

Journal of the Senate

SECOND REGULAR SESSION

EIGHTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 2014

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

President Kinder in the Chair.

Reverend Carl Gauck offered the following prayer:

“Sing to him, sing praises to him; tell him of all his wonderful works.” (Psalm 105:2)

O God, let us never take our eyes off You nor our hearts far from You. Let our hearts sing a song to You that recognizes that You have helped us to be here so that we may serve faithfully, especially those who have the greatest need of our help and benefit from the gifts that we have been given and make use of daily. And by doing so may our lives sing a song of praise to You. In Your Holy Name we pray. Amen.

The Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag was recited.

A quorum being established, the Senate proceeded with its business.

The Journal of the previous day was read and approved.

The following Senators were present during the day’s proceedings:

Present—Senators

Brown	Chappelle-Nadal	Cunningham	Curls	Dempsey	Dixon	Emery	Holsman
Justus	Keaveny	Kraus	Lager	Lamping	LeVota	Libla	Munzlinger
Nasheed	Nieves	Parson	Pearce	Richard	Romine	Rupp	Sater
Schaaf	Schaefer	Schmitt	Sifton	Silvey	Wallingford	Walsh	Wasson—32

Absent—Senators—None

Absent with leave—Senator Kehoe—1

Vacancies—1

The Lieutenant Governor was present.

RESOLUTIONS

Senator Richard offered Senate Resolution No. 1129, regarding the Ninetieth Birthday of Martha Elizabeth Madden Belk, Joplin, which was adopted.

Senator Wallingford offered Senate Resolution No. 1130, regarding Jeanne Muckerman, Jackson, which was adopted.

Senator Wallingford offered Senate Resolution No. 1131, regarding James D. Maurer, Cape Girardeau, which was adopted.

Senator Wallingford offered Senate Resolution No. 1132, regarding Broadway Prescription Shop, Cape Girardeau, which was adopted.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

The following messages were received from the House of Representatives through its Chief Clerk:

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that Representative Riddle will be replacing Representative Crawford on the Escort committee pursuant to **HCR 2**.

Also,

Mr. President: I am instructed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that Representative Stream will be replacing Representative Leara on the Escort committee pursuant to **HCR 2**.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

Senator Sifton offered the following concurrent resolution:

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 25

WHEREAS, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has repeatedly delayed issuing regulations on coal combustion waste; and

WHEREAS, coal combustion waste, or coal ash, contains carcinogenic and neurotoxic chemicals such as mercury, arsenic, cadmium, lead, hexavalent chromium, and other heavy metals that have been proven to harm human health; and

WHEREAS, ponds containing coal ash often leak these pollutants into the groundwater, as evidenced by documentation of contamination in other states including Illinois; and

WHEREAS, coal waste ponds at the Labadie Power Plant in Franklin County were known by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources to be leaking 50,000 gallons per day since 1992. Ameren has only recently claimed to address those known leaks, and no groundwater monitoring around the ponds has occurred or is occurring even though everyone for miles around the site in Franklin County relies on groundwater for drinking water; and

WHEREAS, the State of Missouri currently does not require any groundwater monitoring at these coal ash ponds, so that the extent of any danger to the public health cannot be determined; and

WHEREAS, there are at least 32 coal ash ponds scattered across the State of Missouri, including in Jasper, Jackson, Platte, Franklin, Buchanan, St. Louis, New Madrid, Henry, Jefferson, Scott, St. Charles, and Randolph Counties; and

WHEREAS, utilities generate over 2.6 million tons of coal ash in Missouri every year; and

WHEREAS, devastating coal ash spills took place in December 2008 in Kingston, Tennessee and in November 2011 in Oak Creek, Wisconsin, both of which resulted in property damage and expensive cleanup; and

WHEREAS, a report released by Earthjustice in August 2011 listed Missouri as one of the weakest states in the country for regulating coal combustion waste; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the Missouri Senate, Ninety-seventh General Assembly, Second Regular Session, the House of Representatives concurring therein, hereby urge the Department of Natural Resources, in issuing water pollution discharge permits for conventional coal-fueled electric generating units, and consistent with otherwise applicable law, to fully consider:

- (1) The need to require groundwater monitoring immediately at all new and existing coal ash ponds in the State of Missouri; and

(2) The need to require clean-up at all coal ash ponds that are found to be leaking dangerous chemicals; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution does not amend any state law to which the Department of Natural Resources is subject, and shall be interpreted to be consistent with any requirements of such state or federal law; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Secretary of the Missouri Senate be instructed to prepare properly inscribed copies of this resolution for Governor Jay Nixon and the Director of the Department of Natural Resources.

Senators Chappelle-Nadal, Nasheed and Curls offered the following concurrent resolution:

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 26

WHEREAS, immigration is a federal issue and Missouri residents value the protection of the borders of the United States; and

WHEREAS, Missouri residents value family and community and desire to avoid the separation of children from parents as long as a felony has not been committed by a parent; and

WHEREAS, Missouri residents respect the decisions made by local law enforcement as well as their judgments and support their focus on criminal activity in the state; and

WHEREAS, Missouri residents value a thriving economy and acknowledge that the state is only as successful as its tax payers; and

WHEREAS, the immigrant community in Missouri is a growing community which contributes meaningful employment within the state and pays taxes which bolster state revenues further enhancing the ability of the state to maintain its programs; and

WHEREAS, Missouri residents encourage and support the immigrant community to forge a path to become residents of this state and citizens of this country; and

WHEREAS, as all people are created equal to live freely in their pursuit of happiness, this nation must adopt a humane approach to treating all people with the same dignity and respect our founding fathers fought for in gaining our independence:

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the Missouri Senate, Ninety-seventh General Assembly, Second Regular Session, the House of Representatives concurring therein, hereby urge law enforcement of this state to focus on criminal activity within the state and not on civil violations of federal law; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the members of the Missouri Senate, Ninety-seventh General Assembly, Second Regular Session, the House of Representatives concurring therein, hereby urge the United States Congress to aid in changing the federal immigration policy in accordance with the aforementioned principles for the betterment of this great country; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Secretary of the Missouri Senate be instructed to prepare properly inscribed copies of this resolution for the President of the United States, the President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, each member of the Missouri Congressional delegation, and the superintendent of the Missouri State Highway Patrol.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

The following Bills were read the 1st time and ordered printed:

SB 759—By Sifton.

An Act to amend chapter 161, RSMo, by adding thereto four new sections relating to relationships between families and school staff.

SB 760—By Chappelle-Nadal.

An Act to repeal sections 160.400, 160.518, 160.526, 161.092, 162.085, 163.023, 166.300, 167.131, 167.241, 168.700, and 171.171, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof fourteen new sections relating to school accreditation.

SB 761—By Wallingford.

An Act to repeal sections 376.1363 and 376.1367, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof two new sections relating to health insurance benefit determinations for serious and urgent conditions.

SB 762—By Schaefer.

An Act to amend chapter 542, RSMo, by adding thereto one new section relating to the release of data collected by automobile event data recorders.

SB 763—By Schaefer.

An Act to repeal section 205.190, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof one new section relating to county hospital trustees.

SB 764—By Lager.

An Act to repeal section 79.130, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof three new sections relating to lawmaking procedures in fourth class cities.

Senator Richard moved that the Senate recess to repair to the House of Representatives to receive the State of the Judiciary Address from the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Honorable Mary R. Russell, which motion prevailed.

JOINT SESSION

The Joint Session was called to order by President Kinder.

On roll call the following Senators were present:

Present—Senators

Brown	Chappelle-Nadal	Cunningham	Curls	Dempsey	Dixon	Emery	Holsman
Justus	Keaveny	Kraus	Lager	Lamping	LeVota	Libla	Munzlinger
Nasheed	Nieves	Parson	Pearce	Richard	Romine	Rupp	Sater
Schaaf	Schaefer	Schmitt	Sifton	Silvey	Wallingford	Walsh—31	

Absent—Senator Wasson—1

Absent with leave—Senator Kehoe—1

Vacancies—1

On roll call the following Representatives were present:

Present—155

Allen	Anders	Anderson	Austin	Bahr	Barnes	Bernskoetter	Berry	Black
Brattin	Brown	Burlison	Burns	Butler	Carpenter	Cierpiot	Colona	Conway 10
Conway 104	Cookson	Cornejo	Cox	Crawford	Cross	Curtis	Curtman	Davis
Diehl	Dohrman	Dugger	Dunn	Ellinger	Ellington	Elmer	Engler	English
Englund	Entlicher	Fitzpatrick	Fitzwater	Flanigan	Fraker	Frame	Franklin	Frederick
Funderburk	Gannon	Gardner	Gatschenberger	Gosen	Guernsey	Haahr	Haefner	Hampton
Hansen	Harris	Hicks	Higdon	Hinson	Hodges	Hoskins	Hough	Houghton

Hubbard	Hummel	Hurst	Johnson	Justus	Keeney	Kelley 127	Kelly 45	Kirkton
Koenig	Kolkmeier	Korman	Kratky	LaFaver	Lair	Lant	Lauer	Leara
Lichtenegger	Love	Lynch	Marshall	May	Mayfield	McCaherty	McCann Beatty	McDonald
McGaugh	McKenna	McManus	McNeil	Meredith	Messenger	Miller	Mims	Mitten
Molendorp	Montecillo	Moon	Morgan	Morris	Muntzel	Neely	Neth	Newman
Nichols	Norr	Otto	Pace	Parkinson	Peters	Pfautsch	Phillips	Pierson
Pogue	Redmon	Rehder	Reiboldt	Remole	Rhoads	Richardson	Riddle	Rizzo
Roorda	Rowden	Rowland	Runions	Scharnhorst	Schatz	Schieber	Schieffer	Schupp
Shull	Shumake	Smith	Solon	Sommer	Spencer	Stream	Swan	Thomson
Torpey	Walker	Walton Gray	Webber	White	Wieland	Wilson	Wood	Wright
Zerr	Mr. Speaker							

Absent and Absent with Leave—Representatives —5

Grisamore	Jones 50	Pike	Ross	Swearingen
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Vacancies—3

The Joint Committee appointed to wait upon the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Mary R. Russell, escorted the Chief Justice to the dais where she delivered the State of the Judiciary Address to the Joint Assembly:

**Chief Justice Mary R. Russell
State of the Judiciary Address**

Lieutenant Governor Kinder, Speaker Jones, President Pro Tem Dempsey, members of the General Assembly, the executive branch, my judicial colleagues and everyone gathered in this beautiful chamber: I am honored to have this opportunity to speak to you today.

I am especially pleased to be *here*, because the capitol building holds personal significance for me. It was here where I learned, first-hand, how the three branches of government work.

I made my first visit as a high-school senior with Mr. Frank Brown’s government class from Hannibal High School. Later, as a junior at Truman State University, I interned in the House, observing how laws were made. By the way, Rep. Chris Kelly was in the House back then too! I also worked part-time in the Senate president pro tem’s office while working my way through law school at Mizzou.

I have had the good fortune to serve in the executive branch of government as well. I was appointed by Governors Ashcroft and Carnahan to several boards and commissions that helped carry out the laws adopted by the legislature.

And now I am in my 18th year serving in the judiciary, where we resolve disputes by interpreting what laws and constitutional provisions mean, when applied to a variety of situations – some foreseen, some not.

These collective experiences in all three branches of our government continue to convince me that all of us are truly “constitutional partners” – all equally sworn to uphold the constitutions of our state and nation – all equally entrusted by our fellow Missourians to make this state better for them, and their children, and their children to come.

Perhaps you are like me, having to pinch yourself that you have the privilege to work in the state capital. For me, it is the honor of working in the red brick building across the street. For you, it may be seeing the majestic dome of the capitol rising in the distance as you drive into town and knowing you have an office there. Our time to do good here is limited, and it will pass all too quickly. We must make the most of this unique opportunity. For we are all but temporary guardians of our system of government, and we must work together to ensure its legacy continues.

But there is another reason I am honored to be here *today*. This speech marks the 40th anniversary of the first state of the judiciary address in Missouri history, delivered by then-Chief Justice Robert T. Donnelly. In that speech to the General Assembly in 1974, he talked about the “exciting opportunities available” for “modernization of our operations.” He predicted that the impact of technology on government would “be profound.”

What a visionary Chief Justice Donnelly was. His statements about “the impact of ... technology” on the courts were made more than 40 years ago, long before desktop computers, e-mail and videoconferencing ... and maybe before some of you were even born.

Today, we in the courts continue to meet the challenge of being innovative in the services we provide, to maintaining prudent stewardship of public funds and to working in cooperation with all our “constitutional partners.”

On behalf of the 407 state judges and commissioners and the more than 4,000 court clerks and staff working diligently in each one of your local courthouses back home, I am proud to say that the state of Missouri’s judiciary is strong. We have been working smarter by implementing innovative ideas. We are resolving as many cases as are filed each year in state court. And our judges and staff are working hard every day to make Missouri’s courts better for everyone. They deserve our thanks.

Missouri courts continue to be innovative in providing services

As Chief Justice Donnelly predicted, incorporating new technologies has been an ongoing process for the courts. We spent more than a decade deploying our case management system statewide. It was complete by 2008, and it empowers you and the public to use Case.net to search for information about cases filed anywhere in the state. About two years ago, we began changing from paper filings to electronic filings. Today, the Missouri eFiling System is being used in every appellate court and 28 trial courts, with another 30 courts ready to come online later this year. We are rolling this system out as fast as our resources permit.

I am very proud of these achievements in increasing public access to the courts. They are examples of the kind of innovation in service that the public has come to expect from both the private sector and government. Like Case.net, our eFiling System is unique to Missouri. Thanks to an enhancement to Case.net that we implemented last fall, now you or any of your constituents can come into any courthouse and use a designated computer terminal to read the contents of any public document in the Missouri eFiling System. These range from pleadings and briefs to orders and judgments – no matter where in the state they were filed.

Building digital infrastructure into our court services helps all of government. For instance, our court technology allows the judiciary and various state agencies and county officials to share more information. This cooperation and coordination ensures that offenders can be apprehended more quickly, that people who are granted orders of protection can be kept safer, and that more child support payments and court fines can be collected. The bottom line is that sharing this vital court information helps to make all of government more efficient and more effective.

But we are not stopping there in expanding our services. After all, technology changes every day. And the public expects almost instant access to everything. So we are exploring ways to use technology to be more innovative in the services we provide to all Missourians. For example, we are determining how electronic tools can help jurors stay informed about when their services will be needed. We also are devising a way people can pay their fines online. A new and improved website about Your Missouri Courts is on the horizon as well.

It is also incumbent on the judiciary to help people understand the function that judges and the courts are assigned. Courts exist to protect people’s rights and to give them a safe, civil environment in which to resolve their most pressing disputes. As judges, we are required to decide cases based solely on the facts and law, not on our personal beliefs or popular opinion. Like you, we take our oaths very seriously. We cannot promise any particular outcome in any case, but we do promise to support and defend our constitutions and to treat everyone with fairness, dignity and respect.

In our system of democracy, it is our duty to protect the rights and property of all Missourians and to be guardians of the constitution through which the people govern us all. But no matter how much compassion we might have for the people involved in legal disputes, judges simply are not in the “happiness business.” For every decision we make, someone is unhappy, and sometimes everyone – including the judge – is unhappy.

In the past, judges have done their jobs well by staying in the courthouse. But more and more, we have found that people can better understand how the judiciary works by engaging with them in their communities.

One of my favorite parts of being a judge is the chance to accept as many invitations as my schedule will permit to speak with Missourians from all walks of life about how their courts work, taking the mystery out of the process. I have been in towns from Rockport to Kahoka to Caruthersville to Pineville, from Lebanon to Paris ... and Halfway in between ... and the same holds true for my “namesakes,” *Maryville* and

Russellville. But no matter where I go, I find that all Missourians share certain common expectations – to be treated equally and fairly, and to have justice administered the same no matter where they live.

This past fall, I was happy to accept Senator Doug Libla’s invitation to travel to his district to visit some of the wonderful programs helping his constituents in the Bootheel. In fact, along with some of the program leaders, five of the young high school students I met in Caruthersville are here today – Amaud Bates, Tavauna Cobb, Nicole Davis, Shannon Gipson and Angela Wilhoit. Would you please join me in welcoming them to their state capitol? I hope that your first trip to the capitol will inspire you – as it did me when I was your age – to find a place in government service.

I am sure none of us, when we were in high school, imagined we would wind up here. But none of us should forget what led us to serve in the first place. That is why I never want to lose perspective of what it is like for the people who come to our courthouses, maybe for the first time, and who perhaps are overwhelmed by an unfamiliar legal process. Every case that comes before our courts is the most important one in the world to the people involved ... people who are worried about the potential impact on their lives, their families and their pocketbooks.

This is why we are implementing a program of customer surveys focusing on the people who use our courts – litigants, witnesses, jurors, lawyers, social workers and others – as one way to determine how we can do our jobs better and make the process more transparent.

Instead of a “suggestion box,” I wanted to go talk to people directly. So this past summer, I became an “undercover judge” by visiting two courthouses – in Osage and St. Louis counties. I talked with everyone there using the courts. Dressed in casual clothes and tennis shoes, I don’t think anyone knew who I was. I sat shoulder to shoulder with people in the courthouse hallways. I could feel their anxiety, their worry and their apprehension as they waited their turn to appear before the judge. For most, it was their first time in any courtroom, and they did not know what to expect. Many did not have lawyers to help them navigate the unfamiliar turf.

It is important for us to remember that the courts can be a confusing, daunting place for many who come there. But by listening to those we serve, we can make the court process a little more understandable and a little less scary for the average person.

As I told those courthouse visitors last summer – and as I will tell those in the counties I plan to visit later in the year – this is a focal point for me. It is not just one of those surveys where nothing happens. We already are using the information we are learning to see not only what we are doing well but also how we can improve as we chart our course for the future.

Missouri courts continue to work in cooperation with their “constitutional partners”

In 1974, Chief Justice Donnelly focused part of his remarks on criminal justice issues. He discussed a proposed revision of the criminal code, which he said at that time had “not been totally reviewed in [more than] a century.”

I remember that undertaking, although I had not yet even entered law school. It was about 1979, and I was a young cub reporter for the Hannibal Courier-Post, assigned to write about the new criminal code that was taking effect. I hate to date myself, but another 35 years have passed, and I am glad you are considering another update so that our criminal justice system may better serve the state.

Last year, there were 232 offenses that were charged only one time anywhere in the state and 130 other offenses that were charged only twice. I think we can all agree that some sensible efforts at streamlining our criminal code are warranted. Our current criminal code has some discrepancies calling into question the concept of “if you do the crime, you’ll do the time.” For instance, if a person drives a vehicle while intoxicated and kills someone, that person may be punished by up to seven years in state prison. But that is the same punishment for a person who writes a bad check for less than \$500. Is that being smart on crime?

It is your prerogative to determine where the problems truly lie and what solutions are most appropriate. We appreciate your careful study – in which you have sought information from prosecutors, public defenders and other lawyers – of updating our criminal code, and we in the courts remain committed to help answer any questions you may have from our perspective. We know how difficult this issue is, and we know it may be hard to reach agreement. But we trust that all of your hard work will produce an improved criminal code that will be beneficial for our entire state.

Much has changed since Chief Justice Donnelly’s days on the Court. Today, our state and municipal courts handle more than 2.5 million cases each year. Much also has changed in the types of evidence we consider. It is not uncommon today to have evidence of DNA and Facebook entries, not to mention tweets and texts and selfies. And so the need for continuing judicial education is critical, and we are proud of the programs we have in place to keep our judges up to date about new laws and new procedures.

Missouri courts continue to be prudent stewards of public funds

But one thing that has not changed is our continued commitment to being prudent stewards of public funds. One example is a new effort

underway to better manage adults awaiting trial for criminal charges, which can be a big relief for counties that are financially strapped because of jail overcrowding.

These innovative pretrial services programs are proving their worth. They keep potentially dangerous offenders off the street before trial but allow those who pose no known threat to be monitored outside of jail while awaiting their court appearance. These programs result in significant savings for counties and their taxpayers by reducing jail overcrowding.

Greene County has seen dramatic savings. In the last two years alone, its program resulted in a net savings of almost \$4 million – even with the cost of the staff running the program included.

With results like these, it should not surprise you that similar programs exist in Cole, Boone and Jackson counties as well and that several other counties are considering adding the program. I encourage you to partner with your local officials to determine whether a program like this might help your county save money. In Greene County, local judges worked with their county commission to establish the pretrial services program there. Those judges – Don Burrell, Mark Powell and Miles Sweeney – are here today along with one of their county commissioners, Roseann Bentley. Would you all please stand and be recognized?

Another illustration of how the courts are working with our partners throughout government to be prudent stewards of the public's resources is the increased use of videoconferencing. This technology, which replaces in-person hearings, results in reduced transportation costs for counties and the department of corrections alike. It also decreases the risk to law enforcement officers while increasing public safety. In addition, videoconferencing is useful in mental health cases, preserving the dignity of the person involved. As we develop more uses for this technology, these savings will continue to grow.

We have partnered with you to create several programs that improve our financial stewardship and aid the entire state. Income tax offsets, debt collection efforts and allowing litigants to pay court debts over time have resulted in almost \$26 million in revenue to the state that otherwise would have gone uncollected. And this money goes not to the courts, but to the state and local entities you designate.

Through efforts like these, we in the courts are doing what we can – as one co-equal branch of government – to be efficient with the public's funding. We look forward to continuing to work with you and with all our government partners in the future to provide even more responsible stewardship.

We respect the work you do and the many tough decisions you face as you write the laws for our state. We also appreciate the sacrifices that you and your loved ones make so that you can serve in these majestic chambers. Family support is essential for any of us to do our jobs. Like you, I have enjoyed the support of a wonderful family along the way, and they have made even the toughest days of my career more meaningful. I'd like to acknowledge one of them now. Would you please welcome my husband, Jim, a former member of this House?

In honor of this 40th anniversary of the first state of the judiciary, I end with some of Chief Justice Donnelly's closing remarks: "We seek, as you do, to be a strong, contributing partner to our Missouri state government ... to serve our citizens in a responsive and responsible manner. ... [W]e can do it together."

As your constitutional partners, we look forward to working with you to make Missouri's courts better for everyone. Thank you.

On motion of Senator Richard, the Joint Session was dissolved and the Senators returned to the Chamber where they were called to order by Senator Lager.

REFERRALS

President Pro Tem Dempsey referred **SCR 24** to the Committee on Rules, Joint Rules, Resolutions and Ethics.

INTRODUCTIONS OF GUESTS

Senator Holsman introduced to the Senate, Michael Kilgore, Kansas City.

Senator Richard introduced to the Senate, Butch Beeman, Harrisonville; Jene Crook, Marshall; Christy Cabbage and Tom Lanio, Kansas City; Sondra DePriest, Savannah; Sonny Evers, Eldon; Jim Hillin, Cape Girardeau; Ven Houts, Kirkwood; Amanda Koehler, Ballwin; John Lindbloom, Wildwood; Steve Mathias and Dave Ruth, St. Louis; Dana McIntire, Adrian; Dave Myers, Rogersville; Nick Myers, Joplin; and Steve

York, Lee's Summit, members of Missouri Society of CPAs.

Senator Brown introduced to the Senate, Emma Vincent, Rolla.

Senator Dixon introduced to the Senate, former State Representative Sara Lampe, Springfield.

Senator Lamping introduced to the Senate, the Physician of the Day, Charles Willey, M.D., St. Louis.

Senator Pearce introduced to the Senate, Becky Flaherty, Northwest Missouri Area Agency on Aging.

On motion of Senator Richard, the Senate adjourned under the rules.

SENATE CALENDAR

NINTH DAY—THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 2014

FORMAL CALENDAR

SECOND READING OF SENATE BILLS

SB 614-Dixon	SB 635-Silvey and Holsman
SB 615-Dixon	SB 636-LeVota
SB 616-Nasheed	SB 637-Rupp
SB 617-Rupp	SB 638-Romine
SB 618-Nieves	SB 639-Brown
SB 619-Nieves	SB 640-Emery
SB 620-Nieves	SB 641-Emery
SB 621-Dixon	SB 642-Romine
SB 622-Nieves	SB 643-Rupp
SB 623-Nieves	SB 644-LeVota
SB 624-LeVota	SB 645-LeVota
SB 625-Sater and Munzlinger	SB 646-LeVota
SB 626-LeVota	SB 647-Sifton
SB 627-LeVota	SB 648-LeVota
SB 628-Schaaf	SB 649-Lager
SB 629-Kraus	SB 650-Lager
SB 630-Wallingford	SB 651-Lager
SB 631-Wallingford	SB 652-Lager
SB 632-Parson	SB 653-Lager
SB 633-Parson	SB 654-Keaveny
SB 634-Parson	SB 655-Kraus

SB 656-Kraus	SB 696-Schaefer
SB 657-Kraus	SB 697-Schaefer
SB 658-Wallingford	SB 698-Justus
SB 659-Wallingford	SB 699-Pearce
SB 660-Wallingford	SB 700-Sater
SB 661-LeVota	SB 701-Lager
SB 662-Kraus	SB 702-Lager
SB 663-Munzlinger	SB 703-Lager
SB 664-Brown	SB 704-Lager
SB 665-LeVota	SB 705-Lager
SB 666-Schmitt	SB 706-Cunningham
SB 667-Schmitt	SB 707-Wasson
SB 668-Silvey	SB 708-Sifton
SB 669-Schaaf	SB 709-Wallingford
SB 670-Sater	SB 710-Walsh
SB 671-Sater	SB 711-Walsh
SB 672-Parson	SB 712-Walsh
SB 673-Kehoe and Wallingford	SB 713-Emery
SB 674-Kehoe	SRB 714-Lager
SB 675-Kehoe	SRB 715-Lager
SB 676-Curls	SB 716-Brown
SB 677-Curls	SB 717-Brown
SB 678-Curls	SB 718-Richard
SB 679-Curls	SB 719-Kehoe
SB 680-Curls	SB 720-Justus
SB 681-Curls	SB 721-Justus
SB 682-Curls	SB 722-Justus
SB 683-Curls and Keaveny	SB 723-Parson
SB 684-Holsman	SB 724-Parson
SB 685-LeVota	SB 725-Nieves
SB 686-LeVota	SB 726-Chappelle-Nadal
SB 687-LeVota	SB 727-Chappelle-Nadal
SB 688-LeVota	SB 728-Sifton
SB 689-Schmitt, et al	SB 729-Romine
SB 690-Wasson	SB 730-Nasheed
SB 691-Wasson	SB 731-Nasheed
SB 692-Wasson	SB 732-Keaveny
SB 693-Parson	SB 733-Schaefer
SB 694-Cunningham	SB 734-Cunningham
SB 695-Keaveny	SB 735-Brown

SB 736-Sater	SB 755-Wallingford
SB 737-Walsh	SB 756-Schaefer
SB 738-Walsh	SB 757-Justus
SB 739-Romine	SB 758-Justus
SB 740-Lamping, et al	SB 759-Sifton
SB 741-Rupp	SB 760-Chappelle-Nadal
SB 742-Schmitt	SB 761-Wallingford
SB 743-Schmitt	SB 762-Schaefer
SB 744-Nieves	SB 763-Schaefer
SB 745-Munzlinger	SB 764-Lager
SB 746-Munzlinger	SJR 36-Schaefer and Richard
SB 747-Munzlinger	SJR 37-Dixon
SB 748-Walsh	SJR 38-Nieves
SB 749-Walsh	SJR 39-Dixon
SB 750-Walsh	SJR 40-Curls
SB 751-LeVota	SJR 41-Curls
SB 752-LeVota	SJR 42-Schmitt
SB 753-Keaveny	SJR 43-Lamping
SB 754-Sater and Justus	SJR 44-Schaefer

INFORMAL CALENDAR

RESOLUTIONS

To be Referred

SCR 25-Sifton

SCR 26-Chappelle-Nadal, et al

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