

LAWS OF MISSOURI

PASSED AT THE SESSION OF THE

Sixtieth General Assembly

WHICH CONVENED AT THE CITY OF
JEFFERSON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1939,
AND ADJOURNED SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1939.

Also Vote on Amendments Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,
8 and 9, as Voted Upon at the General
Election Held November 8, 1938.



COMPILED BY

DWIGHT H. BROWN
SECRETARY OF STATE

*In Compliance with Section 665, Revised
Statutes of Missouri, 1929.*

Article IV of the Constitution of Missouri been recommended by the Governor by special message, for the consideration of the General Assembly.

Sec. 7. Emergency.—There being no adequate law in this state applying to the election or appointment of and defining the duties of the city treasurer, providing for the appointment of his deputies, assistants, and clerks, and fixing their salaries and the manner of payment thereof, an emergency is declared to exist within the meaning of the Constitution, therefore this act shall take effect and be in force on and after it is approved by the Governor.

Approved May 22, 1939.

[H. B. 6.]

**LAWS SPECIALLY APPLICABLE TO CITY OF ST. LOUIS:
Creating Housing Authorities to Undertake Slum Clearance
and Projects to Provide Dwelling Accommodations for
Persons of Low Income.**

AN ACT to declare the necessity of creating municipal corporations to be known as housing authorities to undertake slum clearance and projects to provide dwelling accommodations for persons of low income; to create such housing authorities in cities having a population of 600,000 or more, and in counties having a population of 600,000 or more; to define the powers and duties of housing authorities and to provide for the exercise of such powers, including acquiring property, exercising the power of eminent domain, borrowing money, issuing bonds and other obligations, and giving security therefor; to provide that housing authorities may obtain the certification of their bonds by the State Auditor; and to confer remedies on obligees of housing authorities; with an emergency clause, and determining that the Act is a Revision Act.

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

Sec. 1. Designation of act.—This Act may be referred to as the "Housing Authorities Law."

Sec. 2. Declaration and purpose of act.—It is hereby declared: (a) that there exist in the State insanitary or unsafe

dwelling accommodations and that persons of low income are forced to reside in such insanitary or unsafe accommodations; that within the State there is a shortage of safe or sanitary dwelling accommodations available at rents which persons of low income can afford and that such persons are forced to occupy overcrowded and congested dwelling accommodations; that the aforesaid conditions cause an increase in and spread of disease and crime and constitute a menace to the health, safety, morals and welfare of the residents of the State and impair economic values; that these conditions necessitate excessive and disproportionate expenditures of public funds for crime prevention and punishment, public health and safety, fire and accident protection, and other public services and facilities; (b) that these areas in the State cannot be cleared, nor can the shortage of safe and sanitary dwellings for persons of low income be relieved, through the operation of private enterprise, and that the construction of housing projects for persons of low income (as herein defined) would therefore not be competitive with private enterprise; (c) that the clearance, replanning and reconstruction of the areas in which insanitary or unsafe housing conditions exist and the providing of safe and sanitary dwelling accommodations for persons of low income are public uses and purposes for which public money may be spent and private property acquired and are governmental functions of State concern; (d) that it is in the public interest that work on projects for such purposes be commenced as soon as possible in order to relieve unemployment which now constitutes an emergency; and the necessity in the public interest for the provisions hereinafter enacted, is hereby declared as a matter of legislative determination.

Sec. 3. Definitions.—The following terms, wherever used or referred to in this Act, shall have the following respective meanings, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context:

(a) "Authority" or "Housing Authority" shall mean any of the municipal corporations created by Section 4 of this Act.

(b) "City" shall mean any city having a population of 600,000 or more according to the last preceding Federal decennial census. "County" shall mean any county in the State having a population of 600,000 or more. "The city" shall mean the particular city for which a particular housing authority is created. "The county" shall mean the particular county for which a particular housing authority is created.

(c) "Governing body" shall mean, in the case of a city, the city council, common council, board of aldermen or other legislative body of the city, and in the case of a county, the county court or other legislative body of the county.

(d) "Mayor" shall mean the Mayor of the city or the officer thereof charged with the duties customarily imposed on the Mayor or executive head of the city.

(e) "Clerk" shall mean the clerk of the city or the clerk of the county court, as the case may be, or the officer charged with the duties customarily imposed on such clerk.

(f) "Area of Operation": (1) in the case of a housing authority of a city, shall include such city; (2) in the case of a housing authority of a county, shall include all of the county except that portion which lies within the territorial boundaries of any city as herein defined.

(g) "Federal Government" shall include the United States of America, the United States Housing Authority or any other agency or instrumentality, corporate or otherwise, of the United States of America.

(h) "Slum" shall mean any area where dwellings predominate which, by reason of dilapidation, overcrowding, lack of ventilation, light or sanitary facilities, or any combination of these factors, are detrimental to safety, health and morals.

(i) "Housing Project" shall mean any work or undertaking: (1) to demolish, clear or remove buildings from any slum area; such work or undertaking may embrace the adaptation of such area to public purposes, including parks or other recreation or community purposes; or (2) to provide decent, safe and sanitary urban or rural dwellings, apartments or other living accommodations for persons of low income; such work or undertaking may include buildings, land, equipment, facilities and other real or personal property for necessary, convenient or desirable appurtenances, streets, sewers, water service, site preparation, gardening, administrative, community, health, welfare or other purposes; or (3) to accomplish a combination of the foregoing. The term "housing project" also may be applied to the planning of the buildings and improvements, the acquisition of property, the demolition of existing structures, the construction, reconstruction, alteration and repair of the improvements and all other work in connection therewith.

(j) "Persons of low income" shall mean persons or families who lack the amount of income which is necessary (as determined by the authority undertaking the housing project) to enable them, without financial assistance, to live in decent, safe and sanitary dwellings, without overcrowding.

(k) "Bonds" shall mean any bonds, notes, interim certificates, debentures, or other obligations issued by the authority pursuant to this Act.

(l) "Real property" shall include all lands, including improvements and fixtures thereon, and property of any nature appurtenant thereto, or used in connection therewith, and every estate, interest and right, legal or equitable, therein, including terms for years and liens by way of judgment, mortgage or otherwise and the indebtedness secured by such liens.

(m) "Obligee of the authority" or "obligee" shall include any bondholder, trustee or trustees for any bondholders, or

lessor demising to the authority property used in connection with a housing project, or any assignee or assignees of such lessor's interest or any part thereof, and the Federal Government when it is a party to any contract with the authority.

Sec. 4. Creating a "Housing Authority"—need of, how determined.—In each city (as herein defined) and in each county of the State there is hereby created a municipal corporation to be known as the "Housing Authority" of the city or county; *provided, however*, that such authority shall not transact any business or exercise its powers hereunder until or unless the governing body of the city or the county, as the case may be, by resolution or other declaration shall determine at any time hereafter that there is need for an authority to function in such city or county. The determination as to whether or not there is such need for an authority to function may be made by the governing body upon the filing of a petition signed by 50 taxpayers of the city or county, as the case may be, asserting that there is need for an authority to function in such city or county and requesting that the governing body so declare.

The governing body shall determine that there is need for a housing authority in the city or county, as the case may be, if it shall find (a) that insanitary or unsafe inhabited dwelling accommodations exist in such city or county or (b) that there is a shortage of safe or sanitary dwelling accommodations in such city or county available to persons of low income at rentals they can afford. In determining whether dwelling accommodations are unsafe or insanitary said governing body may take into consideration the degree of overcrowding, the percentage of land coverage, the light, air, space and access available to the inhabitants of such dwelling accommodations, the size and arrangement of the rooms, the sanitary facilities, and the extent to which conditions exist in such buildings which endanger life or property by fire or other causes.

In any suit, action or proceeding involving the validity or enforcement of or relating to any contract of the authority, the authority shall be conclusively deemed to have become established and authorized to transact business and exercise its powers hereunder upon proof of the adoption of a resolution or other declaration by the governing body declaring the need for the authority. Such resolutions or other declaration shall be deemed sufficient if it declares that there is such need for an authority and finds in substantially the foregoing terms (no further detail being necessary) that either or both of the above-enumerated conditions exist in the city or county, as the case may be. A copy of such resolution or other declaration duly certified by the Clerk shall be admissible in evidence in any suit, action or proceeding.

Sec. 5. Mayor to appoint commissioners—qualifications—term—compensation.—When the governing body of a city

adopts a resolution or other declaration as aforesaid, it shall promptly notify the Mayor of such adoption. Upon receiving such notice, the Mayor shall appoint five persons who shall be taxpayers who have resided in said city for 5 years prior to such appointment as commissioners of the authority created for said city. When the governing body of a county adopts a resolution or other declaration as aforesaid, said body shall appoint five persons as commissioners of the authority created for said county. Three of the commissioners who are first appointed shall be designated to serve for terms of one, two, and three years, respectively, from the date of their appointment, and two shall be designated to serve for terms of four years from the date of their appointment. Thereafter commissioners shall be appointed as aforesaid for a term of office of four years except that all vacancies shall be filled for the unexpired term. No commissioner of an authority may be an officer or employee of the city or county for which the authority is created. A commissioner shall hold office until his successor has been appointed and has qualified, unless sooner removed according to this Act. A certificate of the appointment or reappointment of any commissioner shall be filed with the Clerk and such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the due and proper appointment of such commissioner. A commissioner shall receive no compensation for his services for the authority, in any capacity, but he shall be entitled to the necessary expenses, including traveling expenses, incurred in the discharge of his duties.

The powers of each authority shall be vested in the commissioners thereof in office from time to time. Three commissioners shall constitute a quorum of the authority for the purpose of conducting its business and exercising its powers and for all other purposes. Action may be taken by the authority upon a vote of a majority of the commissioners present, unless in any case the by-laws of the authority shall require a larger number. The Mayor (or in the case of an authority for a county, the governing body of the county) shall designate which of the commissioners appointed shall be the first chairman and he shall serve in the capacity of chairman until the expiration of his term of office as commissioner. When the office of the chairman of the authority thereafter becomes vacant, the authority shall select a chairman from among its commissioners. An authority shall select from among its commissioners a vice-chairman, and it may employ a secretary (who shall be executive director), technical experts and such other officers, agents and employees, permanent and temporary, as it may require, and shall determine their qualifications, duties and compensation. For such legal services as it may require, an authority may call upon the chief law officer of the city or the county or may employ

its own counsel and legal staff. An authority may delegate to one or more of its agents or employees such powers or duties as it may deem proper.

Sec. 6. Commissioner or employee of authority to have no interest in any housing project.—No commissioner or employee of an authority shall acquire any interest direct or indirect in any housing project or in any property included or planned to be included in any project, nor shall he have any interest direct or indirect in any contract or proposed contract for materials or services to be furnished or used in connection with any housing project. If any commissioner or employee of an authority owns or controls an interest direct or indirect in any property included or planned to be included in any housing project, he immediately shall disclose the same in writing to the authority and such disclosure shall be entered upon the minutes of the authority. Failure so to disclose such interest shall constitute misconduct in office. Upon such disclosure such commissioner or employee shall not participate in any action by the authority affecting such property.

Sec. 7. Commissioner, how removed.—For inefficiency or neglect of duty or misconduct in office, a commissioner of an authority may be removed by the Mayor (or in the case of an authority for a county, by the governing body of said county), but a commissioner shall be removed only after he shall have been given a copy of the charges at least 10 days prior to the hearing thereon and had an opportunity to be heard in person or by counsel. In the event of the removal of any commissioner, a record of the proceedings, together with the charges and findings thereon, shall be filed in the office of the Clerk.

Sec. 8. Authority to constitute municipal corporation—powers.—An authority shall constitute a municipal corporation, exercising public and essential governmental functions, and having all the powers necessary or convenient to carry out and effectuate the purposes and provisions of this Act, including the following powers in addition to others herein granted:

(a) To sue and be sued; to have a seal and to alter the same at pleasure; to have perpetual succession; to make and execute contracts and other instruments necessary or convenient to the exercise of the powers of the authority; and to make and from time to time amend and repeal by-laws, rules and regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, to carry into effect the powers and purposes of the authority.

(b) Within its area of operation: to prepare, carry out, acquire, lease and operate housing projects; to provide for the construction, reconstruction, improvement, alteration or repair of any housing project or any part thereof.

(c) To arrange or contract for the furnishing by any person or agency, public or private, of services, privileges, works,

or facilities for, or in connection with, a housing project or the occupants thereof; and (notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in this Act or in any other provision of law) to include in any contract let in connection with a project, stipulations requiring that the contractor and any subcontractors comply with requirements as to minimum wages and maximum hours of labor, and comply with any conditions which the Federal Government may have attached to its financial aid of the project.

(d) To lease or rent any dwellings, houses, accommodations, lands, buildings, structures or facilities embraced in any housing project and (subject to the limitations contained in this Act) to establish and revise the rents or charges therefor; to own, hold, and improve real or personal property; to purchase, lease, obtain options upon, acquire by gift, grant, bequest, devise, or otherwise any real or personal property or any interest therein; to acquire by the exercise of the power of eminent domain any real property in fee simple or other estate; to sell, lease, exchange, transfer, assign, pledge, or dispose of any real or personal property or any interest therein; to insure or provide for the insurance of any real or personal property or operations of the authority against any risks or hazards; to procure or agree to the procurement of insurance or guarantees from the Federal Government of the payment of any bonds or parts thereof issued by an authority, including the power to pay premiums on any such insurance.

(e) To invest any funds held in reserves or sinking funds, or any funds not required for immediate disbursement, in property or securities in which savings banks may legally invest funds subject to their control; to purchase its bonds at a price not more than the principal amount thereof and accrued interest, all bonds so purchased to be cancelled.

(f) Within its area of operation: to investigate into living, dwelling and housing conditions and into the means and methods of improving such conditions; to determine where slum areas exist or where there is a shortage of decent, safe and sanitary dwelling accommodations for persons of low income; to make studies and recommendations relating to the problem of clearing, replanning and reconstructing of slum areas, and the problem of providing dwelling accommodations for persons of low income, and to co-operate with the city, the county, the State or any political subdivision thereof in action taken in connection with such problems; and to engage in research, studies and experimentation on the subject of housing.

(g) Acting through one or more commissioners or other person or persons designated by the authority: to conduct examinations and investigations and to hear testimony and take proof under oath at public or private hearings on any matter material for its information; to administer oaths, issue subpoenas

requiring the attendance of witnesses or the production of books and papers and to issue commissions for the examination of witnesses who are outside of the State or unable to attend before the authority, or excused from attendance; to make available to appropriate agencies (including those charged with the duty of abating or requiring the correction of nuisances or like conditions, or of demolishing unsafe or insanitary structures within its area of operation) its findings and recommendations with regard to any building or property where conditions exist which are dangerous to the public health, morals, safety or welfare.

(h) To exercise all or any part or combination of powers herein granted. No provision of law with respect to the acquisition, operation or disposition of property by other public bodies shall be applicable to an authority unless the legislature shall specifically so state.

Sec. 9. Declaration of policy.—It is hereby declared to be the policy of this State that each housing authority shall manage and operate its housing projects in an efficient manner so as to enable it to fix the rentals for dwelling accommodations at the lowest possible rates consistent with its providing decent, safe and sanitary dwelling accommodations, and that no housing authority shall construct or operate any such project for profit, or as a source of revenue to the city or the county. To this end an authority shall fix the rentals for dwellings in its projects at no higher rates than it shall find to be necessary in order to produce revenues which (together with all other available moneys, revenues, income and receipts of the authority from whatever sources derived) will be sufficient (a) to pay, as the same become due, the principal and interest on the bonds of the authority; (b) to meet the cost of, and to provide for, maintaining and operating the projects (including the cost of any insurance) and the administrative expenses of the authority; and (c) to create (during not less than the six years immediately succeeding its issuance of any bonds) a reserve sufficient to meet the largest principal and interest payments which will be due on such bonds in any one year thereafter and to maintain such reserve.

Sec. 10. Duties with respect to rentals and tenant selection. In the operation or management of housing projects an authority shall at all times observe the following duties with respect to rentals and tenant selection: (a) it may rent or lease the dwelling accommodations therein only to persons of low income and at rentals within the financial reach of such persons of low income; (b) it may rent or lease to a tenant dwelling accommodations consisting of the number of rooms (but no greater number) which it deems necessary to provide safe and sanitary accommodations to the proposed occupants thereof, without overcrowding; and (c) it shall not accept any person as a tenant in any housing project if the person or persons who would occupy the dwelling

accommodations have an annual net income in excess of five times the annual rental of the quarters to be furnished such person or persons, except that in the case of families with three or more minor dependents, such ratio shall not exceed six to one; in computing the rental for this purpose of selecting tenants, there shall be included in the rental the average annual cost (as determined by the authority) to occupants of heat, water, electricity, gas, cooking range and other necessary services or facilities, whether or not the charge for such services and facilities is in fact included in the rental. Nothing contained in this or the preceding section shall be construed as limiting the power of an authority to vest in an obligee the right, in the event of a default by the authority, to take possession of a housing project or cause the appointment of a receiver thereof, free from all the restrictions imposed by this or the preceding section.

Sec. 11. Authorities may join or co-operate.—Any two or more authorities may join or co-operate with one another in the exercise of any or all of the powers conferred hereby for the purpose of financing, planning, undertaking, constructing or operating a housing project or projects located within the area of operation of any one or more of said authorities.

Sec. 12. Acquisition of property.—An authority shall have the right to acquire by the exercise of the power of eminent domain any real property in fee simple or other estate which it may deem necessary for its purposes under this Act after the adoption by it of a resolution declaring that the acquisition of the real property described therein is necessary for such purposes. An authority may exercise the power of eminent domain in the manner provided for corporations in Sections 1340 to 1345, inclusive, and 1347 and 1348 Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto; or it may exercise the power of eminent domain in the manner provided by any other applicable statutory provision for the exercise of the power of eminent domain. Property already devoted to a public use may be acquired in like manner, provided that no real property belonging to the city, the county, the State or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired without its consent.

Sec. 13. Housing projects to be subject to local regulations.—All housing projects of an authority shall be subject to the planning, zoning, sanitary and building laws, ordinances and regulations applicable to the locality in which the housing project is situated. In the planning and location of any housing project, an authority shall take into consideration the relationship of the project to any larger plan or long-range program for the development of the area in which the housing authority functions.

Sec. 14. Authority to have power to issue bonds—liability therefor.—An authority shall have power to issue bonds from time to time in its discretion, for any of its corporate purposes. An authority shall also have power to issue refunding bonds for the purpose of paying or retiring bonds previously issued by it. An authority may issue such types of bonds as it may determine, including (without limiting the generality of the foregoing) bonds on which the principal and interest are payable from income and revenues of the authority and from grants or contributions from the Federal Government or other source. Such income and revenues securing the bonds may be: (a) exclusively the income and revenues of the housing project financed with the proceeds of such bonds; (b) exclusively the income and revenues of certain designated housing projects, whether or not they are financed in whole or in part with the proceeds of such bonds; or (c) the income and revenues of the authority generally. Any such bonds may be additionally secured by a pledge of any income or revenues of the authority, or a mortgage of any housing project, projects or other property of the authority.

Neither the commissioners of an authority nor any person executing the bonds shall be liable personally on the bonds by reason of the issuance thereof. The bonds and other obligations of an authority (and such bonds and obligations shall so state on their face) shall not be a debt of the city, the county, the State or any political subdivision thereof and neither the city or the county, nor the State or any political subdivision thereof shall be liable thereon, nor in any event shall such bonds or obligations be payable out of any funds or properties other than those of said authority. The bonds shall not constitute an indebtedness within the meaning of any constitutional, statutory or charter debt limitation or restriction.

Sec. 15. Bonds, how issued—interest—how sold, etc.—Bonds of an authority shall be authorized by its resolution and may be issued in one or more series and shall bear such date or dates, mature at such time or times, bear interest at such rate or rates, not exceeding six per centum (6%) per annum, be in such denomination or denominations, be in such form, either coupon or registered, carry such conversion or registration privileges, have such rank or priority, be executed in such manner, be payable in such medium of payment, at such place or places, and be subject to such terms of redemption (with or without premium) as such resolution, its trust indenture or mortgage may provide.

The bonds shall be sold at not less than par at public sale held after notice published once at least five days prior to such sale in a newspaper having a general circulation in the area of operation and in a financial newspaper published in Kansas City or in the City of St. Louis: *provided*, that such bonds may be sold to the Federal Government at private sale at not less than par and, in the event less than all of the bonds authorized

in connection with any project or projects are sold to the Federal Government, the balance of such bonds may be sold at private sale at not less than par at an interest cost to the authority of not to exceed the interest cost to the authority of the portion of the bonds sold to the Federal Government.

In case any of the commissioners or officers of the authority whose signatures appear on any bonds or coupons shall cease to be such commissioners or officers before the delivery of such bonds, such signatures shall, nevertheless, be valid and sufficient for all purposes, the same as if they had remained in office until such delivery. Any provision of any law to the contrary notwithstanding, any bonds issued pursuant to this Act shall be fully negotiable.

In any suit, action or proceedings involving the validity or enforceability of any bond of an authority or the security therefor, any such bond reciting in substance that it has been issued by the authority to aid in financing a housing project to provide dwelling accommodations for persons of low income shall be conclusively deemed to have been issued for a housing project of such character and said project shall be conclusively deemed to have been planned, located and constructed in accordance with the purposes and provisions of this Act.

Sec. 16. Powers of authority in connection with issuance of bonds.—In connection with the issuance of bonds or the incurring of obligations under leases and in order to secure the payment of such bonds or obligations, an authority, in addition to its other powers, shall have power:

(a) To pledge all or any part of its gross or net rents, fees or revenues to which its right then exists or may thereafter come into existence.

(b) To mortgage all or any part of its real or personal property, then owned or thereafter acquired.

(c) To covenant [covenant] against pledging all or any part of its rents, fees and revenues, or against mortgaging all or any part of its real or personal property, to which its right or title then exists or may thereafter come into existence or against permitting or suffering any lien on such revenues or property; to covenant [covenant] with respect to limitations on its right to sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any housing project or any part thereof; and to covenant [covenant] as to what other, or additional debts or obligations may be incurred by it.

(d) To covenant as to the bonds to be issued and as to the issuance of such bonds in escrow or otherwise, and as to the use and disposition of the proceeds thereof; to provided for the replacement of lost, destroyed or mutilated bonds; to covenant against extending the time for the payment of its bonds or interest thereon; and to redeem the bonds, and to covenant for their redemption and to provide the terms and conditions thereof.

(e) To covenant (subject to the limitations contained in this Act) as to the rents and fees to be charged in the operation of a housing project or projects, the amount to be raised each year or other period of time by rents, fees and other revenues, and as to the use and disposition to be made thereof; to create or to authorize the creation of special funds for moneys held for construction or operating costs, debt service, reserves, or other purposes, and to covenant as to the use and disposition of the moneys held in such funds.

(f) To prescribe the procedure, if any, by which the terms of any contract with bondholders may be amended or abrogated, the amount of bonds the holders of which must consent thereto and the manner in which such consent may be given.

(g) To covenant as to use of any or all of its real or personal property; and to covenant as to the maintenance of its real and personal property, the replacement thereof, the insurance to be carried thereon and the use and disposition of insurance moneys.

(h) To covenant as to the rights, liabilities, powers and duties arising upon the breach by it of any covenant, condition, or obligation; and to covenant and prescribe as to events of default and terms and conditions upon which any or all of its bonds or obligations shall become or may be declared due before maturity, and as to the terms and conditions upon which such declaration and its consequences may be waived.

(i) To vest in a trustee or trustees or the holders of bonds or any proportion of them the right to enforce the payment of the bonds or any covenants securing or relating to the bonds; to vest in a trustee or trustees the right, in the event of a default by said authority, to take possession and use, operate and manage any housing project or part thereof, and to collect the rents and revenues arising therefrom and to dispose of such moneys in accordance with the agreement of the authority with said trustees; to provide for the powers and duties of a trustee or trustees and to limit the liabilities thereof; and to provide the terms and conditions upon which the trustee or trustees or the holders of bonds or any proportion of them may enforce any covenant or rights securing or relating to the bonds.

(j) To exercise all or any part or combination of the powers herein granted; to make covenants other than and in addition to the covenants herein expressly authorized, of like or different character; to make such covenants and to do any and all such acts and things as may be necessary or convenient or desirable in order to secure its bonds, or, in the absolute discretion of said authority, as will tend to make the bonds more marketable notwithstanding that such covenants, acts or things may not be enumerated herein.

Sec. 17. State Auditor to pass upon validity of bonds.—An authority may submit to the State Auditor any bonds to be issued hereunder after all proceedings for the issuance of such

bonds have been taken. Upon the submission of such proceedings to the State Auditor, it shall be his duty to examine into and pass upon the validity of such bonds and the regularity of all proceedings in connection therewith. If such proceedings conform to the provisions of this Act and are otherwise regular in form and if such bonds when delivered and paid for will constitute binding and legal obligations of the authority enforceable according to the terms thereof, the State Auditor shall certify in substance upon the back of each of said bonds that it is issued in accordance with the Constitution and Laws of the State of Missouri.

Sec. 18. Rights of an obligee of an authority.—An obligee of an authority shall have the right in addition to all other rights which may be conferred on such obligee, subject only to any contractual restrictions binding upon such obligee:

(a) By mandamus, suit, action or proceeding at law or in equity to compel said authority and the commissioners, officers, agents or employees thereof to perform each and every term, provision and covenant contained in any contract of said authority with or for the benefit of such obligee, and to require the carrying out of any or all such covenants and agreements of said authority and the fulfillment of all duties imposed upon said authority by this Act.

(b) By suit, action or proceeding in equity, to enjoin any acts or things which may be unlawful, or the violation of any of the rights of such obligee of said authority.

Sec. 19. Rights of Authority upon the happening of an event of default.—An authority shall have power by its resolution, trust indenture, mortgage, lease or other contract to confer upon any obligee holding or representing a specified amount in bonds, or holding a lease, the right (in addition to all rights that may otherwise be conferred), upon the happening of an event of default as defined in such resolution or instrument, by suit, action or proceeding in any court of competent jurisdiction:

(a) To cause possession of any housing project or any part thereof to be surrendered to any such obligee.

(b) To obtain the appointment of a receiver of any housing project of said authority or any part thereof and of the rents and profits therefrom. If such receiver be appointed, he may enter and take possession of such housing project or any part thereof and operate and maintain same, and collect and receive all fees, rents, revenues, or other charges thereafter arising therefrom, and shall keep such moneys in a separate account or accounts and apply the same in accordance with the obligations of said authority as the court shall direct.

(c) To require said authority and the commissioners thereof to account as if it and they were the trustees of an express trust.

Sec. 20. Real property of authority exempt from levy and sale by virtue of an execution.—All real property of an authority shall be exempt from levy and sale by virtue of an execution, and no execution or other judicial process shall issue against the same nor shall judgment against an authority be a charge or lien upon its real property; *provided, however*, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to or limit the right of obligees to foreclose or otherwise enforce any mortgage of an authority or the right of obligees to pursue any remedies for the enforcement of any pledge or lien given by an authority on its rents, fees or revenues.

Sec. 21. Authority may borrow money or accept grants or assistance from Federal Government.—In addition to the powers conferred upon an authority by other provisions of this Act, an authority is empowered to borrow money or accept contributions, grants or other financial assistance from the Federal Government for or in aid of any housing project within its area of operation, to take over or lease or manage any housing project or undertaking constructed or owned by the Federal Government, and to these ends, to comply with such conditions and enter into such mortgages, trust indentures, leases or agreements as may be necessary, convenient or desirable. It is the purpose and intent of this Act to authorize every authority to do any and all things necessary or desirable to secure the financial aid or cooperation of the Federal Government in the undertaking, construction, maintenance or operation of any housing project by such authority.

Sec. 22. Authority to file report of activities once a year.—At least once a year, an authority shall file with the Clerk a report of its activities for the preceding year, and shall make recommendations with reference to such additional legislation or other action as it deems necessary in order to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Sec. 23. Provisions of act control over other acts with which it is inconsistent.—In so far as the provisions of this Act are inconsistent with the provisions of any other law, the provisions of this Act shall be controlling.

Sec. 24. Emergency.—There being no adequate law in this State for the construction, operation, and maintenance of public housing and slum clearance projects, and it being necessary that such law be placed in effect at the earliest possible moment in order that the State of Missouri may obtain its share of the funds made available for such projects by the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, there is hereby declared to be an emergency within the meaning of the Constitution. Therefore this Act shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval.

Sec. 25. A revision bill.—The 60th General Assembly of the State of Missouri hereby determines that this Act is a Revision Act within the terms and meaning of Section 41, Article IV of the Constitution of Missouri.

Approved May 15, 1939.

[S. B. 161.]

LEGISLATURE: Relating to Qualifications of Members.

AN ACT to repeal Sections 11227 and 11228 of Article one (1), Chapter sixty-nine (69) of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, relating to qualifications of members of the Legislature, and to enact two new sections in lieu thereof relating to the same subject matter to be known as sections 11227 and 11228, and declaring this to be a revision bill.

SECTION

1. Repealing and reenacting sections 11227 and 11228.

SECTION

11227. Qualifications of senators.
11228. Qualifications of representatives.
2. A revision bill.

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

Sec. 1. Repealing and reenacting sections 11227 and 11228.—That Sections 11227 and 11228, of Article one (1), Chapter sixty-nine (69) of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1929, relating to qualifications of members of the Legislature, be and the same are hereby repealed and two new sections enacted in lieu thereof relating to the same subject matter to be known as sections 11227 and 11228 and to read as follows:

Sec. 11227. Qualifications of senators.—No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, who shall not be a citizen of the United States, who shall not have been a qualified voter of this state three years, and an inhabitant of the district which he may be chosen to represent one year next before the day of his election, if such district shall have been so long established, but if not, then of the district or districts from which the same shall have been taken, and who shall not have paid a state and county tax within one year next preceding his election.

Sec. 11228. Qualifications of representatives.—No person shall be a member of the house of representatives who shall not have attained the age of twenty-four years, who shall not be a citizen of the United States, who shall not have been a qualified voter of this state two years and an inhabitant of the county or district which he may be chosen to represent one year next before the day of his election, if such county or district shall have been so long established, but if not, then of the county or district from which the same shall have been taken, and who shall not have paid a state and county tax within one year next preceding his election.