

# Journal of the Senate

SECOND REGULAR SESSION

---

**TWELFTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 2018**

---

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

President Parson in the Chair.

Senator Wallingford offered the following prayer:

“Great peace have those who love your law; nothing can make them stumble.” (Psalm 119:165)

O God, King of the universe, You have given Your law to assist us to live in peace with our neighbor and create harmony within our communities. We fashion laws for our people and are most grateful that Your law provides a guide for what we do here. Help us to hear what is necessary for us to make our laws more helpful and of service to our people. 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	Cierpiot	Crawford	Cunningham	Curls	Dixon
Eigel	Emery	Hegeman	Holsman	Hoskins	Hummel	Kehoe
Koenig	Libla	Munzlinger	Nasheed	Onder	Richard	Riddle
Rizzo	Romine	Rowden	Sater	Schaaf	Schatz	Schupp
Sifton	Wallingford	Walsh	Wasson	Wieland—33		

Absent—Senators—None

Absent with leave—Senators—None

Vacancies—1

The Lieutenant Governor was present.

**RESOLUTIONS**

Senator Wallingford offered Senate Resolution No. 1154, regarding Isabel Rose Legg, Perryville, which was adopted.

Senator Kehoe offered Senate Resolution No. 1155, regarding Elizabeth Knipp, Tipton, which was adopted.

Senator Kehoe offered Senate Resolution No. 1156, regarding Ben Luebbering, St. Thomas, which was adopted.

Senators Kehoe and Riddle offered Senate Resolution No. 1157, regarding Dick Preston, Jefferson City, which was adopted.

**INTRODUCTION OF BILLS**

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

**SB 954**—By Curls.

An Act to repeal section 610.140, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof one new section relating to expungement of records relating to the offense of unlawful use of a weapon.

**SB 955**—By Cunningham.

An Act to repeal sections 379.110 and 379.118, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof two new sections relating to reductions in automobile insurance coverage.

**SB 956**—By Cunningham.

An Act to repeal sections 108.120 and 137.555, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof two new sections relating to transportation infrastructure.

**SB 957**—By Crawford.

An Act to amend chapter 436, RSMo, by adding thereto eleven new sections relating to consumer legal funding, with penalty provisions.

Senator Kehoe 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 Zel M. Fischer, which motion prevailed.

**JOINT SESSION**

The Joint Session was called to order by President Parson.

On roll call the following Senators were present:

Present—Senators

Brown	Cierpiot	Crawford	Cunningham	Curls	Dixon	Eigel
Emery	Hegeman	Holsman	Hoskins	Hummel	Kehoe	Koenig
Libla	Munzlinger	Onder	Richard	Riddle	Rizzo	Romine
Rowden	Sater	Schaaf	Schatz	Schupp	Sifton	Wallingford
Walsh	Wasson	Wieland—31				

Absent—Senators

Chappelle-Nadal      Nasheed—2

Absent with leave—Senators—None

Vacancies—1

On roll call the following Representatives were present:

PRESENT: 142

Adams	Anders	Anderson	Andrews	Arthur	Austin	Bahr
Bangert	Baringer	Barnes 28	Barnes 60	Basye	Beard	Beck
Bernskoetter	Berry	Black	Bondon	Brattin	Brown 27	Brown 57
Burnett	Chipman	Christofanelli	Conway 10	Conway 104	Corlew	Cornejo
Curtman	Davis	DeGroot	Dogan	Dohrman	Ellebracht	Ellington
Engler	Evans	Fitzwater	Fraker	Francis	Franklin	Franks Jr
Frederick	Gannon	Gray	Green	Gregory	Grier	Haahr
Haefner	Hannegan	Hansen	Harris	Helms	Henderson	Higdon
Hill	Houghton	Houx	Hurst	Johnson	Justus	Kelley 127
Kelly 141	Kidd	Kolkmeier	Korman	Lant	Lauer	Lavender
Lichtenegger	Love	Lynch	Marshall	Mathews	Matthiesen	McCann Beatty
McCreery	McDaniel	McGee	Meredith 71	Miller	Mitten	Moon
Morgan	Morris 140	Morse 151	Mosley	Muntzel	Neely	Newman
Nichols	Pfautsch	Phillips	Pierson Jr	Pike	Plocher	Pogue
Quade	Razer	Redmon	Rehder	Reiboldt	Reisch	Remole
Rhoads	Roberts	Roden	Roeber	Rone	Ross	Rowland 155
Rowland 29	Runions	Ruth	Schroer	Shaul 113	Shull 16	Shumake
Smith 85	Smith 163	Sommer	Spencer	Stacy	Stephens 128	Stevens 46
Swan	Tate	Taylor	Trent	Unsicker	Vescovo	Walker 3
Walker 74	Walsh	Washington	Wessels	White	Wiemann	Wilson
Wood	Mr. Speaker					

ABSENT: 16

Alferman	Brown 94	Burns	Butler	Carpenter	Cookson	Cross
Curtis	Eggleston	Fitzpatrick	Kendrick	May	Merideth 80	Messenger
Peters	Pietzman					

VACANCIES: 5

The Joint Committee appointed to wait upon the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Zel M. Fischer, escorted the Chief Justice to the dais where he delivered the State of the Judiciary Address to the Joint Assembly:

**2018 STATE OF THE JUDICIARY**

**Chief Justice Zel M. Fischer**

***Introduction***

Thank you, Lieutenant Governor Parson, Secretary of State Ashcroft, President Pro Tem Richard, members of the senate, the executive branch and the judiciary. And a special thanks to Speaker Richardson and members of the house of representatives for hosting me this morning to

deliver *my* first, but more significantly, the 45th State of the Judiciary address on behalf of all of Missouri's state judges.

I would like to begin by introducing my colleagues, who collectively – when you include our trial court and court of appeals tenures – have more than 130 years of judicial experience: Judge Laura Denvir Stith; Judge Mary R. Russell; Judge Patricia Breckenridge; Judge George W. Draper III; Judge Paul C. Wilson; and our newest member – appointed last April by Governor Eric Greitens – Judge W. Brent Powell.

One of my first visits to Jefferson City was in the summer of 1985 on the way back from my honeymoon. I remember asking Julie, of the buildings we had toured – the capitol, the governor's mansion or the Supreme Court building – which one she thought I should aspire to. Luckily for my senator, Dan Hegeman, she liked the big oak doors on the ol' red brick building across the street.

What started as a joke later turned into a dream – and now I'm living the dream. I spent most of my legal career as a small business owner and solo practitioner in Atchison County, where I later served as an associate circuit judge until Governor Matt Blunt appointed me to the Supreme Court of Missouri in October 2008.

I am honored and humbled that, as chief justice of the Supreme Court, my role is to protect and advance the judiciary, and its stature as an essential branch of our state's government.

Our founding fathers foresaw the necessity of governance and the privileges and duties self-governance under our constitution would bring. As John Jay, the first chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, told a gathering in 1777, "The Americans are the first people whom Heaven has favored with an opportunity of deliberating upon and choosing the forms of government under which they should live."

Our chosen form of government – consisting of three coequal, co-sovereign branches – is now wellentrenched. And it is up to those of us in this room this morning, whom the citizens of Missouri have entrusted, to carry out its governance.

### ***Core Functions of the Judicial Branch***

Socrates said, only four things belong to a judge: to hear courteously, to answer wisely, to consider soberly and to decide impartially. And so we strive every day, by careful study of the facts and the law, to reach the correct result. Some would say this historical view of judging is not enough for the Supreme Court, because there are the additional obligations to ensure the court system is well-administered and one in which the public has trust and confidence.

### ***A Well-Administered Judiciary***

I am happy to report Missouri's judiciary is in good shape. We are nationally recognized as leaders. Two areas I wish to highlight today are the processes we use to determine who is qualified to practice law and our innovative use of technology.

In 2010, I recommended to my colleagues that Missouri become the first state to adopt the uniform bar examination. This innovative concept recognizes that the same bar examination given on the same date in many states generates a score that is portable to other states administering that same exam.

The uniform bar examination is not a national bar. It simply permits an applicant to transfer a bar exam score to another participating state to pursue a law license in that state without the undue delay, stress, and expense of having to retake the bar exam.

My thought was this process would substantially benefit law students – the consumers of legal education – many of whom take the bar exam before they have a job and, therefore, before they know in what state they will need a license. At the same time, states using the uniform bar examination maintain their ability to protect the public – the consumers of legal services – by retaining local control over the character and fitness investigations and the manner of testing local legal issues as conditions of earning a law license in that state.

The idea that states would accept a portable bar examination score faced resistance when it was first raised. Most innovations do.

But the Supreme Court of Missouri recognized the value of the uniform bar exam to law students, their families and their employers and became the first state to adopt it. We believed other states could be persuaded to follow suit. And we were right – as Missouri begins its eighth year administering the uniform bar examination, I proudly report another 29 jurisdictions have now joined us in using it, and we have every expectation that number will continue to rise.

Missouri courts are also continuing their tradition of innovation in technology. More than a decade ago, we became the first state to offer the public access to information from a statewide case management system using Case.net, and last summer, the Missouri Judiciary was ranked third – not nationally but *internationally!* – for the best use of technology to improve court services and access to the public. The award specifically focused on our new Show-Me Courts system, Track This Case tool in Case.net, Pay by Web services, and the mobile optimization of the Missouri Courts website. In case you are counting, we came in behind Arizona and Dubai.

As evidenced by this award, we remain committed to delivering exceptional services and improving public access to our courts. Each of the technology solutions for which we received accolades was designed with Missouri citizens in mind.

Regulating the practice of law, including who is qualified to begin practicing, and using technology to make our courts more open, transparent and efficient are core functions that fall within the supervisory responsibility of your Supreme Court.

We are proud of these successes and strive to improve how we perform our more familiar core functions, and we stand ready to cooperate with the legislative and executive branches in areas of overlapping concern.

I see four particular areas in which we three branches of government can continue to work together to move this great state of Missouri forward: (1) through the work of the Justice Reinvestment Task Force; (2) through the expanded use of drug treatment courts; (3) through continued emphasis on criminal justice reform; and (4) through cooperative evaluation of the efficient management of our judicial resources.

***Justice Reinvestment Task Force***

As I am sure you are aware, Missouri continues to face challenges in its criminal justice system. While, nationally, violent crimes are decreasing, it is not true for Missouri.

As a result, we are spending more on corrections than ever before. Our total incarceration rate remains well above the national average and is growing. We have joined with you in a call for help.

The Supreme Court joined Speaker Richardson, President Pro Tem Richard and Governor Greitens last May in seeking assistance from the United States Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Assistance and The Pew Charitable Trust to find new ways to improve our troubled system. They granted our request for help in collecting and analyzing data to assist in developing policy options. Through this public-private partnership, we hope to keep corrections spending in check, reinvest those savings in evidence-based strategies to reduce recidivism and, ultimately, and most importantly, to enhance public safety for all Missourians.

With representatives of all three branches of government working hand-in-hand, members engaged in months of study and finished their recommendations last month. The task force is developing legislative options for you to consider. We are optimistic these changes will produce significant, sensible and meaningful improvements.

***Treatment Courts and the Opioid Crisis***

The second area where our work together can pay off is in the use of treatment courts to help break the cycle of crime, and to respond to the opioid crisis now plaguing Missouri and our entire nation.

Drug overdose is now the leading cause of accidental death in the United States, with the rate of overdose deaths involving opioids continuing to climb. Our state mirrors the national statistics, as opioid use disorder has taken an enormous toll on Missouri. Missouri lost 1,066 people in 2015 and 1,371 people in 2016 to a drug overdose. This is a staggering increase in deaths.

To grapple with this terrible epidemic, Missouri's treatment courts feature multidisciplinary teams offering a two-fold solution. First, they are addressing the crimes that often are due to substance use; and second, they are helping those who are addicted, and their families, improve their lives and break the cycle of addiction. We have already seen a steady increase in the number of participants entering our treatment courts who say their drug of choice is heroin or other opioids.

Like they have shown in other intersections of drugs and crime, we anticipate our treatment courts will be on the front lines of the opioid battle. By continuing to reduce drug use and keeping addicted offenders out of prison, those offenders can continue to work and provide for their families.

The success of our treatment courts has largely depended on the cooperation we have had from our partners in the legislature. If we are to break the cycle of drugs and crime, every Missourian in need should have a treatment court program within reach.

Research demonstrates treatment courts are more cost-effective than *any other* criminal justice strategy. But our treatment courts have been able to serve only a small percentage of individuals facing felony drug charges. Those numbers began to drop even more last July, when the 27-percent core reduction to existing programs took effect. Since then, admission into our various treatment court programs has dropped an average of 23 percent. And right now, there are 15 counties with *no* access to *any* type of treatment court. Individuals addicted to opioids and other substances in these areas are restrained by county lines they can't see.

We will work with you over the coming months to expand the reach of treatment courts in hopes of making this resource-saving, life-saving program available in *every* Missouri jurisdiction.

***Criminal Justice Task Force***

Our work together as three coequal branches of government continues to be essential to improving our criminal justice system. Last June, the Court established a task force focused broadly on criminal justice.

This group is led by Judge Michael Noble of St. Louis, Christian County Prosecutor Amy Fite and defense attorney J.R. Hobbs of Kansas City.

They will recommend evidence-based risk-assessment tools for determining a defendant's suitability for pretrial release; recommend ways to improve how courts impose fines, fees and costs; and identify technological opportunities to improve notice, compliance and public safety.

These efforts are part of broader national movement away from bail release decisions based on financial conditions toward considerations of the risks posed by individual defendants. The national experts suggest there are ways to provide effective screening and supervision to monitor those defendants deemed safe for release during the pretrial period.

It seems obvious and important that – before a trial is held and guilt or innocence is determined – we reserve our jail space for those who pose the most danger to the community or risk of fleeing the jurisdiction, and not those who simply may be too poor to post bail. Studies show even *short* stints in jail increase the likelihood of missing school or losing jobs and housing. And, of course, pretrial *supervision* costs a local community substantially less than pretrial *incarceration*.

I will be leading a team to a pretrial justice reform summit in Indianapolis in May. We will learn about reform efforts nationwide and will have an opportunity to develop an action plan for appropriate responses here in our own state. I am pleased to announce that, in addition to our state courts administrator, Kathy Lloyd, and Montgomery County Associate Circuit Judge Kelly Broniec, joining me at the summit will be Judge Jack Goodman, presiding judge of the 39th Judicial Circuit, and Judge Rob Mayer, presiding judge of the 35th Judicial Circuit.

Both Judge Goodman and Judge Mayer are former members of this General Assembly – serving both in *this* house of representatives and in the senate – and they are with us today. I believe their legal education and judicial experience, coupled with practical legislative know-how, will assist the Court in deciding what reforms are good for Missouri and how to shepherd through the legislative process any changes that may require your attention. This also demonstrates I am not opposed to both my hunting dogs *and* my judges being “House”-trained.

#### ***Efficient Management of Court Resources***

Finally, we look forward to continuing to work cooperatively with the legislative and executive branches to improve our service to the state. We have made significant strides in assessing our own internal operations to find ways to be as efficient and effective as possible.

Ten years ago, we created a “judicial partnership program” designed to help our busiest circuits work through backlogs of cases by partnering them with circuits where judges were available to help meet that demand. This, of course, was important for the citizens and businesses who needed the courts to resolve legal matters of great importance to them – and it was important for us to use our available resources as best we could to meet those needs.

This ability to temporarily transfer judges from one jurisdiction to another is an important design of our state constitution. While judges are assigned to particular local courts – by county, circuit or appellate district – article V, section 6 also provides that the Supreme Court of Missouri may assign *any* judge in the state to hear *any* particular case or serve *any* jurisdiction in addition to the jurisdiction that judge serves daily. As a result, whether elected by county or circuit or selected by nonpartisan commission, every associate circuit, circuit, appellate, and Supreme Court judge is an employee of *Missouri* and can be assigned to serve throughout the state.

The primary reason the judicial partnership program was so successful was because it was locally driven, empowering the partnered presiding judges to determine how and when to share judicial resources. I saw how well this worked first-hand. When I was a trial judge in the 4th Judicial Circuit, in the northwest corner of the state, I joined the other five judges of that five-county circuit in regularly traveling to help the 16th Judicial Circuit in Jackson County reduce its backlog of cases.

I am proud to say, last September, the judicial transfer work group dissolved the last two remaining partnerships and, with it, the formal partnership program itself. We managed our own resources *so well*, and the circuit partnerships had been *so successful* over the past decade, the backlog of cases that called for the Supreme Court's intervention has been eliminated. Please join me in thanking the many hard-working judges who participated in the mandatory transfer program for helping to advance the timely, effective administration of justice for the people of Missouri. And because no good deed should go unpunished, I also offer an ongoing thank you to those judges who continue to accept ad hoc assignments throughout the state.

Your confidence in the judiciary by tasking us with redrawing our circuits is both appreciated and deserved. Your statutorily required realignment study and plan present a unique opportunity to pursue a data-driven evaluation of the multiple factors that impact court operations. These factors include changes in workload, population and technology; increased use of treatment and other problem-solving courts; and access to local courts. The evaluation of these factors will be critical in determining what, if any, changes in circuit boundaries and jurisdiction would enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of our courts. This evaluation is also necessary to help us understand the costs associated with any changes.

Given the complexity of this comprehensive evaluation, an order was entered in November creating the “Task Force for the Preparation of a Circuit Realignment Plan.” I will chair this task force, which includes a judge from each district of the Missouri Court of Appeals and a mix of circuit and associate circuit judges representing rural and urban courts from every part of the state.

We will deliver to you in 2020, as required, a fiscally responsible plan that will best serve the citizens and businesses of our state while ensuring

equal access to our courts by those in need.

**Conclusion**

I was raised to believe everything works better when everybody does their own job well, but with a recognition that sometimes the big jobs require us all to work together. I look forward to assisting in this big job of governing our state, where each branch focuses on its distinct core functions first but cooperates and works together when challenges and opportunities arise.

One thing we all share is the support of those back home whom we love and who make it possible for us to come here to Jefferson City. I feel blessed to serve as the chief justice ... and I'm thankful that position is term-limited. But I feel even more blessed to be a grandfather of one, a father of four and a husband to Julie for more than 32 years.

I want to thank my local sheriff, Dennis Martin, for agreeing to drive my parents, Bob and Nancy Fischer, to be here with us today. My mother has always been my loudest and most loyal cheerleader, and so the folks back home are not surprised my mom's first ride in the back seat of a police car was to be here this morning with me. My dad has always been my best friend. He was the best man at my wedding, and the bailiff in my court when I was a trial judge. My only regret in transitioning from the trial bench to the Supreme Court of Missouri is I miss starting each day with his coffee and our conversation.

My parents still live where I grew up, in Watson. It's the farthest north and west town in Missouri, with a stated population of 100 on the welcome sign ... and trust me, that surely must include some livestock.

My parents' only measurable wealth when I was growing up was the love they had in their hearts for their children. That I now humbly stand before you as chief justice is a testament to them ... and proof beyond any reasonable doubt the American Dream is alive and well in Missouri.

It has been a privilege to speak with you today. Thank you.

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

On motion of Senator Kehoe, the Senate recessed until 2:00 p.m.

**RECESS**

The time of recess having expired, the Senate was called to order by President Parson.

**INTRODUCTION OF BILLS**

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

**SB 958**—By Riddle.

An Act to repeal section 595.220, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof one new section relating to forensic examinations.

**SB 959**—By Riddle.

An Act to repeal sections 407.432, 407.433, and 407.436, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof four new sections relating to the credit user protection law, with penalty provisions.

**SENATE BILLS FOR PERFECTION**

Senator Sater moved that **SB 561** be taken up for perfection, which motion prevailed.

Senator Sifton offered **SA 1**, entitled:

**SENATE AMENDMENT NO. 1**

Amend Senate Bill No. 561, Page 1, Section 208.246, Line 20, by inserting immediately after the word "household" the following: "**, excluding any children under eighteen years of age,**".

President Pro Tem Richard assumed the Chair.

Senator Sifton moved that the above amendment be adopted.

At the request of Senator Sater, **SB 561**, with **SA 1** (pending), was placed on the Informal Calendar.

### **RESOLUTIONS**

Senator Schupp offered Senate Resolution No. 1158, regarding Marion Elementary School, which was adopted.

Senator Schupp offered Senate Resolution No. 1159, regarding Kratz Elementary School, which was adopted.

Senator Hegeman offered Senate Resolution No. 1160, regarding Mariah Fox, Galt, which was adopted.

Senator Hegeman offered Senate Resolution No. 1161, regarding Rhiannen Schneider, Savannah, which was adopted.

Senator Hegeman offered Senate Resolution No. 1162, regarding Dakota Allen, Fairfax, which was adopted.

Senator Wieland offered Senate Resolution No. 1163, regarding Deputy Marshal Arthur Edwin Ruehl, Imperial, which was adopted.

### **INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS**

Senator Kehoe introduced to the Senate, Joy Sweeney, Council for Drug Free Youth; Mel Richardson; and Katy Allen, Lauren Brenner, Hope Heimsworth, Colbey Boicourt, Caleb Hatfield, Mary Kathryn, Jonathan Shanks and Hanna Koenigsfeld, representatives from ACT Missouri and the Missouri Youth Adult Alliance.

Senator Dixon introduced to the Senate, Circuit Clerk Tom Barr, Greene County.

Senator Schupp introduced to the Senate, former State Representative Rick Stream; and Peggy Barnhart, St. Louis.

Senator Sifton introduced to the Senate, Matt Potter, Webster Groves.

Senator Rowden introduced to the Senate, former State Senator John Cauthorn, Mexico.

Senator Cierpiot introduced to the Senate, Jacqueline Clark, Dr. Dennis Carpenter, Phyllis Balagna, Dennis Smith, Elaine Bluml, Mike Johnson, Steve Hill, Mia Fulson, Cita Trice and Mark Van Blaricum, Lee's Summit R-7 School District.

Senator Holsman introduced to the Senate, representatives of the University of Missouri-Kansas City Dental School.

Senator Kehoe introduced to the Senate, Elijah Mayfield.

Senator Schupp introduced to the Senate, Christina Goedde, Jefferson City; and Christina was made an honorary page.

Senator Nasheed introduced to the Senate, the Physician of the Day, Douglas M. Char, M.D., St. Louis.



Senator Brown introduced to the Senate, former State Senator Mike Lybyer, and his son, Patrick.

Senator Curls introduced to the Senate, Bob Kendrick, Kansas City.

Senator Dixon introduced to the Senate, former State Representative Lincoln Hough, Commissioner, Greene County, Springfield.

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

SENATE CALENDAR

---

THIRTEENTH DAY—THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 2018

---

FORMAL CALENDAR

SECOND READING OF SENATE BILLS

SB 900-Rowden and Curls	SB 927-Romine
SB 901-Hummel	SB 928-Onder
SB 902-Hummel	SB 929-Schatz
SB 903-Dixon	SB 930-Curls
SB 904-Emery	SB 931-Riddle
SB 905-Munzlinger	SB 932-Sater
SB 906-Cunningham	SB 933-Hegeman
SB 907-Kehoe	SB 934-Hegeman
SB 908-Wieland	SB 935-Hegeman
SB 909-Dixon	SB 936-Eigel
SB 910-Sater	SB 937-Hummel
SB 911-Munzlinger	SB 938-Munzlinger
SB 912-Rowden	SB 939-Cierpiot
SB 913-Rowden	SB 940-Hegeman
SB 914-Crawford	SB 941-Romine
SB 915-Crawford	SB 942-Wieland
SB 916-Crawford	SB 943-Wieland
SB 917-Crawford	SB 944-Eigel
SB 918-Munzlinger	SB 945-Nasheed
SB 919-Libla	SB 946-Dixon
SB 920-Riddle	SB 947-Dixon
SB 921-Rizzo	SB 948-Sater
SB 922-Hegeman	SB 949-Emery
SB 923-Rowden	SB 950-Munzlinger
SB 924-Rowden	SB 951-Crawford
SB 925-Nasheed	SB 952-Rowden
SB 926-Riddle	SB 953-Sater

SB 954-Curls  
SB 955-Cunningham  
SB 956-Cunningham  
SB 957-Crawford

SB 958-Riddle  
SB 959-Riddle  
SJR 34-Hoskins

SENATE BILLS FOR PERFECTION

SB 563-Sater  
SB 579-Libla

SB 626-Munzlinger  
SB 546-Munzlinger

INFORMAL CALENDAR

SENATE BILLS FOR PERFECTION

SB 561-Sater, with SA 1 (pending)  
SB 564-Emery, et al, with SS (pending)

SB 567-Cunningham, with SCS, SS for SCS,  
SA 1 & SA 1 to SA 1 (pending)

RESOLUTIONS

SR 1137-Walsh

✓