's true.

Flushing unused medications was a common practice recommended for years, even by health care professionals. It seemed the safest way to dispose of prescription drugs to keep them out of the wrong hands. As for cosmetic and cleaning products lotions, sunscreens, shampoo, and laundry detergent, to name just a few—we don't think twice about what happens to them when we rinse them away. But all of these medications and products end up in our wastewater flow, and there is increasing evidence that they are polluting water bodies across the country, including our drinking water sources.

These compounds, termed PPCPs, or pharmaceuticals and personal care products (which also include nutritional supplements and veterinary medications), are showing up in streams, rivers, and groundwater, and are suspected in causing disturbing changes to fish that live in these water bodies. In some streams, female fish are outnumbering males, and researchers are finding males with female sex characteristics. Some substances, such as hormone treatments and birth control pills, are thought to be disrupting aquatic animals' hormone systems, which regulate certain cell or organ functions.

Studies indicate that chemicals from PPCPs, even at very small concentrations in the water, may be harmful to aquatic life. With more people using prescription medications everyday, the likelihood of these chemicals becoming an even greater problem is very real. No one knows for certain whether PPCPs in the water are harmful to people. Researchers are exploring whether the cumulative effects of long-term exposure can cause problems for both humans and wildlife.

What can community leaders do to help stem this flow of chemical substances into our waterways? One thing you can do is educate citizens to stop flushing medications down the toilet unless the label specifies it is safe to do so. Enclosing information in each water customer's monthly bill may be an easy and affordable way to do this. Another step is to provide residents with a way to dispose

of unwanted medicines through a prescription take-back program, which can be modeled after other community programs such as recycling day or public health clinics. Take-back programs allow people to drop off unused portions of medicines at a central location for disposal. This effort usually involves key community groups such as local government, law enforcement, regulatory agencies, pharmacies, hazardous and solid waste authorities, and concerned citizens. The drugs are collected and disposed of in compliance with appropriate environmental and legal requirements.

Until your community establishes a take-back program, an interim, but less preferred option, is for people to throw drugs into the trash but only after preparing them for safe disposal. Safe disposal means to remove drugs from their original containers and add them to something like glue, wet coffee



grounds, or used kitty litter to make them unappealing to pets, children, or anyone who might find them. Drugs should then be placed in a watertight container, like a margarine tub, to help conceal their presence and keep them from

leaking in the landfill. Liquid medications can be left in their original bottles with flour, salt, or some other dry powder added. All identifying information should be removed from containers by scrubbing off the labels or blacking them out with an indelible marker.

As for personal care products, reducing the amount we use is an important first step in keeping them out of our waters. Being conscientious when buying new items can also make a difference. We can choose products that consist of natural ingredients and are biodegradable or unscented. and avoid those that are labeled as antibacterial (such as hand and bath soaps). Until a better disposal method becomes available, unused portions should be left in their original containers and disposed of in the trash, never by emptying into the sink. To help reduce packaging that ends up in the landfill, people can purchase personal care products in bulk and refill their own containers.

Keep in mind that whether vou throw PPCPs down the drain or in the trash, the contaminants will eventually get into the water. Neither disposal option is environmentally sound.

Our communities' future and wellbeing depends on clean and safe water. Whatever our water source is at home—river, lake, or groundwater—we all contribute to PPCP pollution and we can all take steps to decrease it. As with other pollutants we allow to enter our waterways, the cost of removing them through wastewater treatment—if even possible—could total millions of dollars and far exceed the cost of keeping them out in the first place. Local officials' vision and leadership at the local level—to educate the public about proper disposal and to provide prescription take-back programs is integral in our efforts to slow the flow of these chemicals in our waterways.



Aaron G. March, James C. Bowers, Michael T. White, Shannon M. Marcano, Patricia R. Jensen, William B. Moore, Brian E. Engel, Mark S. Bryant, Kimberley S. Spies

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#### Social Media Aids County Emergency Response Efforts

#### Charlie Ban NACO Staff Writer

Fires can move at roughly two miles per hour. A tweet that warns residents that the fire is on the way can go out in a second. As county emergency services departments refine their communications strategies in the face of disasters, they are finding social media to be a nimble, responsive way to disseminate information.

The Springfield-Greene County, MO Office of Emergency Management maintains a multifaceted social media presence, thanks to Dale Moore, the department's public information officer. Messages about heat advisories, traffic accidents, power outages come regularly via Facebook and Twitter.

"We got into social media the way a lot of people do, stumbling and fumbling our way through it because it seemed like the thing to do," he said. "I realized pretty quickly that Facebook and Twitter were more than just photos of grandkids and fuzzy puppies; they're valuable communication tools that have helped the county.

It's the best way to connect with an audience that's important to us. The quicker emergency managers understand it and put it in their tool kits, the better."

On top of his county responsibilities, Moore teaches classes on social media at Missouri State University, which puts him in contact with an age group for whom social media is second nature. He said the most important component to effective social media use is to keep content relevant and current.

"The social media audience is fickle, so if you go a few days without updating, people are going to go somewhere else for news," he said. "We make sure the agency is in front of our citizens every day and in a place they can see us easily."

The nature of social media allows a county to give another voice to its spokesmen, sending out messages or answering questions in 140-character press releases.

Releasing information that way can serve a variety of purposes, not the least of which is informing the public. But as much alertness as agencies can wish to inspire with its communications, social media can also ease worry and head off pandemonium.

The Boston Police Department used Twitter to update casualty reports during the aftermath of the Boston Marathon bombing in April, serving as the official word on the number of people killed and injured in the blast and quelling rumors. When an unrelated accident at a local library threatened to spread additional fear throughout the city, the police department kept followers up-to-date on the nature of the accident.

A National Emergency Management Association (NEMA) survey indicated that while county emergency managers were familiar with social media and almost 70 percent use it in some capacity for their departments — and most use it to release information in response to an event — a lack of personnel to

maintain social media accounts has served as a barrier to more adoption and use. Less than one in six agencies surveyed by NEMA have dedicated social media personnel, which the survey also found restricted agencies' ability to use information submitted to them from followers.

"It certainly takes up a good chunk of my day," Moore said. "It's time well-spent, because it's effective communication."

The information can go two ways. Using hashtags, an indexing function started by Twitter and recently adopted by Facebook, messages on a given topic can be aggregated and allow for users to interact with a county. Catawba County, NC used the hashtag #Earl to monitor information about Hurricane Earl's impact on the county in 2010.

Elected officials often share public safety information on their own social media feeds, including El Paso County, CO Commissioner Sallie Clark, who updated followers on the spread of the Waldo Canyon Fire in June 2012 and the Black Forest Fire a year later.

Frank Williams, who took office



as a Brunswick County, NC commissioner in January, has been a prolific social media user and has geared his messaging to help support the county's emergency services.

"I started using Twitter as an

experiment and realized it was a good way to keep people up to date," he said, noting he has a strong following on Facebook, too.

"For people who are new to the county, I hope it's a good source of

information to help them get acquainted," he added. "People are out and about, and not sitting in front of a TV or computer, so they need information in real time. Nobody's going home to watch the evening news."

He typically shares and retweets postings regarding county emergency services and weather news, because Brunswick sits on the coast, in the path of hurricanes. Hurricane safety and preparedness is Williams' bread and butter, but he wants to make sure his followers don't go on a diet.

"I post enough to get on people's radar, but not enough to overwhelm them," he said.

Greene County's Moore calls it a fine balance.

"You don't want to cry wolf and post too much, but if you disappear you lose people's attention," he said. "When I post something I make sure it's something someone will find useful. I try to think like my audience would: 'What's happened? How does it affect me? What are you going to do about it?"

Moore has taken on some special projects with social media, live blogging and tweeting from the department's situation room during tornado and flood warnings to provide instant updates to followers. When the county sent a team to Nassau County, NY to assist with the Superstorm Sandy aftermath, he set up a blog on the website Tumblr to chronicle the trip, what the emergency workers planned to do when they arrived, what he saw and experienced.

The drawback to a heavy social media presence, Moore said, is that by comparison, a department's website can seem obsolete. This can be remedied, however, by incorporating functions that route social media accounts through a plug-in on a website.

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**BUCHANAN** COLE **PLATTE** 

ST. CHARLES (charter) **CALLAWAY FRANKLIN** 

**CAMDEN** GREENE ST. FRANCOIS JACKSON (charter) CAPE GIRARDEAU ST. LOUIS (charter)

**JASPER TANEY** CASS

Second Class (3)

CHRISTIAN LINCOLN **NEWTON** 

Third Class (89)

ADAIR HENRY (T-19) PERRY **ANDREW HICKORY** PHELPS ATCHISON HOLT PIKE **AUDRAIN HOWARD POLK** BARRY HOWELL **PULASKI** BARTON (T-15) **IRON** PUTNAM (T-11) **BATES** (T-24)**KNOX** RALLS **BENTON** LACLEDE RANDOLPH BOLLINGER LAWRENCE RAY BUTLER LEWIS REYNOLDS CALDWELL (T-12) LINN (T-14) RIPLEY CARROLL (T-20) LIVINGSTON (T-13) **SCHUYLER CARTER MACON** SCOTLAND CEDAR MADISON SCOTT CHARITON (T-16) **MARIES SHANNON CLARK MARION SHELBY CLINTON** MCDONALD ST. CLAIR COOPER MERCER (T-9) STE. GENEVIEVE **CRAWFORD MILLER** MISSISSIPPI STONE DADE (T-16)

STODDARD (T-7) **DALLAS MONITEAU** SULLIVAN (T-12)

DAVIESS (T-15) **MONROE** TEXAS (T-17) DEKALB (T-9) MONTGOMERY VERNON (T-20) DENT **MORGAN** WARREN DOUGLAS NEW MADRID WASHINGTON

DUNKLIN (T-8) NODAWAY (T-15) **WAYNE GASCONADE OREGON** WEBSTER **OSAGE** GENTRY (T-8) WORTH GRUNDY (T-13) **OZARK** WRIGHT

HARRISON (T-20) PEMISCOT

Fourth Class (4)

**JOHNSON** LAFAYETTE **PETTIS** 

SALINE

Classification 1 - Charter . . . Counties with a charter form of government.

Classification 1 - Noncharter . . . Assessed valuation of \$900 million and over after the county has maintained such valuation for five years.

Classification 2 . . . Assessed valuation of \$600 million and over (but less than \$900 million) after the county has maintained such valuation for five years.

Classification 3 . . . Assessed valuation of less than \$600 million.

Classification 4 . . . Classification 2 counties, which would otherwise return to Classification 3 because of changes in assessed valuation, but which attained Classification 2 prior to August 13, 1988 and operate under the laws of Classification 2. 22 Township Counties . . . (#) = the number of townships in the county.





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#### Judge Stops Wireless Act From Taking Effect

Cole County Circuit Judge Pat Joyce placed a preliminary injunction on two bills (HB 331 and SS SCS HCS HB 345) that passed during the 2013 legislative session for containing numerous constitutional violations. The new statutes, that would have taken effect Aug. 28, would have greatly restricted cities, counties and state

agencies from regulating cellphone towers.

The bills, the Uniform Wireless Communications Infrastructure Deployment Act, were created to encourage and streamline the deployment of broad-band, making wireless communication services available throughout Missouri. However, the court order said multiple provisions of the *Missouri Constitution* were in violation and it placed unwarranted burdens and damages on municipalities. Cities, counties and state entities would have very limited powers when regulating cellphone towers.

HB 331 (Miller) would have allowed public utilities to have permit denials by political subdivisions heard in court if they believe a violation of existing law occurred. Courts would have been forced to act in an expedited manner by moving disputes over public right-of-way to the front of the docket. Also, if a political subdivision did not act on a permit application within 31 days, the application would have been deemed approved.

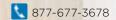
In addition to allowing permit denials being heard in court, SS SCS HCS HB 345 (Cierpiot) would have required any pole attachment rates, terms, and conditions demanded by a municipal utility pole owner or controlling authority of a municipality to be non-discriminatory and just and reasonably based on specified federal regulations. Annual pole attachment rates would have been calculated on a per pole basis and the county could not evaluate applications for cellphone towers based on whether there were other possible locations, nor whether a company could have added its equipment to an existing tower used by a competitor. The legislation also set limits on what costs governments could pass on to applicants for wireless towers.

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