

Journal of the Senate

SECOND REGULAR SESSION

EIGHTH DAY—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 22, 2020

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

President Kehoe in the Chair.

Reverend Carl Gauck offered the following prayer:

“O Lord, what are human beings that you regard them, or mortals that you think of them.” (Psalm 144: 3)

We are grateful Lord that You are mindful of us and willingly fill life with sunlight and promise. But we have darkened our world with intolerance for those who don't think like we do and others who don't look like us. Let us who come to this chamber be like those You desire us to be, conversing freely and willingly hear one another. Shine Your love on us and lift our eyes so we can see the hope You offer in these times of darkness. 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

Arthur	Bernskoetter	Brown	Burlison	Cierpiot	Crawford	Cunningham
Eigel	Emery	Hegeman	Hoskins	Hough	Koenig	Libla
Luetkemeyer	May	Nasheed	O'Laughlin	Onder	Riddle	Rizzo
Romine	Rowden	Sater	Schatz	Schupp	Sifton	Wallingford
Walsh	White	Wieland	Williams—32			

Absent—Senators—None

Absent with leave—Senators—None

Vacancies—2

The Lieutenant Governor was Present.

RESOLUTIONS

Senator Luetkemeyer offered Senate Resolution No. 1084, regarding Jack Andrew Carlson, which was adopted.

Senator Luetkemeyer offered Senate Resolution No. 1085, regarding St. Joseph Chamber of Commerce, which was adopted.

Senator Libla offered Senate Resolution No. 1086, regarding Herman Styles Jr., Poplar Bluff, which was adopted.

Senator Onder offered Senate Resolution No. 1087, regarding the One Hundred First Birthday of Isabel Ziegemeier, which was adopted.

Senator Onder offered Senate Resolution No. 1088, regarding the One Hundred Third Birthday of Pauline Sattler, which was adopted.

Senator Brown offered Senate Resolution No. 1089, regarding Rick Harne, St. Robert, which was adopted.

Senator Brown offered Senate Resolution No. 1090, regarding Missouri University of Science and Technology, Rolla, which was adopted.

Senator Bernskoetter, joined by the entire membership, offered Senate Resolution No. 1091, regarding Robert W. “Bob” Watson, which was adopted.

Senator White offered Senate Resolution No. 1092, regarding Billie “Sue” Joslen, Carthage, which was adopted.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

The following message was 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 the Speaker has appointed the following escort committee pursuant to **HCR 58**. Representatives: Plocher, Remole, Roden, Spencer, Kelley (127), Lavender, Barringer, Mitten, Roberts, and Washington.

President 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 Judge George W. Draper III, which motion prevailed.

JOINT SESSION

The Joint Session was called to order by President Kehoe.

On roll call the following Senators were present:

Present—Senators

Arthur	Bernskoetter	Brown	Burlison	Cierpiot	Crawford	Cunningham
Eigel	Emery	Hegeman	Hoskins	Hough	Koenig	Libla
Luetkemeyer	May	Nasheed	O’Laughlin	Onder	Rizzo	Romine
Rowden	Sater	Schatz	Schupp	Sifton	Wallingford	Walsh
White	Wieland	Williams—31				

Absent—Senator Riddle—1

Absent with leave—Senators—None

Vacancies—2

On roll call the following Representatives were present:

PRESENT: 153

Aldridge	Allred	Anderson	Andrews	Appelbaum	Bailey	Baker
Bangert	Baringer	Barnes	Basye	Beck	Billington	Black 137
Black 7	Bland Manlove	Bondon	Bosley	Bromley	Brown 27	Brown 70
Burnett	Burns	Busick	Butz	Carpenter	Christofanelli	Clemens
Coleman 32	Coleman 97	Cupps	Deaton	DeGroot	Dinkins	Dogan
Dohrman	Eggleston	Ellebracht	Eslinger	Evans	Falkner	Fishel
Fitzwater	Francis	Gannon	Gray	Green	Gregory	Grier
Griesheimer	Griffith	Gunby	Haden	Haffner	Hannegan	Hansen
Helms	Henderson	Hicks	Hill	Houx	Hovis	Hudson
Hurst	Ingle	Justus	Kelley 127	Kelly 141	Kendrick	Kidd
Knight	Kolkmeier	Lavender	Lovasco	Love	Lynch	Mackey
Mayhew	McCreery	McGaugh	McGill	Merideth	Messenger	Mitten
Morgan	Morris 140	Morse 151	Mosley	Muntzel	Murphy	Neely
O'Donnell	Patterson	Person	Pfautsch	Pierson Jr.	Pietzman	Pike
Plocher	Pogue	Pollitt 52	Pollock 123	Porter	Price	Proudie
Quade	Razer	Reedy	Rehder	Remole	Richey	Riggs
Roberts 161	Roberts 77	Roden	Rogers	Rone	Ross	Rowland
Runions	Ruth	Sain	Sauls	Schnelting	Schroer	Sharp 36
Sharpe 4	Shaul 113	Shawan	Shields	Shull 16	Simmons	Smith
Sommer	Spencer	Stacy	Stephens 128	Stevens 46	Swan	Tate
Taylor	Trent	Unsicker	Veit	Vescovo	Walsh	Washington
Wiemann	Wilson	Wood	Wright	Young	Mr. Speaker	

ABSENT: 9

Carter	Chappelle-Nadal	Chipman	McDaniel	Miller	Moon	Solon
Toalson Reisch	Windham					

VACANCIES: 1

The Joint Committee appointed to wait upon the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, George W. Draper III, escorted the Chief Justice to the dias where he delivered the State of the Judiciary Address to the Joint Assembly:

2020 STATE OF THE JUDICIARY

Missouri Chief Justice George W. Draper III

Lieutenant Governor Kehoe, Secretary of State Ashcroft, Treasurer Fitzpatrick, Attorney General Schmitt, President Pro Tem Schatz, Speaker Hahr, members of this 100th General Assembly, the executive branch and the judicial branch. This opportunity signifies the ultimate cooperation between our branches, tasked with delivering good government and justice for the people we serve. On behalf of my colleagues and myself, we are honored to be here and welcome this time to inform you of the State of your Judiciary.

Bicentennial

History is the tie that binds, and in that regard, let me begin by telling you a bit of my history. I am the great-grandson of a North Carolina slave girl and a union soldier on my mother's side, and a dark-skinned black man from Florida and third-generation German immigrant woman from New Jersey on my father's side. My parents met in college at Howard University in Washington, D.C. They came to Missouri in 1949 so my father could teach at Lincoln, the "separate but equal" law school this legislature had created a decade earlier for Negroes. Then, and as chief of the criminal division in the attorney general's office in the 1950s, he was prevented from dining in certain restaurants here in Jefferson City. This phenomenon was not surprising – after all, our state entered the union as a slave state, via the 1821 Missouri Compromise, and our courts were the genesis of the infamous Dred Scott decision that precipitated the civil war just 40 years later.

Since then, there has been great change, and this year, we celebrate the bicentennial of our Supreme Court. In fact, our Court has instituted a "bicentennial minute" into our conferences. I will share a few highlights with you today.

The first constitution, adopted in July 1820, created for us a three-member Supreme Court. By the way, so coveted was the position that, of the first three individuals Governor Alexander McNair sought to appoint to our now prominent bench, only one accepted – the other two said "no thank you."

Much has changed over the past two centuries. Rather than "riding the circuit" and meeting in courthouses throughout the state, we now have a permanent home – our third, actually ... the red-brick building across the street – for which our Court's first female clerk is overseeing restoration efforts. Early tools of our trade included quill and ink. Yet now we stream our sessions live and publish our decisions online. We are now a seven-member Court. Of the four women who have served on our Court, three are currently on its bench, and I am only the *second* African-American.

Historically and significantly, we are honored to have with us the *first* African-American to serve on our Court – and a former member of this great legislative body – now a federal district judge in St. Louis, I give you The Honorable Ronnie White. Please stand and be recognized, your honor. Thank you.

Although women of color have yet to serve on our Supreme Court, since 1983 several have been members of your state's judiciary. A former member of that group is here today. An accomplished lawyer in her own right, having once served as general counsel for our Missouri Department of Corrections, my best friend since our law school days at Howard – and my wife of 40 years – The Honorable Judy Preddy Draper. Please help me welcome her this morning. I am also really proud to introduce you to the third generation of lawyers from our family – or, as she reminds me, the most highly educated member of our family – the deputy chief of staff to the St. Louis County prosecutor, our daughter, Miss Chelsea Westin Draper.

Circuit realignment

To bring you another "bicentennial minute," you might be interested to learn that Missouri's first constitution established only four circuit courts, each serving four to eight counties! Now our 114 counties and the city of St. Louis are divided into 46 judicial circuits, with our constitution requiring at least one judge in every county.

In 2013, through section 478.073, RSMo, this legislative body authorized the Judicial Conference of Missouri to determine what alteration, if any, is necessary for the geographic boundaries of the state's current judicial circuits. Prior circuit adjustments had been made solely by this legislature.

I do not have to tell the members of this body how incredibly diverse our state is, from vibrant cities to glistening waterways to the hills and valleys of our Ozarks, and how unique the personalities can be of all our cities, towns and villages. To ensure input reflecting the judicial and geographic diversity of our state, we established a 16-member judicial realignment task force.

They have worked diligently over the past two years, making reasonable compromises, to bring to you an honestly workable circuit court realignment plan. Please join me in recognizing this very hard-working group!

The process was arduous, governed by the factors in section 478.073 to determine optimal circuit configuration. Key in the study was mapping various factors to determine if disparities exist between circuits with regard to workload, delay and travel, and how changes in circuit boundaries would affect any observed disparities. Two factors provided strong guidance for circuit realignment – excessive judicial travel and the location of a primary business center across current circuit boundaries. In the report you received last week, the task force recommended moving two counties, resulting in the realignment of only four circuits.

The first recommendation is to move Carter County from the 37th circuit, which now has four counties, to the 36th circuit, which now has two counties. Realigning these circuits will allow Carter County residents to conduct court business where they conduct all their other business – across the current circuit boundary in Poplar Bluff.

The second recommendation is to move Benton County from the 30th circuit, which now has five counties, to the 27th circuit, which now has three counties. The major reason for this recommendation is driving distance, as it now takes one hour and 40 minutes to drive from Warsaw on one end of the circuit to Marshfield on the other. Under the realignment, the 30th circuit's longest drive time would be 30 minutes faster. Less time behind a steering wheel means more time on the bench to serve our citizens.

This report is evidence that we are *all* here to serve the citizens of the great state of Missouri. In the words of Mark Twain:

I hate to hear people say this Judge will vote so and so, because he is a Democrat – and this one so and so because he is a Republican. It is shameful. The Judges have the Constitution for their guidance; they have no right to any politics save the politics of rigid right and justice when they are sitting in judgment upon the great matters that come before them.

As you examine the proposed realignment plan, please note that the Judicial Conference of Missouri – at its annual business meeting, held last fall pursuant to section 476.330, RSMo – endorsed and adopted the plan *without dissent*.

Court technology

As the example with the realignment report shows, some changes in our justice system have been facilitated by the legislature. But many are driven by the courts – and the public we serve.

Perhaps the most transformative of these changes has been technology. Missouri was among the very first states to institute court automation more than two decades ago, altering the way we do business and enhancing the public’s ability to participate electronically in cases. They now can sign up for text or e-mail alerts about cases they are following; they can plead guilty and pay fines electronically; and soon we are piloting a new program to let people who have received a ticket file documents, message the prosecutor and submit a proposed sentencing agreement all from their mobile devices.

Let me take this opportunity to thank you for the 2 million in funding you provided our court automation systems last session. The current court automation fee covers only a third of the funding needed to support our case management system, which runs on 25-year-old technology and is likely to reach the end of its meaningful life in as little as 18 months.

We are working hard to build a new system to replace it – we have completed state traffic, ordinance and associate criminal cases; nearly all St. Louis County municipal divisions plus those in 60 other local communities are using it; and we expect to have all criminal cases moved into the new system by the end of this fiscal year. But to continue developing the system at a viable pace, to protect against cyber threats, and to implement more user-friendly features for our citizens, we are asking you to consider an additional 2.8 million in funding as you plan Missouri’s fiscal 2021 budget.

Treatment courts

Technology is not the only change the public has demanded over the last 200 years. We currently face a period of change . . . and criminal justice reform.

Missouri has been on the national forefront in the fight against addiction. When our courts were established 200 years ago, they were designed merely to resolve disputes. Our courts are now called upon to help resolve the most pressing problems facing our society.

This legislative body passed the first treatment court legislation in 1998. Twenty years later, as the state was grappling with the rising opioid epidemic, this body passed legislation standardizing the way our treatment courts operate and ensuring consistency for treatment court participants. You also authorized our treatment courts to accept participants from locations with no local treatment court, vastly expanding the reach of services. In 2019, you restored core funding and appropriated additional funding to expand the full spectrum of treatment court services.

For all of these actions: thank you! As a result of this collaboration among all three branches of government, Missouri now has more than 100 counties served by more than 120 treatment courts – adult, juvenile, family and DWI courts. And because of House Bill 547, which you also passed last year, we will have treatment courts established in every circuit in the state by August 2021.

The judiciary has also been hard at work to continue improving our treatment courts. During 2019, a task force met monthly to formulate rigorous standards ensuring ongoing consistency and effectiveness for our adult treatment courts. The state’s treatment court coordinating commission is scheduled to vote on these standards at its quarterly meeting at the end of this month.

Together, we have built a strong foundation from which our state can continue to fight the substance abuse crisis on multiple fronts – alcohol, opioids and, as health officials have forecast, another rise in methamphetamine use.

Perhaps more significant to you will be the fact we now have 15 treatment courts serving the special needs of veterans in 40 counties. Because of legislation you enacted last session, section 478.001.7, RSMo, makes “it . . . the public policy of this state to encourage and provide an alternative method for the disposal of cases for military veterans and current military personnel with substance use disorders, mental health disorders, or co-occurring disorders.” For some, these may be just words on paper. But for the 401 veterans who were helped last year through our treatment courts, it represents a win-win for all Missourians by helping those who have served our country regain their lives while reducing crime and improving public safety.

Criminal justice reform

Now, the use of treatment courts is not the only way to improve our criminal justice system. Last year, we made significant changes to our rules governing misdemeanor and felony criminal procedures, including pretrial release, as well as rules governing ordinance violations. Together, these reforms alleviate practices inconsistent with our state constitutional mandates to guarantee bail with sufficient sureties in all but capital

offenses and to not require excessive bail or impose excessive fines.

In addition, this legislative body took actions last year that are likely to make a positive impact on the lives of our citizens for many years to come. As a body, you chose to expand the crimes for which an individual can seek an expungement. You also authorized prosecutors to enter into agreements with defendants to send certain criminal cases into diversion programs, allowing them to avoid prosecution altogether when appropriate.

While these reforms are important to improving our criminal justice system, one additional segment needs your attention. I spent a decade as a prosecutor in the city of St. Louis, serving as first assistant in my last year before becoming a trial judge. In most of my cases and those of the prosecutors I supervised, opposing counsel was a public defender. Speaking from the perspective of both a former prosecutor and a former trial judge, I can tell you the system simply does not work without a sufficiently funded and staffed public defender system.

To be sure, *all* attorneys in public service work long, hard hours, and *many* are underpaid and under-recognized. But if criminal cases cannot be moved efficiently through the system because of overloaded attorneys, we risk leaving those who are guilty on the street, those who are not guilty unable to return to being productive members of society, and victims and their families powerless to find closure and move forward with their lives. Together, we all share the burden of our state constitutional mandate demanding that “justice shall be administered without sale, denial or delay.”

21st century workforce

Now, in evaluating the state’s successes during 2019, our governor focused on the importance of workforce development. In the judiciary, we, too, are focused on the 3,600 or so individuals – your constituents – who facilitate the daily business of our state courts.

As the chief justice of the United States said in his year-end report: “[W]e should ... remember that justice is not inevitable. We should reflect on our duty to judge without fear or favor, deciding each matter with humility, integrity, and dispatch ... to do our best to maintain the public’s trust that we are faithfully discharging our solemn obligation to equal justice under law.”

We judges cannot faithfully discharge our duties under the law or maintain public trust and confidence without the support of the thousands of employees who become the faces of justice for so many who walk into our courthouses. It is in support of these employees that we have developed the 21st century workforce plan.

We simply cannot ask these people – who reside in your communities and work in our court system – to live below the value of their service. On their behalf, we thank you for your appropriations over the past few years of salary increases to bring our lowest-paid staff to at least the base of where our classification and compensation study shows they should be. But if we want to retain the good employees we have, and be able to recruit high-quality workers as positions become open, we need to move our staff toward market salary goals.

Conclusion

As we all enter this new year, this new decade, and new century of Missouri courts, together we have the opportunity to look back on how far we have come since Missouri’s first constitution was adopted 200 years ago. After 25 years of working my way through the judiciary – as an associate circuit judge, circuit judge, appellate judge and now Supreme Court judge – fulfilling my family’s legacy of service, I have come to appreciate the Court in its broadest sense, as an institution existing well beyond the seven of us who may sit at any given time.

In *every* branch of service, we have always had an imperative – to consider the legacy we will leave for all those yet to come. When Missourians 200 years from now look back upon this time, and examine all our works, reforms, and accomplishments, I hope they will find us to have been leaders ... innovators ... collaborators ... who left our state greater than we found it and fully supported those who toiled in and built cooperation among our co-equal branches of government.

Thank you.

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

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS

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

SB 911–By White.

An Act to repeal sections 182.817, 191.656, 213.111, 260.210, 302.170, 417.457, 448.4-117, 510.265, 537.090, 538.210, 542.418, and 544.195, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof twelve new sections relating to punitive damages, with existing penalty provisions.

SB 912—By Emery.

An Act to repeal section 568.065, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof one new section relating to the offense of genital mutilation, with penalty provisions.

SB 913—By Emery.

An Act to repeal section 537.033, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof one new section relating to the peer review process for design professionals.

SB 914—By Arthur.

An Act to amend chapter 376, RSMo, by adding thereto one new section relating to prescription insulin drugs.

SB 915—By Crawford.

An Act to repeal section 303.220, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof one new section relating to certificates of self-insurance, with an emergency clause.

SB 916—By Crawford.

An Act to repeal section 376.1235, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof two new sections relating to insurance coverage for health services.

SB 917—By Onder.

An Act to amend chapter 188, RSMo, by adding thereto one new section relating to prohibited uses of public funds.

SB 918—By Onder.

An Act to repeal section 610.100, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof one new section relating to the confidentiality of health records.

SB 919—By Onder.

An Act to amend chapter 195, RSMo, by adding thereto one new section relating to medical marijuana facility background checks.

SB 920—By Wieland.

An Act to repeal section 565.030, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof one new section relating to jury instructions for the offense of murder in the first degree.

SB 921—By Wallingford.

An Act to repeal sections 386.020 and 523.010, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof three new sections relating to broadband operations and services using electrical corporation broadband infrastructure.

SECOND READING OF CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

The following Concurrent Resolution was read the 2nd time and referred to the Committee indicated:

SCR 38—Rules, Joint Rules, Resolutions and Ethics.

SECOND READING OF SENATE BILLS

The following Bills and Joint Resolutions were read the 2nd time and referred to the Committees indicated:

- SB 637**—Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence.
- SB 638**—Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence.
- SB 639**—General Laws.
- SB 640**—Ways and Means.
- SB 641**—Transportation, Infrastructure and Public Safety.
- SB 642**—Education.
- SB 643**—Appropriations.
- SB 644**—Agriculture, Food Production and Outdoor Resources.
- SB 645**—Education.
- SB 646**—Ways and Means.
- SB 647**—General Laws.
- SB 648**—Ways and Means.
- SB 649**—General Laws.
- SB 650**—Health and Pensions.
- SB 651**—Health and Pensions.
- SB 652**—Local Government and Elections.
- SB 653**—Seniors, Families and Children.
- SB 654**—Insurance and Banking.
- SB 655**—Ways and Means.
- SB 656**—Veterans and Military Affairs.
- SB 657**—Local Government and Elections.
- SB 658**—Professional Registration.
- SB 659**—Ways and Means.
- SB 660**—Education.
- SB 661**—Agriculture, Food Production and Outdoor Resources.
- SB 662**—Agriculture, Food Production and Outdoor Resources.
- SB 663**—Transportation, Infrastructure and Public Safety.
- SB 664**—General Laws.

- SB 665**—Health and Pensions.
- SB 666**—Health and Pensions.
- SB 667**—Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence.
- SB 668**—Health and Pensions.
- SB 669**—Insurance and Banking.
- SB 670**—Professional Registration.
- SB 671**—Government Reform.
- SB 672**—Small Business and Industry.
- SB 673**—Veterans and Military Affairs.
- SB 674**—Economic Development.
- SB 675**—Ways and Means.
- SB 676**—Ways and Means.
- SB 677**—Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence.
- SB 679**—Judiciary and Civil and Criminal Jurisprudence.
- SB 680**—Small Business and Industry.
- SB 681**—Local Government and Elections.
- SB 682**—Small Business and Industry.
- SB 683**—Local Government and Elections.
- SJR 39**—Government Reform.
- SJR 40**—Ways and Means.

INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

Senator Hoskins introduced to the Senate, Markus Ahrens, Tom Hilton, Pat Reuter and Antonio Strong, St. Louis; Mark Radetic and Steve York, Kansas City; Kalena Bruce, Stockton; Alex Cross, St. Joseph; Sondra DePriest, Savannah; John Gamble, Nixa; Gary Johnson, Ozark; Bob Letterman, Lee’s Summit; Matt Mercer, St. Charles; Nick Myers, Joplin; Jim O’Hallaron, Kirkwood; Harry Otto, Jefferson City; Phil Slinkard, Neosho; and Charles Starkey, Raymore; representatives of the Missouri Society of Certified Public Accountants.

Senator Libla introduced to the Senate, Robert Whelan, Poplar Bluff.

Senator Walsh introduced to the Senate, Judge William Buchholz, II, and Mrs. Joyce Buchholz, St. Louis County.

Senator Cunningham introduced to the Senate, Chris Swatosh, and his daughter, Regan, Ava.

On motion of Senator Rowden, the Senate adjourned until 4:00 p.m., Monday, January 27, 2020.

SENATE CALENDAR

NINTH DAY—MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 2020

FORMAL CALENDAR

SECOND READING OF SENATE BILLS

SB 684-Sater	SB 715-Burlison
SB 685-Sater	SB 716-Burlison
SB 686-Sater	SB 717-White
SB 687-Emery	SB 718-White
SB 688-Emery	SB 719-White
SB 689-Emery	SB 720-Hough
SB 690-Cunningham	SB 721-Hough
SB 691-Cunningham	SB 722-Hough
SB 692-Cunningham	SB 723-Brown
SB 693-Wallingford	SB 724-Brown
SB 694-Wallingford	SB 725-Brown
SB 695-Sifton	SB 726-Luetkemeyer
SB 696-Sifton	SB 727-Luetkemeyer
SB 697-Sifton	SB 728-Luetkemeyer
SB 698-Wieland	SB 729-Sater
SB 699-Riddle	SB 730-Sater
SB 700-Onder	SB 731-Sater
SB 701-Onder	SB 732-Emery
SB 702-Onder	SB 733-Emery
SB 703-Hoskins	SB 734-Emery
SB 704-Hoskins	SB 735-Sifton
SB 705-Koenig	SB 736-Sifton
SB 706-Koenig	SB 737-Sifton
SB 707-Koenig	SB 738-Onder
SB 708-Eigel	SB 739-Onder
SB 709-Eigel	SB 740-Onder
SB 710-Eigel	SB 741-Koenig
SB 711-Arthur	SB 742-Koenig
SB 712-Arthur	SB 743-Eigel
SB 713-Arthur	SB 744-Eigel
SB 714-Burlison	SB 745-Burlison

SB 746-Burlison	SB 788-Schupp
SB 747-Burlison	SB 789-Schupp
SB 748-White	SB 790-Schupp
SB 749-White	SB 791-Eigel
SB 750-White	SB 792-Eigel
SB 751-Hough	SB 793-Koenig
SB 752-Brown	SB 794-Eigel
SB 753-Brown	SB 795-Hough
SB 754-Luetkemeyer	SRB 796-Hough
SB 755-Sater	SB 797-Wieland
SB 756-Sifton	SB 798-Hoskins
SB 757-Onder	SB 799-Schupp
SB 758-Onder	SB 800-Schupp
SB 759-Onder	SB 801-Koenig
SB 760-Burlison	SB 802-Hegeman
SB 761-Burlison	SB 803-Crawford
SB 762-Burlison	SB 804-Cunningham
SB 763-White	SB 805-Hoskins
SB 764-Onder	SB 806-Koenig
SB 765-Onder	SB 807-Crawford
SB 766-Onder	SB 808-Crawford
SB 767-Burlison	SB 809-Brown
SB 768-Onder	SB 810-Luetkemeyer
SB 769-Burlison	SB 811-Luetkemeyer
SB 770-Hough	SB 812-Sater
SB 771-Wallingford	SB 813-Sater
SB 772-Romine	SB 814-Nasheed
SB 773-Riddle	SB 815-Eigel
SB 774-Brown	SB 816-Crawford
SB 775-Schatz	SB 817-Crawford
SB 776-Cunningham	SB 818-Wallingford
SB 777-Wallingford	SB 819-Wallingford
SB 778-Hoskins	SB 820-Burlison
SB 779-Crawford	SB 821-Hough
SB 780-Hough	SB 822-Wallingford
SB 781-Brown	SB 823-Wallingford
SB 782-Brown	SB 824-Wallingford
SB 783-Brown	SB 825-Libla
SB 784-Wallingford	SB 826-White
SB 785-Koenig	SB 827-White
SB 786-Romine	SB 828-Hough
SB 787-Romine	SB 829-Hough

SB 830-Cunningham	SB 869-Hough
SB 831-Cunningham	SB 870-Hough
SB 832-Cunningham	SB 871-Nasheed
SB 833-Luetkemeyer	SB 872-Crawford
SB 834-Brown	SB 873-Crawford
SB 835-Brown	SB 874-Sater
SB 836-Onder	SB 875-Emery
SB 837-White	SB 876-Libla
SB 838-White	SB 877-Burlison
SB 839-Wallingford	SB 878-Burlison
SB 840-Arthur	SB 879-Burlison
SB 841-Arthur	SB 880-Rowden
SB 842-Emery	SB 881-Wieland
SB 843-Burlison	SB 882-Wieland
SB 844-Burlison	SB 883-Hoskins
SB 845-Burlison	SB 884-Hoskins
SB 846-Sater	SB 885-Walsh
SB 847-Eigel	SB 886-Walsh
SB 848-Eigel	SB 887-Walsh
SB 849-Eigel	SB 888-Koenig
SB 850-O'Laughlin	SB 889-Koenig
SB 851-O'Laughlin	SB 890-Koenig
SB 852-Hegeman	SB 891-Burlison
SB 853-Crawford	SB 892-Burlison
SB 854-Crawford	SB 893-Burlison
SB 855-Wieland	SB 895-Eigel
SB 856-Wieland	SB 896-Eigel
SB 857-Luetkemeyer	SB 897-Cierpiot
SB 858-Hegeman	SB 898-Cunningham
SB 859-Hegeman	SB 899-Brown
SB 860-Hegeman	SB 900-Sifton
SB 861-White	SB 901-Wallingford
SB 862-White	SB 902-Wallingford
SB 863-Brown	SB 903-Wieland
SB 864-Brown	SB 904-Wieland
SB 865-Brown	SB 905-Eigel
SB 866-Brown	SB 906-Libla
SB 867-Brown	SB 907-Arthur
SB 868-Brown	SB 908-Hough

SB 909-Wallingford
SB 910-Wallingford
SB 911-White
SB 912-Emery
SB 913-Emery
SB 914-Arthur
SB 915-Crawford
SB 916-Crawford
SB 917-Onder
SB 918-Onder
SB 919-Onder
SB 920-Wieland
SB 921-Wallingford
SJR 41-Koenig
SJR 42-Eigel
SJR 43-Eigel

SJR 44-Eigel
SJR 45-Cierpiot
SJR 46-Cierpiot
SJR 47-Cierpiot
SJR 48-Luetkemeyer
SJR 49-O'Laughlin
SJR 50-O'Laughlin
SJR 51-May
SJR 52-Eigel
SJR 53-Eigel
SJR 54-Eigel
SJR 55-Eigel
SJR 56-Burlison
SJR 57-Onder
SJR 58-Eigel
SJR 59-Eigel

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