

Journal of the Senate

FIRST REGULAR SESSION

TWENTIETH DAY - WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 2023

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

President Kehoe in the Chair.

The Reverend Carl Gauck offered the following prayer:

Omission God, help us to see that there is nothing mutually exclusive about using our hearts and our minds for they often help us to make the best of all possible decisions. And help us, Lord, to strive for a balance between boldness and love, between power and wise discretion so we act with wholesome ways that produce justice for all we encounter this day. And we pray that the product of our efforts with one another will aid the people of Missouri. 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	Bean	Beck	Bernskoetter	Black	Brattin	Brown (16th Dist.)
Brown (26th Dist.)	Carter	Cierpiot	Coleman	Crawford	Eigel	Fitzwater
Gannon	Hoskins	Hough	Koenig	Luetkemeyer	May	McCreery
Moon	Mosley	O'Laughlin	Razer	Rizzo	Roberts	Rowden
Schroer	Thompson Rehder	Trent	Washington	Williams—33		

Absent—Senators—None

Absent with leave—Senator Eslinger—1

Vacancies—None

The Lieutenant Governor was present.

RESOLUTIONS

Senator Bernskoetter offered Senate Resolution No. 145, regarding Class 1 State Champion St. Elizabeth Hornets baseball team, which was adopted.

Senator Black offered Senate Resolution No. 146, regarding Eagle Scout Logan Gregory, Chillicothe, which was adopted.

Senator O'Laughlin 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 Paul C. Wilson, 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	Bean	Beck	Bernskoetter	Black	Brown (26th Dist.)	Carter
Cierpiot	Coleman	Crawford	Eigel	Fitzwater	Gannon	Hoskins
Hough	Koenig	Luetkemeyer	May	McCreery	Moon	Mosley
O'Laughlin	Razer	Rizzo	Roberts	Rowden	Schroer	Thompson Rehder
Trent	Washington	Williams—31				

Absent—Senators

Brattin Brown (16th Dist.)—2

Absent with leave—Senator Eslinger—1

Vacancies—None

On roll call the following Representatives were present:

PRESENT: 141

Adams	Allen	Amato	Anderson	Appelbaum	Atchison	Baker
Banderman	Bangert	Baringer	Barnes	Billington	Black	Bland Manlove
Boggs	Bonacker	Bosley	Boyd	Bromley	Brown 149	Brown 16
Brown 27	Buchheit-Courtway	Burger	Burnett	Burton	Busick	Butz
Byrnes	Casteel	Christ	Christofanelli	Clemens	Coleman	Collins
Cook	Copeland	Cupps	Davidson	Davis	Deaton	Diehl
Dinkins	Falkner	Farnan	Fogle	Fountain Henderson	Francis	Gallick
Gragg	Gray	Gregory	Griffith	Haden	Haffner	Haley
Hardwick	Hausman	Henderson	Hicks	Hinman	Houx	Hovis
Hudson	Hurlbert	Ingle	Johnson 12	Johnson 23	Jones	Justus
Kalberloh	Kelley 127	Kelly 141	Knight	Lewis 25	Lewis 6	Lonsdale
Lovasco	Marquart	Matthiesen	Mayhew	McGaugh	McGirl	McMullen
Merideth	Mosley	Murphy	Myers	Nurrenbern	O'Donnell	Oehlerking
Owen	Parker	Patterson	Perkins	Peters	Plank	Plocher
Pollitt	Pouche	Quade	Reedy	Reuter	Richey	Riggs
Riley	Roberts	Sander	Sassman	Sauls	Schnelting	Schulte
Schwadron	Seitz	Sharpe 4	Shields	Smith 155	Smith 163	Smith 46
Sparks	Stacy	Steinhoff	Stephens	Stinnett	Taylor 48	Taylor 84
Thomas	Thompson	Titus	Toalson Reisch	Unsicker	Van Schoiack	Veit
Voss	Waller	Walsh Moore	Weber	West	Wilson	Woods
Wright	Mr. Speaker					

ABSENT: 22

Aldridge	Aune	Brown 87	Chappell	Crossley	Doll	Ealy
Evans	Hein	Keathley	Lavender	Mackey	Mann	Morse
Nickson-Clark	Phifer	Proudie	Sharp 37	Strickler	Terry	Windham
Young						

VACANCIES: 0

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

2023 STATE OF THE JUDICIARY

Missouri Chief Justice Paul C. Wilson

Introduction

Speaker Plocher, Lieutenant Governor Kehoe, President Pro Tem Rowden, members of the 102nd General Assembly, statewide office holders, cabinet members and other executive branch officials: thank you for the opportunity to speak with you this morning.

Earlier this year, I had the privilege of speaking to a number of new legislators. It occurred to me, not for the first time, how incredibly difficult your role is. You come to this magnificent building with a lifetime of expertise and achievement in so many separate fields: education, law enforcement, agriculture, business and so many more. You gather from all these diverse backgrounds to take on a new challenge, to help manage one of the largest and most complex businesses there is ... state government.

Of course, there is simply no way you can learn all there is to know about everything the government does ... not in one year, or one term, or one lifetime. So, my job this morning is to try to describe for you the part of government I know best; to tell you who the judicial branch is and what we do.

You all know Government Relations Counsel Patricia Churchill, and Betsy Aubuchon, clerk of the Supreme Court, and you've been introduced to my six colleagues on that Court ... but *we* are *not* the judiciary. Not even close.

The heart and hands of the judicial branch

No, the heart and the hands of the judicial branch are the 400 circuit and associate circuit judges around this state, and the 3,000 clerks, bailiffs, juvenile officers, juvenile detention staff, court reporters, commissioners and all the rest who work, together, to resolve nearly 750,000 cases a year. When you add in all the full and part-time municipal judges and staff, the number of cases nearly doubles.

Together, day in and day out, *these* are the people who do the work of the judicial branch. And none of them work across the street in the Supreme Court building. Instead, they work in local courthouses across the state. They're your friends, your neighbors, and your constituents. The work they do is difficult, often taxing, and it requires them to handle a high volume of work without ever losing the compassion needed to serve their communities one case at a time. *They* are the judicial branch, and they do the work of one of the most important institutions we have.

That's why, to begin with, I want to thank all of you – on behalf of all 3,000 of our court employees – for the efforts you've made to increase their compensation, especially last year. They understand the importance of the work they do, but having pride in what you do just won't fill the gas tank or pay for child care, and it sure doesn't buy any groceries. That's why I join Governor Parson in asking that you pass the recommended cost-of-living adjustment in the FY23 supplemental budget.

This COLA will help make sure the ground these employees gained in recent years isn't lost to inflation. In addition, we are asking you to fund the overtime court clerks are already working to meet the unprecedented obligations imposed by the passage of Amendment 3 last fall.

It's simple: Courts resolve disputes

That's a little about who the judicial branch is, but what really matters is what do we do. We resolve disputes – period. Nearly a million and half times every year, courts apply the law to the facts to resolve the dispute in front of them. The law comes from the people in the form of the state and federal constitutions, and it comes from you in the form of the laws you write, and the local ordinances and administrative regulations you authorize. Judges apply this law to the facts to resolve the disputes brought to them. That's it. Lawyers like to make simple things sound complicated, but that's all we do – figure out the facts of each dispute – who did what to whom – and apply the law to resolve it. Being a judge isn't easy, but it's real simple.

What's so important about the justice system is not merely what we do, it's how much of it we do. And how essential it is to have one place in society where the law controls, where facts are proved with evidence, where truth matters, and where justice prevails.

The framers knew that, in a free society, there would be disputes – not only between citizens, but between citizens and their government, and between different parts of government. That's why our constitution provides for an independent judiciary – to resolve those disputes. The constitution empowers judges *not* because we're blessed with infallible wisdom (we aren't or, at least, I'm not), but because the framers understood the rule of law matters, *someone* must decide, and those decisions need to have the force and effect of law. The framers knew the only alternative was anarchy, and they were right.

Courts are able to fulfill this essential function because the people believe they do. The rule of law matters because the people believe it matters, and because they know the courts are there to defend it.

Now, what do I mean by the “rule of law”? Well, scholars have spent thousands of pages debating that question, but I don’t think it’s that complicated. Think about it this way: every one of us has pulled up to a blinking red stop light in the middle of the night ... with perfect visibility and not another car in sight. We still stop Why? Because we believe so firmly in the rule of law we don’t even consciously think about it.

If that belief falters, if we only follow the laws we agree with, or only when we want to, society won’t be fit for any of us to live in. Everything we do depends on that public trust, and all of us have a stake in protecting and fostering it.

Here’s another, more poignant example. Every Friday night, thousands and thousands of parents in this state shuttle their children across town to the custody of the other parent. Why? Because a judge told them they have to. They don’t do it because they agree with it – they do it because they respect your laws and the courts that enforce them. Due process ensures these people have a right to be heard, but they know, when the judgment is final, that’s it.

And it’s not just family law. Missouri courts resolve thousands of disputes involving businesses and consumers every year. And both sides – those who prevail and those who don’t – comply with those judgments. Not because they agree. One side – and sometimes both sides – can disagree with the court’s judgment. But they comply because they believe in the rule of law and they know no one can do business – at all – without the system of laws you write and the judicial branch to enforce them.

Preserving public trust and confidence

If the public loses its trust in the judicial branch and the rule of law, if we return to the time when might makes right, when the mob rules whether you’re *in* it or being chased *by* it, it will be because we – all of us in this room – failed in our duty to safeguard one of the essential institutions created by our constitution.

The Rules of Professional Conduct for lawyers spell this out clearly. Its preamble states: “A lawyer should further the public’s understanding of and confidence in the rule of law and the justice system [L]egal institutions in a constitutional democracy depend on popular participation and support to maintain their authority.”

But I’m telling you, lawyers and judges can’t do it alone. We need your support. No one in this government has a more direct line of communication to the public than the 200 legislators in this room – our entire form of government is built on that simple fact. You are closer to the citizens of this state than anyone else. More than that, I believe no one has a greater interest than you do in upholding the public’s trust in the judicial branch. We are the ones who apply and enforce the laws you write. So, when you speak to your constituents, remember how important it is for them – and you – to understand and trust your judicial system.

I doubt you agree with every decision the seven of us make, let alone the hundreds of thousands of decisions made every year by trial judges all around this state. I know I don’t. So, if you want to tell your constituents you think we got it wrong, that’s your right. But when you do, take a minute to explain that – even when you think we got it wrong – you know judges are just public servants like you ... doing their best to decide cases based on the facts and their best understanding of the law ... because I promise you that’s true.

I know the judges in this state – I’ve spent most of my professional life working in front of and alongside them. As a lawyer, I won and lost. As a trial judge, I was affirmed and reversed. And, now, sometimes I’m in the majority and sometimes I’m in the dissent. But I have never met a single judge who didn’t do their best to apply the law to the facts to decide each case. They are as committed to the rule of law as you would want them to be, and Missourians deserve to know that. So, I’m asking for your help in preserving and promoting the people’s trust in the rule of law and their judicial system.

Technology is essential to making courts open and accessible

Of course, it takes more than education to foster and protect that trust. We work hard to ensure that those who bring or have cases brought against them are treated fairly and with respect, that their rights are protected, and that they understand what the court is doing and why.

One of the keys to making Missouri courts more open and accessible is the work we have done on court technology and automation. These innovations have not only revolutionized how we work, they’ve fundamentally changed how Missourians interact with their court system.

Today, most traffic cases can be resolved online. Our eJuror system makes more efficient use of citizens’ time when they are called to provide this essential form of public service. Public terminals in every county courthouse, and even in your legislative library, give Missourians access to any public document in their case ... or any case across the state. And, starting this July, we will begin making this same functionality available over the internet so Missourians can access public court documents when and where it’s most convenient for them.

For years, remote video appearances were used mostly in early stages of criminal cases, to avoid the expense and security concerns of transporting defendants to and from jail unnecessarily. But, when the pandemic hit, suddenly these virtual appearances became a necessity for nearly every kind of case. Now, they are a permanent, indispensable part of the judicial landscape. They not only help make judges more efficient, they can make many court appearances more convenient for those we serve.

It is astounding how quickly a cutting-edge innovation becomes an essential part of what we do and how we do it. Things we couldn't imagine yesterday, people simply can't do without today. In recent years, you've supported this work by helping to stabilize the various funding streams for court automation, and this year brings another important step on that path.

The statute imposing a \$7 filing fee for court automation, first enacted way back in 1994, is again up for renewal. Some of the funding for court automation comes from general revenue because the courts serve every Missourian every day, whether they have a case pending or not. Nevertheless, it is fair for those using the judicial system to pay a part of the costs of that system, and this \$7 filing fee – which has *never* gone up in the 30 years we've had it – provides an essential part of the funding for an essential part of our work. I urge you – actually I'm begging you – to renew it this session.

The success of treatment courts

We can also strengthen the public's trust in the judicial system by working with you to find better, more just ways of resolving some of the disputes we see every day in courtrooms around the state. One of the best examples of this collaboration has been the way treatment courts respond to defendants with mental health and co-occurring substance use disorders.

Each treatment court success story means a prison term or a life-altering felony conviction avoided. It means strengthening our communities by helping one person at a time break the cycle of addiction before it lands them in prison. But even more important, every one of these success stories means a family restored, not shattered; a constructive life returned to society, not lost to incarceration; and – so many times – it means a parent who is there to play a meaningful role in their children's lives, not someone those kids see through a piece of plexiglass only once a month, if at all.

The return on investment you've made in treatment courts has exceeded every expectation, and the future is even brighter. Not only do treatment courts save money, they're a better and more just way of handling these offenses.

Impacts of the mental health crisis

But treatment courts can't solve every problem. Increasingly, Missouri courts are finding themselves on the front lines of a growing mental health crisis in this country. Too often, we are confronted with individuals manifesting mental health conditions so profound they are not even competent to stand trial. Police have to arrest them and prosecutors charge them – both to protect those defendants and the rest of us – but we can't proceed with their case. Medication, case management and treatment can often restore competency, but delays in getting defendants into traditional in-patient facilities leaves them – and our courts – stuck in limbo, unable to move forward or back.

This is why the Missouri Justice Reinvestment Initiative recommends you strengthen efforts to bring competency restoration services to the defendants where they are. By using mobile medication and case management teams – and by empowering local behavioral health clinicians – we can get more help, sooner, to those who need it; restore their competence; resolve the charges against them; and return them to their communities – and to community-based care – as soon as possible. Missouri courts are proud to be a part of this initiative, led by Corrections Director Precythe and Mental Health Director Huhn, and we strongly support this recommendation.

The mental health crisis is also creating problems for judges outside the courtroom. Violence and threats of violence toward judges and their families are increasing every day. When I spoke to you last year, I recited a frightening list of deadly attacks, both inside and outside Missouri. I won't repeat them.

But what I said last year is just as true today: We owe it to those who serve in Missouri's judiciary not to wait until we learn – in the worst possible way – that we waited too long, and did too little. This session, you will be considering several bills aimed at protecting judges' private information, and I urge you to give them your most careful consideration.

Using judges as a resource

All of the things I've mentioned are things you can do to help courts perform better for all Missourians. But I urge you to use us as a resource as well. Just as we did in 2014, when you rewrote the criminal code, I believe we can help inform the decisions you make throughout the substantive law.

When you consider changes – whether to family law, landlord-tenant, debt collection, crimes and punishments, or any one of a hundred other areas of law you write – don't forget this: some of the men and women who know the *most* about those issues – and the important, often competing, rights involved – are the judges in your communities who hear those cases every day.

Judges know the constitution empowers *you* to write the substantive law, not us. But I'm hoping you will use them and their expertise to inform the decisions you make.

Conclusion

Soon, my turn as chief justice will come to an end – 142 days, but who's counting! So, if you'll allow me a point of personal privilege, I'd like to thank my wife Laura for all of her support, not only while I've been chief, but throughout my career. You'll never know what it cost her, and I ask you to help me thank her now.

I also want to take this opportunity to express how profoundly grateful I am for the opportunity to serve the people of this state as a member of their Supreme Court. Each of you, I'm sure, gets a thrill every time you walk into this magnificent chamber – the People's Chamber – and you feel a sense of obligation to fulfill the promises this great building represents.

The same is true for me. Every time I walk into the red brick building across the street, I am so very proud of our judicial system and the work it does. Every day, I'm reminded how incredibly fortunate I am to play a role in that work, and how thankful I am that I get to do it with colleagues I love and respect.

Last year, I had the great pleasure of introducing to you Judge Robin Ransom, our newest member. But, for every sunrise, there must be a sunset. This fall, we will lose two of our number to retirement. Combined, those two judges have served the people of this state for more than 70 years, first as trial judges, then on the court of appeals, and now on the Supreme Court. Both of them have dedicated their lives – not just to the work of the courts – but to the principles of access, fairness, and equal justice for all; principles that lie at the heart of our justice system. The courts have benefited immeasurably from their work, and we will miss them dearly.

Judge Patricia Breckenridge was unable to join us today, but the Honorable George W. Draper III is here. Please join me now in recognizing the lifetime of service both Judge Draper and Judge Breckenridge have given to this state and its people.

Judges – like legislators – come and we go. We're called, we serve, and we step aside. But the institutions in which we serve will go on. No player, no team is bigger than the game. The judicial branch goes on – the legislative and executive branches go on – this government “of the people, by the people and for the people” goes on. That's the strength, the miracle of our constitutional democracy.

So, look around this chamber and think of the millions of Missourians we are privileged to serve. Remember how incredibly precious that opportunity to serve is ... and how fleeting it is. And remember, too, when each of us reaches the end of our service, none of us will be judged in isolation – on what we alone said or even did. No, we will all be judged, as we should be, collectively. On how well the government – the People's Government – worked. On how well it served them.

May God bless each of you. May God continue to bless the great State of Missouri. And, of course, may God bless Patrick Mahomes' right ankle! Thank you.

On motion of Senator O'Laughlin, the Joint Session was dissolved and the Senators returned to the Chamber where they were called to order by Senator Crawford.

On motion of Senator O'Laughlin, the Senate recessed until 1:00 p.m.

RECESS

The time of recess having expired, the Senate was called to order by Senator Rowden.

SENATE BILLS FOR PERFECTION

Senator Koenig moved that **SB 4**, **SB 42** and **SB 89**, with **SCS**, **SS** for **SCS** and **SA 1** (pending), be called from the Informal Calendar and again taken up for perfection, which motion prevailed.

At the request of Senator Koenig, **SS** for **SCS** for **SB 4**, **SB 42**, and **SB 89** was withdrawn, rendering **SA 1** moot.

Senator Koenig offered **SS No. 2** for **SCS** for **SBs 4, 42** and **89**, entitled:

SENATE SUBSTITUTE NO. 2 FOR SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILLS NOS. 4, 42 and 89

An Act to repeal section 160.516, 160.522, 163.011, and 163.161, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof nine new sections relating to elementary and secondary education, with penalty provisions.

Senator Koenig moved that **SS No. 2** for **SCS** for **SBs 4, 42** and **89** be adopted.

Senator Bean assumed the Chair.

Senator Gannon assumed the Chair.

Senator Bean assumed the Chair.

Senator Koenig moved that **SS No. 2** for **SCS** for **SBs 4, 42** and **89** be adopted, which motion prevailed.

On motion of Senator Koenig, **SS No. 2** for **SCS** for **SBs 4, 42** and **89** was declared perfected and ordered printed.

INTRODUCTION OF GUESTS

Senator Crawford introduced to the Senate, Circuit Clerks; Hermitage Hornets Boys Cross Country Team, Head Coach, Mark Sabala; Cash Turner; Bennett Mantooth; Justin Horn; Justus Yates; DeJaun Chambers; Jaxon Wheeler; Kavon Wright; and Gabriel Montejo, Hermitage.

Senator Carter introduced to the Senate, Paloma Greim; Annalise Powell; Katherine Wagner; Samuel Kim; Adoreigh Howard; Gaea Kaso; Zuben Shelburn; Emma Lewis; Emily Coleman; Natalie Coleman; Lydia Churchill; Catherine Logan; Helton Walker; and Molly Eckels.

On motion of Senator O'Laughlin the Senate adjourned under the rules.

SENATE CALENDAR

TWENTY-FIRST DAY—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 2023

FORMAL CALENDAR

SECOND READING OF SENATE BILLS

SB 223-Trent	SB 241-Eigel
SB 224-Schroer	SB 242-Eigel
SB 225-Schroer	SB 243-Eigel
SB 226-Schroer	SB 244-Arthur
SB 227-Coleman	SB 245-Arthur
SB 228-Coleman	SB 246-Arthur
SB 229-Coleman	SB 247-Brown (16)
SB 230-Carter	SB 248-Brown (16)
SB 232-Carter	SB 249-Brown (16)
SB 233-Brown (26)	SB 250-Luetkemeyer
SB 234-Brown (26)	SB 251-May
SB 235-Hoskins	SB 252-May
SB 236-Hoskins	SB 253-Williams
SB 237-Hoskins	SB 254-Williams
SB 238-Koenig	SB 255-Brattin
SB 239-Koenig	SB 256-Brattin
SB 240-Koenig	SB 257-Brattin

SB 258-Moon	SB 299-Hoskins
SB 259-Moon	SB 300-Hoskins
SB 260-Moon	SB 301-Hoskins
SB 261-Eslinger	SB 302-Eigel
SB 262-Eslinger	SB 303-Eigel
SB 263-Eslinger	SB 304-Eigel
SB 264-Bean	SB 305-Arthur
SB 265-Bean	SB 306-Arthur
SB 266-Bean	SB 307-Arthur
SB 267-Beck	SB 308-Brattin
SB 268-Beck	SB 309-Moon
SB 269-Beck	SB 310-Beck
SB 270-Roberts	SB 311-Beck
SB 271-Mosley	SB 312-Beck
SB 272-Mosley	SB 313-Mosley
SB 273-Mosley	SB 314-Mosley
SB 274-Trent	SB 315-Mosley
SB 275-Trent	SB 316-Hoskins
SB 276-Trent	SB 317-Eigel
SB 277-Hoskins	SB 318-Eigel
SB 278-Hoskins	SB 319-Eigel
SB 279-Hoskins	SB 320-Mosley
SB 280-Eigel	SB 321-Mosley
SB 281-Eigel	SB 322-Mosley
SB 282-Eigel	SB 323-Eigel
SB 283-Arthur	SB 324-Mosley
SB 284-Arthur	SB 325-Mosley
SB 285-Arthur	SB 326-Mosley
SB 286-Brattin	SB 327-Mosley
SB 287-Brattin	SB 328-Mosley
SB 288-Brattin	SB 329-Mosley
SB 289-Moon	SB 330-Mosley
SB 290-Moon	SB 331-Eigel
SB 291-Moon	SB 332-Brattin
SB 292-Beck	SB 333-Trent
SB 293-Beck	SB 334-Hoskins
SB 294-Beck	SB 335-Crawford
SB 295-Mosley	SB 336-Crawford
SB 296-Mosley	SB 337-Crawford
SB 297-Mosley	SB 338-Razer
SB 298-Trent	SB 339-Razer

SB 340-Razer	SB 381-Thompson Rehder
SB 341-Trent	SB 382-Gannon
SB 342-Trent	SB 383-Gannon
SB 343-Razer	SB 384-Gannon
SB 344-Razer	SB 385-Bean
SB 345-Beck	SB 386-Trent
SB 346-Crawford	SB 387-Trent
SB 347-Trent	SB 388-Hough
SB 348-Trent	SB 389-Hough
SB 349-Trent	SB 390-Brattin
SB 350-Hoskins	SB 391-Brattin
SB 351-Brown (16)	SB 392-Brattin
SB 352-Trent	SB 393-Bernskoetter
SB 353-Hough	SB 394-Bernskoetter
SB 354-Hough	SB 395-Bernskoetter
SB 355-Brown (16)	SB 396-Gannon
SB 356-Moon	SB 397-Razer
SB 357-Moon	SB 398-Schroer
SB 358-Moon	SB 399-Schroer
SB 359-Coleman	SB 400-Schroer
SB 360-Koenig	SB 401-Bernskoetter
SB 361-Koenig	SB 402-Bernskoetter
SB 362-Koenig	SB 403-Bernskoetter
SB 363-Roberts	SB 404-Schroer
SB 364-Carter	SB 405-Schroer
SB 365-Crawford	SB 406-Schroer
SB 366-Crawford	SB 407-Bernskoetter
SB 367-Luetkemeyer	SB 408-Schroer
SB 368-Thompson Rehder	SB 409-Schroer
SB 369-Brown (16)	SB 410-Koenig
SB 370-May	SB 411-Brown (26)
SB 371-May	SB 412-Brown (26)
SB 372-May	SB 413-Hoskins
SB 373-Trent	SB 414-Rowden
SB 374-Cierpiot	SB 415-Arthur
SB 375-Cierpiot	SB 416-Arthur
SB 376-Trent	SB 417-Arthur
SB 377-Coleman	SB 418-Brown (16)
SB 378-Rowden	SB 419-Gannon
SB 379-Crawford	SB 420-Gannon
SB 380-Williams	SB 421-Gannon

SB 422-Beck	SB 463-Koenig
SB 423-Washington	SB 464-Luetkemeyer
SB 424-Washington	SB 465-Schroer
SB 425-Washington	SB 466-Schroer
SB 426-Eslinger	SB 467-Schroer
SB 427-Eslinger	SB 468-Roberts
SB 428-Carter	SB 469-Hoskins
SB 429-Carter	SB 470-Bernskoetter
SB 430-Carter	SB 471-Bernskoetter
SB 431-McCreery	SB 472-Bernskoetter
SB 432-Gannon	SB 473-Hough
SB 433-Washington	SB 474-Hough
SB 434-Washington	SB 475-Fitzwater
SB 435-Washington	SB 476-Trent
SB 436-Carter	SB 477-Brattin
SB 437-Washington	SB 478-Cierpiot
SB 438-Washington	SB 479-Cierpiot
SB 439-Washington	SB 480-Thompson Rehder
SB 440-Washington	SB 481-Thompson Rehder
SB 441-Washington	SB 482-Schroer
SB 442-Washington	SB 483-Eigel
SB 443-Washington	SB 484-Eigel
SB 444-Washington	SB 485-Roberts
SB 445-Washington	SB 486-Williams
SB 446-Washington	SB 487-Williams
SB 447-Washington	SB 488-Coleman
SB 448-Luetkemeyer and Williams	SB 489-Schroer
SB 449-Black	SB 490-Schroer
SB 450-Cierpiot	SB 491-Cierpiot
SB 451-Trent	SB 492-Trent
SB 452-Moon	SB 493-Crawford
SB 453-Moon	SB 494-Eslinger
SB 454-Carter	SB 495-Eslinger
SB 455-Roberts	SB 496-Eslinger
SB 456-Schroer	SB 497-Eigel
SB 457-Schroer	SB 498-Eigel
SB 458-Coleman	SB 499-Eigel
SB 459-Schroer	SB 500-Eigel
SB 460-Brown (16)	SB 501-Eigel
SB 461-Gannon	SB 502-Schroer
SB 462-Gannon	SB 503-Thompson Rehder

SB 504-Thompson Rehder	SB 545-Rowden
SB 505-Thompson Rehder	SB 546-Bean
SB 506-Moon	SB 547-Black
SB 507-Gannon	SB 548-McCreery
SB 508-Brown (26)	SB 549-Fitzwater
SB 509-Arthur	SB 550-Eslinger
SB 510-Razer	SB 551-Eslinger
SB 511-Crawford	SB 552-Eslinger
SB 512-McCreery	SB 553-Eslinger
SB 513-Hoskins	SB 554-McCreery
SB 514-Hoskins	SB 555-Bean
SB 515-McCreery	SB 556-Beck
SB 516-McCreery	SB 557-Schroer
SB 517-Roberts	SB 558-Schroer
SB 518-Carter	SB 559-Schroer
SB 519-Hoskins	SB 560-Schroer
SB 520-Cierpiot	SB 561-Washington
SB 521-Crawford	SB 562-Washington
SB 522-Brown (26)	SB 563-Washington
SB 523-Bernskoetter	SB 564-Luetkemeyer
SB 524-Bernskoetter	SB 565-Koenig
SB 525-Brattin	SB 566-Coleman
SB 526-Brattin	SB 567-Cierpiot
SB 527-Gannon	SB 568-Black and Cierpiot
SB 528-Arthur	SB 569-Trent
SB 529-Brown (16)	SB 570-Bernskoetter
SB 530-Brown (16)	SB 571-Rowden
SB 531-Washington	SB 572-Schroer
SB 532-Coleman	SB 573-Schroer and Luetkemeyer
SB 533-Coleman	SB 574-May
SB 534-Black	SB 575-Schroer
SB 535-Fitzwater	SB 576-Schroer
SB 536-Fitzwater	SB 577-O'Laughlin
SB 537-Fitzwater	SB 578-Trent
SB 538-Fitzwater	SB 579-Washington
SB 539-Trent	SB 580-Washington
SB 540-Eigel	SB 581-Washington
SB 541-Eigel	SB 582-Washington
SB 542-Eigel	SB 583-Washington
SB 543-Eigel	SB 584-Razer and McCreery
SB 544-Eigel	SB 585-Eigel

SB 586-Crawford	SB 603-Coleman
SB 587-Bean	SB 604-McCreery
SB 588-Hoskins	SB 605-McCreery
SB 589-Koenig	SB 606-Trent
SB 590-Brattin	SB 607-Trent
SB 591-Bernskoetter	SB 608-Gannon
SB 592-Roberts	SB 609-Cierpiot
SB 593-May	SB 610-Eigel
SB 594-Koenig	SB 611-Eigel
SB 595-Thompson Rehder	SB 612-Roberts
SB 596-Fitzwater	SJR 36-Washington
SB 597-Fitzwater	SJR 37-Cierpiot
SB 598-Brattin	SJR 38-Black
SB 599-Bean	SJR 39-Brown (26)
SB 600-Schroer	SJR 40-Washington
SB 601-Black	SJR 41-Rowden
SB 602-Coleman	

HOUSE BILLS ON SECOND READING

HCS for HJR 43

THIRD READING OF SENATE BILLS

SB 109-Bernskoetter	SS for SB 111-Bernskoetter
SS for SCS for SB 100-Eigel (In Fiscal Oversight)	SS for SB 116-Brown (16)
SS for SJR 3-Koenig (In Fiscal Oversight)	

SENATE BILLS FOR PERFECTION

SBs 45 & 90-Gannon, with SCS

INFORMAL CALENDAR

SENATE BILLS FOR PERFECTION

SB 5-Koenig, with SCS

SB 21-Bernskoetter, with SCS (pending)

SB 39-Thompson Rehder, et al
SB 81-Coleman, with SCS

SB 110-Bernskoetter
SB 117-Luetkemeyer

RESOLUTIONS

SR 22-Roberts

Reported from Committee

SCR 4-Eigel, with SCS

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