MACON COUNTY COMMISSION Macon County, Missouri 3, 31 days wing TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1986 15, France The state of the s Proposition I: County Sales Tax Shall the county of Macon impose a countywide sales tax at the rate of one half cent for a period of five years from the date on which such tax, is first imposed for the purpose of construction of county bridges and purchase of road equipment such as motorgraders, etc. This tax shall be spent only on: the above mentioned bridges and equipment and, shall expire in 5 years. his was tall as a straight was trained and the YES Britania (Prima) 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". र स्वयंत्रात्रा के जिल्ला के स्वयंत्र स्वयंत्र के स Property of the two selections of a commentary of the the entire the second of the s e egizaga e legal pasa mera e garangangangangang Magaleka. Kantasi a terbagai sebagai kepangan kebadagan di Kadaga d Proposition II: Local Option Fence Law and the law in Shall the county of Macon adopt the "Local Option Fence Law" - wherein if there is a need for

a fence by either of two joining landowners, both shall be obligated to build and maintain the fence.

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THE TAX ABATED IS DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:
STATE County State Feel Park Nurs. Amb. Rd Total

\$1.97 \$ 7.04 \$ 6.40 \$ 3.20 \$ 113.02 \$.97 \$ 9.38 \$ 4.81 \$15.02 \$ 160.81 and it is further ordered that the County Clerk of said County correct the Tax Books to conform to the corrected assessment and extend the taxes in conformity therewith.

It is further ordered that the County Clerk furnish a copy of these proceedings to the State Auditor, and one to the Collector County.

STATE OF MISSOURI
COUNTY OF Macon

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Clerk of the County Court of Ma

esiding Commissione

I, Marilyn Petre , Clerk of the County Court of Macon County hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a full and complete copy of the Record of said Court, as fully as the same appears of record.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the County Court. Done at office in

, Mo., this 3

you maily Peter

Erroneous Assessments: See Sections 137.260, 137.270 and 138.060, R. S. Mo. 1939.

IN RE: SALES TAX

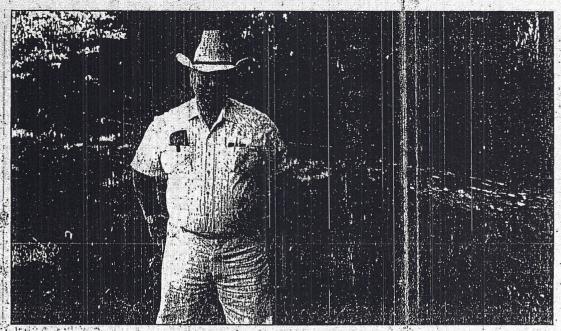
Now on this day the County Commission received the results of the special election held on April 1, 1986 for a County Sales Tax for Capital Improvements. Commission accepted the totals—Yes 1830 and No 1089. Commission ordered County Clerk to send a copy to Director of Revenue by certified mail.

IN RE: LOCAL OPTION FENCE LAW

Now on this day the County Clerk gave the County Commission the results of the special election on April 1 for the Local Opetion Sales Tax law. Yes 1721 and No 1037

IN RE: NEW EMPLOYEE HIRED

Now on this day the County Commission hired Timothy R. Greer to run motorgrader in Bevier and Chariton Twp. Mike Boettcher quit to take other employment.



State Rep. Merrill Townley worked since 1984 to pass new legislation that made major changes to Misspuri's fencing law. Under the new law only livestock owners are required to have fences and neighbors no longer have to pay part of the cost of a fence they don't need.

Townley makes good neighbors

by Ilm McCarty

nyone who has really read Robert Frost's poem "Mending Wall" knows the poem is often misquoted. Frost wasn't writing about how fences make good neighbors. Rather, it is about how nature hates fences and tears them down despite man's feeble efforts to keep them up.

State Rep. Merrill Townley

State Rep. Merrill Townley knows the feeling in more ways than one. He owns 300 acres in Osage County where he raises cattle. He's seen first hand how difficult it is to keep a tight fence when the forces of nature are aligned against you. And since 1984 he's been trying to mend Missouri's fencing law.

Missouri's fencing law.

If Townley and the rest of
Missouri's lawmakers are powerless against the forces of nature,
at least they could make good
neighbors by improving the antiquated law then on the books.
But getting the job done proved
almost as difficult as sinking a
fence post into an Ozark hillside.

"The problem that we've always had was we started out with the theory that the ownership of land carried with it the responsibility for building the fence," says Townley, a member of Three Rivers Electric Co-op who lives near Chamois. "There's so much CRP ground and recreation land and forest land and they always said we don't want to have to build a fence if we don't need one."

In the 2001 legislative session that ended in May, Missouri's lawmakers finally passed a new

His new law samks to mend Missouri's fencing squable

fencing law. The bill Townley sponsored passed with no dissent, a real tribute to the years of hard work spent making it right.

"The analyst who has worked on this so many years, on his computer he's got 140 versions of what we've done," Townley says. Few questioned that Missouri's

old fencing law wouldn't keep the cows in, so to speak. The law on the books was so unclear judges refused to hear cases, Townley says.

Also, many landowners objected to the old provision that required them to pay for fences they didn't need. "In the past if you owned land and someone wanted to build a fence then

both had to pay," Townley says,
Under the new law only property owners who have livestock
must build fences, Adjoining
landowners don't have to pay for
any part of the fence — unless
they get livestock later. The cost
of the fence is recorded on the
deeds of those involved.

"That keeps people from saying I don't need any fence and letting you build and then he goes and gets cattle," says

Townley,
The law also defines what a legal fence is: four strands of barbed wire attached to posts no more than 12 feet apart. A better fence can be built. But the

landowner who wants to go beyond barbed wire must gay the extra expense.

To determine which landowner is responsible for a given section of fence lawmakers turned to:
English common law. Stanfling in the center of a section of funce, each landowner faces away from their property. Each must maintain the section to their right: If the division seems unfair the forough terrain, water gaps their obstacles the landowners can agree on a different arrangement. These agreements can be recorded so that they also apply to future landowners.

The new law removed a of of antiquated language. One is sion in the old law called for owners of salt peter mines to keep the site enclosed with a "good and lawful fence." Another prohibited scattering cotton seed outside of an enclosure. These and other archaic parts of the law were removed.

A lot of interesting stories came out of the many heatings held on the proposed bill. One of those testifying told about a neighbor whose cattle roanged free because of his poor fences. So one day the man's neighbor plowed some ground and ran a planter over it.

"What are you planting?"

asked the man with the bad

fences. "Sorghum," poisonous to cattle, was the answer. The next day the fences were mended. The neighbor never suspected the planter was empty

planter was empty.

Lifor 15, Missouri counties the new law does not apply. That's because they passed a local woption provision that was allowed to stand under the new law. In those counties, which are primarily in northern Missouri, neighbors can be forced to pay for part of a fence as long as one or the other landowner has a need for it.

Local option counties include Bates, Davles, Grundy, Harrison, Knox, Linn, Macon, Mercer, Newton, Putnam, Schuyler, Scotland, Shelby, St. Clair and Sullivan. Other counties can vote to take the local option. However Townley doubts any others will.

Townley doubts any others will.

"Agriculture has less people and if they bring it up I don't think they will pass it," he says.

Townley is understandably

Townley is understandably proud the new law is finally on the books. "If all legislation was worked on as long and hard as this was we wouldn't make mistakes where we had to come back and fix them," he says. "We need clear law. It's just something that ought to be."

The new measure is clear on what is required of landowners, and judges can now settle disputes once and for all. But Townley doubts many of these cases will ever have to go to court.

Hopefully you come to an agreement," he says, "They say 'good fences make good neighbors' and that's sure true."