

# JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE

Second Regular Session, 101st GENERAL ASSEMBLY

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THIRD DAY, MONDAY, JANUARY 10, 2022

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Vescovo in the Chair.

Prayer by Representative Brad Hudson.

Father God,

As we come before You today, may we do so realizing that in ourselves we are lowly creatures incapable of doing any lasting good without Your help. So we ask for Your help, Lord. When decisions are to be made, we need Your wisdom to guide us. When the days are long, we need Your strength to sustain us. When conversations become heated, we need Your love to lead us. And when we fail, we need Your mercy to forgive us.

Some day our lives will be over. While history may judge our work, You alone are the great judge of the human soul. May we be mindful of the fact that any good that is to be manifested in that hour will not be a result of our wisdom, our strength, or our abilities, but as a result of Your grace.

Please give us what we need to do what You want us to do, for as we read in Your Word, "Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever."

And the House says, "Amen!"

The Pledge of Allegiance to the flag was recited.

The Journal of the second day was approved as printed by the following vote:

AYES: 133

Adams	Anderson	Andrews	Appelbaum	Atchison
Aune	Bailey	Baker	Bangert	Baringer
Barnes	Basye	Billington	Black 137	Black 7
Boggs	Bromley	Brown 16	Brown 27	Brown 70
Buchheit-Courtway	Burger	Burnett	Burton	Busick
Butz	Chipman	Christofanelli	Clemens	Coleman 97
Collins	Cook	Copeland	Cupps	Davidson
Davis	Deaton	Dinkins	Dogan	Eggleston
Ellebracht	Evans	Falkner	Fishel	Fitzwater
Fogle	Francis	Gray	Gregory 51	Gregory 96
Griffith	Gunby	Haden	Haffner	Haley
Hardwick	Henderson	Hicks	Houx	Hovis
Hudson	Hurlbert	Johnson	Kalberloh	Kelley 127
Kelly 141	Kidd	Knight	Lewis 25	Lewis 6
Lovasco	Mackey	Mayhew	McCreery	McGaugh
McGill	Morse	Mosley	Murphy	Nurrenbern

O'Donnell	Owen	Patterson	Perkins	Phifer
Pietzman	Pike	Plocher	Pollitt 52	Pollock 123
Porter	Pouche	Proudie	Quade	Railsback
Reedy	Richey	Riley	Roberts	Rone
Sander	Sassmann	Sauls	Schnelting	Schroer
Schwadron	Seitz	Sharpe 4	Shaul	Shields
Smith 155	Smith 45	Smith 67	Stephens 128	Stevens 46
Tate	Taylor 139	Taylor 48	Terry	Thomas
Toalson Reisch	Trent	Turnbaugh	Unsicker	Van Schoiack
Veit	Walsh 50	Weber	West	Wiemann
Wright	Young	Mr. Speaker		

NOES: 000

PRESENT: 002

Bland Manlove Merideth

ABSENT WITH LEAVE: 022

Aldridge	Bosley	Coleman 32	DeGroot	Derges
Doll	Grier	Ingle	McDaniel	Person
Price IV	Riggs	Roden	Rogers	Rowland
Sharp 36	Simmons	Smith 163	Stacy	Thompson
Walsh Moore 93	Windham			

VACANCIES: 006

## INTRODUCTION OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

The following House Concurrent Resolution was read the first time and copies ordered printed:

**HCR 61**, introduced by Representative Basye, relating to an application to Congress for the calling of an Article V convention of states to propose an amendment to the United States Constitution regarding term limits for members of Congress.

## INTRODUCTION OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following House Joint Resolution was read the first time and copies ordered printed:

**HJR 115**, introduced by Representative Dinkins, relating to property tax.

## INTRODUCTION OF HOUSE BILLS

The following House Bills were read the first time and copies ordered printed:

**HB 2356**, introduced by Representative McDaniel, relating to biliary atresia awareness day.

**HB 2357**, introduced by Representative Haley, relating to teacher salaries.

**HB 2358**, introduced by Representative Evans, relating to COVID-19 vaccine mandates.

**HB 2359**, introduced by Representative Basye, relating to the Missouri accountability portal.

**HB 2360**, introduced by Representative Murphy, relating to moratoriums on eviction proceedings.

**HB 2361**, introduced by Representative Coleman (32), relating to geographical information systems products.

**HB 2362**, introduced by Representative Coleman (32), relating to Missouri dental board pilot projects.

**HB 2363**, introduced by Representative McGirl, relating to a sales tax for emergency services.

**HB 2364**, introduced by Representative Mayhew, relating to land surveys.

**HB 2365**, introduced by Representative Shields, relating to the early learning quality assurance report program.

**HB 2366**, introduced by Representative Shields, relating to gifted children.

**HB 2367**, introduced by Representative Trent, relating to civil liability for harm caused by products manufactured or sold by third parties.

**HB 2368**, introduced by Representative Patterson, relating to health home services for children with medically complex conditions.

**HB 2369**, introduced by Representative Hurlbert, relating to the participation of home school students in public school activities.

## **SECOND READING OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS**

The following House Concurrent Resolutions were read the second time:

**HCR 59**, relating to lupus awareness month and lupus awareness day.

**HCR 60**, relating to Puerto Rico.

## **SECOND READING OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTIONS**

The following House Joint Resolutions were read the second time:

**HJR 110**, relating to the parents' bill of rights.

**HJR 111**, relating to limitations on school district indebtedness.

**HJR 112**, relating to constitutional amendments.

**HJR 113**, relating to initiative petitions.

**HJR 114**, relating to human trafficking offenses.

## **SECOND READING OF HOUSE BILLS**

The following House Bills were read the second time:

**HB 2284**, relating to firearms in motor vehicles, with penalty provisions.

**HB 2285**, relating to school supplies.

**HB 2286**, relating to persons appointed by the governor.

**HB 2287**, relating to immunity from civil liability for forcible entry into a locked vehicle.

**HB 2288**, relating to cities of the fourth classification.

**HB 2289**, relating to newspapers.

**HB 2290**, relating to the unemployment automation fund, with a delayed effective date.

**HB 2291**, relating to a public safety sales tax.

**HB 2292**, relating to elective social studies courses on the Bible.

**HB 2293**, relating to taxation.

**HB 2294**, relating to the rights of parents.

**HB 2295**, relating to the good Samaritan emergency shelter act.

**HB 2296**, relating to assistant physicians.

**HB 2297**, relating to school district bonding capacity, with a contingent effective date.

**HB 2298**, relating to the purchase of broadband equipment by the department of economic development.

**HB 2299**, relating to prisoners.

**HB 2300**, relating to the regional taxicab commission.

**HB 2301**, relating to qualifications for elective public office.

**HB 2302**, relating to the offense of possession of a controlled substance, with penalty provisions.

**HB 2303**, relating to public records.

**HB 2304**, relating to substitute teacher licensing.

**HB 2305**, relating to insurance coverage of pharmacy services.

**HB 2306**, relating to school board member elections.

**HB 2307**, relating to human trafficking, with penalty provisions and a contingent effective date.

**HB 2308**, relating to the designation of a memorial bridge.

**HB 2309**, relating to school curriculum.

**HB 2310**, relating to Mormon war remembrance day.

**HB 2311**, relating to petroleum storage tanks.

**HB 2312**, relating to campaign committees.

**HB 2313**, relating to the cost of insulin.

**HB 2314**, relating to protecting the right of trial by jury.

**HB 2315**, relating to employment discrimination.

**HB 2316**, relating to the Tricia Leann Tharp act.

**HB 2317**, relating to civil rights for homeless persons.

**HB 2318**, relating to absentee voting.

**HB 2319**, relating to elections.

**HB 2320**, relating to elections.

**HB 2321**, relating to voters with disabilities.

**HB 2322**, relating to the election anti-fraud fairness act.

**HB 2323**, relating to voter registration.

**HB 2324**, relating to the composition of congressional districts.

**HB 2325**, relating to the workforce diploma program.

**HB 2326**, relating to industrial development corporations.

**HB 2327**, relating to the Missouri state employee work-from-anywhere task force.

**HB 2328**, relating to state contracts for dredging equipment.

**HB 2329**, relating to concealed carry permits.

**HB 2330**, relating to custodial interrogations of children.

**HB 2331**, relating to public health.

**HB 2332**, relating to the use of waist restraints on certain prisoners.

**HB 2333**, relating to bail reform, with penalty provisions.

**HB 2334**, relating to failure to appear, with penalty provisions.

**HB 2335**, relating to minimum wage.

**HB 2336**, relating to the state employee minimum wage, with a delayed effective date.

**HB 2337**, relating to the Missouri parental leave act.

**HB 2338**, relating to sexual conduct offenses, with penalty provisions.

**HB 2339**, relating to property lease contracts with public entities.

**HB 2340**, relating to medical retainer agreements.

**HB 2341**, relating to the calculation of average daily attendance for early childhood education programs.

**HB 2342**, relating to mental health care for minors.

**HB 2343**, relating to licensure reciprocity, with an emergency clause.

**HB 2344**, relating to warnings on pet food, with penalty provisions.

**HB 2345**, relating to state aid for transportation of pupils.

**HB 2346**, relating to eligibility for food stamps.

**HB 2347**, relating to the compensation of victims.

**HB 2348**, relating to the offense of resisting or interfering with arrest, detention, or stop, with penalty provisions.

**HB 2349**, relating to certain investigations by the Missouri state highway patrol.

**HB 2350**, relating to eligibility for food stamps.

**HB 2351**, relating to the Missouri homestead preservation act.

**HB 2352**, relating to retirement benefits for certain teacher retirement systems.

**HB 2353**, relating to broadband infrastructure improvement districts.

**HB 2354**, relating to salvage vehicles.

**HB 2355**, relating to time-critical diagnosis, with penalty provisions.

## **HOUSE RESOLUTIONS**

**HR 3286**, relating to House procedures relating to Congressional apportionment, was taken up by Representative Plocher, and was read.

### **HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 3286**

WHEREAS, under Article III, Section 45 of the Constitution of Missouri, when the number of representatives to which the state is entitled in the House of the Congress of the United States under the census is certified to the governor, the general assembly shall by law divide the state into districts corresponding with the number of representatives to which it is entitled, which districts shall be composed of contiguous territory as compact and as nearly equal in population as may be; and

WHEREAS, due to the unique nature of Congressional apportionment bills, which divide the state into Congressional districts, it is necessary to adopt temporary rules for the consideration of such bills:

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Missouri House of Representatives, One Hundred First General Assembly, Second Regular Session, adopt certain temporary rules for the purpose of considering Congressional apportionment bills; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, notwithstanding House Rule 49 or any other rule to the contrary, neither substitute amendments nor amendments to amendments shall be in order for any Congressional apportionment bill other than for technical corrections; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a four-hour time limitation be designated on the total time of floor debate allowed for the purpose of considering any Congressional apportionment bill for perfection. Such time shall be divided equally between, and controlled by, the chair of the special committee on redistricting and the ranking minority member of such committee, or their respective designees. The chair of the special committee on redistricting shall have the right to have the final one minute of designated time. If time has been allocated and unused by either side after any Congressional apportionment bill has been discussed and no member from that side is seeking recognition to further discuss such bill, the Speaker may declare additional time waived and recognize the members of the other side to complete the use of their time. Nothing in this rule shall entitle any member to speak longer than the House Rules otherwise allow; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, notwithstanding House Rule 99, props or visual aids that depict Congressional apportionment maps shall be permitted on the floor of the House while the House is in session and considering any Congressional apportionment bill. All such props or visual aids and the location of their display shall require approval by the Speaker; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, notwithstanding House Rule 49(2) or any other rule to the contrary, an amendment identical to one previously decided on a Congressional apportionment bill shall be in order; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, notwithstanding House Rule 49(4) or any other rule to the contrary, an amendment that effectually replaces the underlying Congressional apportionment bill or committee substitute shall be in order; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that, notwithstanding House Rule 49(1)(b), any amendments to a Congressional apportionment bill shall be distributed prior to Monday, January 17, 2022, at 2 p.m.; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that any amendments to a Congressional apportionment bill shall comply with all legal requirements for apportionment and a point of order may be raised that an amendment offered would result in an unlawful apportionment; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that all other Rules of the Missouri House of Representatives, One Hundred First General Assembly, shall apply to the consideration of Congressional apportionment bills as such rules are appropriate and not in conflict with the rules adopted herein.

On motion of Representative Plocher, **HR 3286** was adopted by the following vote:

AYES: 138

Anderson	Andrews	Appelbaum	Atchison	Aune
Bailey	Baker	Bangert	Baringer	Barnes
Basye	Billington	Black 137	Black 7	Bland Manlove
Boggs	Bosley	Bromley	Brown 16	Brown 27
Brown 70	Buchheit-Courtway	Burger	Burnett	Burton
Busick	Butz	Chipman	Christofanelli	Clemens
Coleman 32	Coleman 97	Collins	Cook	Copeland
Cupps	Davidson	Davis	Deaton	Dinkins
Dogan	Eggleston	Ellebracht	Evans	Falkner
Fishel	Fitzwater	Fogle	Francis	Gray
Gregory 51	Gregory 96	Griffith	Gunby	Haden
Haffner	Haley	Hardwick	Henderson	Hicks
Houx	Hovis	Hudson	Hurlbert	Johnson
Kalberloh	Kelley 127	Kelly 141	Kidd	Knight
Lewis 25	Lewis 6	Lovasco	Mackey	Mayhew
McCreery	McDaniel	McGaugh	McGill	Merideth
Morse	Mosley	Murphy	Nurrenbern	O'Donnell
Owen	Perkins	Phifer	Pietzman	Pike
Plocher	Pollitt 52	Pollock 123	Porter	Pouche
Price IV	Proudie	Quade	Railsback	Reedy
Richey	Riley	Roberts	Rogers	Rone
Sander	Sassmann	Sauls	Schnelting	Schroer
Schwadron	Seitz	Sharpe 4	Shaul	Shields
Smith 155	Smith 45	Smith 67	Stephens 128	Stevens 46
Tate	Taylor 139	Taylor 48	Terry	Thomas
Toalson Reisch	Trent	Turnbaugh	Unsicker	Van Schoiack
Veit	Walsh 50	Weber	West	Wiemann
Wright	Young	Mr. Speaker		



NOES: 000

PRESENT: 002

Adams Windham

ABSENT WITH LEAVE: 017

Aldridge	DeGroot	Derges	Doll	Grier
Ingle	Patterson	Person	Riggs	Roden
Rowland	Sharp 36	Simmons	Smith 163	Stacy
Thompson	Walsh Moore 93			

VACANCIES: 006

### REFERRAL OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following House Joint Resolutions were referred to the Committee indicated:

**HJR 112** - Elections and Elected Officials

**HJR 113** - Elections and Elected Officials

### REFERRAL OF HOUSE BILLS

The following House Bills were referred to the Committee indicated:

**HB 2189** - Elementary and Secondary Education

**HB 2324** - Special Committee on Redistricting

### COMMITTEE CHANGES

January 10, 2022

Ms. Dana Rademan Miller  
Chief Clerk  
Missouri House of Representatives  
State Capitol, Room 310  
Jefferson City, MO 65101

Dear Ms. Miller:

I hereby make the following change to the Budget committee:

I hereby remove Representative Allen Andrews from the committee.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact my office.

Sincerely,

/s/ Rob Vescovo  
Speaker of the House

January 10, 2022

Ms. Dana Rademan Miller  
Chief Clerk  
Missouri House of Representatives  
State Capitol, Room 310  
Jefferson City, MO 65101

Dear Ms. Miller:

I hereby make the following change to the Elementary and Secondary Education committee:

I hereby appoint Representative Craig Fishel to the committee.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact my office.

Sincerely,

/s/ Rob Vescovo  
Speaker of the House

### **SUBCOMMITTEE CHANGES**

January 10, 2022

Ms. Dana Rademan Miller  
Chief Clerk  
Missouri House of Representatives  
State Capitol, Room 310  
Jefferson City, MO 65101

Dear Ms. Miller:

I hereby make the following change to the Subcommittee on Appropriations - Agriculture, Conservation, Natural Resources, and Economic Development:

I hereby remove Representative Allen Andrews from the committee.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact my office.

Sincerely,

/s/ Rob Vescovo  
Speaker of the House

### **REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

December 31, 2021

Rob Vescovo, Speaker  
House of Representatives  
State Capitol Building  
Jefferson City, MO 65101

Dave Schatz, President Pro Tempore  
Missouri Senate  
State Capitol Building  
Jefferson City, MO 65101

Dear Mister Speaker and Mister President Pro Tempore:

The Joint Committee on Agriculture has met, taken testimony, deliberated and concluded its review of the four areas expressly laid out in Senate Bill 391, which passed in 2019. The below listed committee members are pleased to submit the attached report:

/s/ Co-Chairman Representative Mike Haffner  
/s/ Representative Rick Francis  
/s/ Representative Kent Haden  
/s/ Representative Ian Mackey  
/s/ Representative Wes Rogers  
/s/ Chris Chinn, Department of Agriculture

/s/ Co-Chairman Senate Justin Brown  
/s/ Senator Mike Bernskoetter  
/s/ Senator Sandy Crawford  
/s/ Senator Greg Razer  
/s/ Senator Doug Beck  
/s/ Dru Buntin, Department of Natural Resources

Sincerely,

/s/ Representative Mike Haffner  
Committee Co-Chair

/s/ Senator Justin Brown  
Committee Co-Chair

## Introduction

In the 2019 session, the General Assembly passed Senate Bill 391, sponsored by Senator Mike Bernskoetter, which modified the laws relating to agricultural operations. The bill also established the "Joint Committee on Agriculture." The joint committee met and issued a report in 2020 and has continued its efforts in 2021.

The joint committee is tasked with studying the economic impact of the agricultural industry in the state, the industry's ongoing efforts to improve environmental stewardship while also improving the economic sustainability of agriculture, ways to incentivize members of the industry to adopt best practices to address Missouri's carbon footprint, and the public's views on agricultural issues in general. As required by the legislation, the joint committee must issue a report by January 15 of each year. In 2021, the joint committee continued to build on the work it had completed in the fall of 2020. The joint committee held two public hearings on July 6 and September 8, 2021, in Jefferson City.

## Summary of Public Testimony

### July 6, 2021 Hearing

At the July 6, 2021, hearing in Jefferson City, the joint committee heard testimony from representatives of different sectors of the agriculture industry. Most of the testimony spoke to the challenges the agriculture industry faces.

Don Nikodim with the Missouri Pork Producers' Association spoke of the changes in hog farm operations in recent history, including the increase in environmentally controlled hog barns, the use of manure as a natural fertilizer for row crop operations, and strict nutrition plans to ensure the production of healthy animals. He also discussed the key issues facing the association's producers including the impact of African Swine Fever on swine markets, trade restrictions, production costs, packer capacity, and labor shortages. He noted that Missouri is sixth in pork production nationwide and has approximately 2700 operations throughout the state. Handouts from the presentation can be found in Appendix B.

Dr. Scott Brown, from the University of Missouri's Food and Agricultural Policy Research Institute, discussed the 2021 and beyond outlook for the agricultural industry including the factors that affect the returns. He also discussed the effects of COVID-19 on the different sectors of the agriculture market, which were not equally distributed between the sectors, and how the sectors have rebounded in 2021. A copy of his presentation can be found in Appendix C.

Tony Clayton, with Clayton Agri-Marketing in Jefferson City, gave testimony on how regulatory hurdles have affected the livestock export industry. Clayton discussed the impact of certain diseases on the export markets for livestock and the steps, as an exporter, he must take to move animals throughout the country and the world. One problem he specifically spoke to was the need to train large animal veterinarians on requirements for exporting animals. He also spoke of the benefits of the federal animal identification program when exporting animals to foreign nations.

Garrett Hawkins, the President of the Missouri Farm Bureau, introduced himself to the joint committee and spoke on the key issues facing the agriculture sector today, including the federal and state regulatory environments, climate change concerns, cattle market transparency, and property rights. The change in federal administration has also changed the environmental regulatory direction, especially as it relates to the definition of navigable waters, which will affect farmers and ranchers of the state. Missouri was at the forefront of the discussions previously and needs to be once again. The administration is also looking at regulations related to climate change. Farmers and ranchers need to be involved in the policy development and promote the projects that have already been in place that help offset climate change.

Hawkins also spoke of the need for market transparency in the cattle markets. The difference between the price farmers are receiving for fed cattle and the boxed beef prices should be investigated. There have been several bills introduced at the federal level to look at this differential and requires additional transparency in the markets.

Finally, Hawkins spoke of concerns Missouri Farm Bureau has regarding property rights in Missouri. He expressed concerns about the Grain Belt Express threatening condemnation to move its project forward. He also mentioned the Rock Island Railroad corridor being used as a recreation trail and the new state park in Oregon County, which he said local residents and businesses are most impacted by these projects. He also commended the General Assembly on the passage of Senate Bill 391 in 2019 and House Bill 270 in 2021 to protect landowners and livestock operations from additional regulatory burdens from local county health ordinances. Missouri Farm Bureau believes that the Department of Natural Resources is the proper regulatory authority for these operations.

Mike Deering with the Missouri Cattlemen's Association discussed the impact of recent legislation on the stability of regulations for livestock owners. Senate Bill 391 and House Bill 270 have helped increase consistency by removing county-by-county ordinances across the state and placing the authority for regulation on livestock industry at the state level. Deering also continued to express concerns regarding market transparency and price discovery in cattle markets. The Cattlemen's Association would like to see meaningful price discovery in cattle markets and has worked with Congresswoman Hartzler to draft federal legislation to require changes in the cattle markets.

Scott Swain with the Missouri Soybean Association discussed several issues that are important to the association including the promotion of Missouri biodiesel fuels, growing livestock production, transportation infrastructure, and farm productivity. Swain introduced Darrick Steen and Clayton Light, with the Missouri Soybean Association and the Missouri Corn Growers Association. Steen said that the efforts of farmers over the past 30 years have resulted in the reduction of 2.8 million tons of carbon dioxide released to the atmosphere.

Steen and Light also presented information on a conservation program the associations are working on implementing related to an ecosystem and carbon credit marketplace. Farmers invest in projects on their farms, which produce positive environmental outcomes that they can monetize by working with other organizations or corporations. Sixty-one producers are actively involved in the pilot program. A copy of Steen and Light's presentation can be found in Appendix D.

Dale Ludwig, Midwest Hemp Association, spoke about the hemp program in Missouri. One of the regulatory hurdles facing the industry is the permit cost for entering the industry. Several neighboring states have lower fees to grow hemp than the fees in Missouri. Ludwig went on to discuss the three types of hemp production and the challenges some hemp farmers have experienced. Lincoln University in Jefferson City has become a national leader on hemp research and is looking into solutions to some of the challenges.

Janie Dunning with Missouri Farm Bureau presented testimony regarding broadband access across the state. Dunning stated that at least 29 percent of farms in the United States do not have access to broadband internet. Broadband access is necessary for many aspects of agriculture including precision agriculture, marketing, and

research. However, it is very costly to bring broadband infrastructure to many farms across the state. Costs to deploy broadband can range greatly depending on technology and terrain. Information presented by Dunning can be found in Appendix E.

Finally, Darrick Steen spoke on behalf of Bradley Shad for Missouri Corn Growers Association to voice the association's priorities. Those priorities include the MASBDA tax credits that are set to expire at the end of the year and a strong transportation system to move products to market.

### **September 8, 2021 Hearing**

At the September 8, 2021, hearing in Jefferson City, the committee heard presentations on legislative priorities from stakeholders. Below is a list of legislative priorities presented to the committee.

#### **Wood Tax Credit Renewal**

Shannon Cooper with the Missouri Forest Products Association presented a proposal to renew the Wood Energy Tax Credit Program. The program was initially created in 1997 to provide incentives for sawmills to find beneficial uses for sawdust piles. The program provided \$5 per ton for the transportation of wood waste and helped make Missouri the leader in charcoal production. The program sunset in June of 2020.

#### **MASBDA Tax Credit and Sunset Extension**

Emily LeRoy with the Department of Agriculture presented the Missouri Agricultural Small Business Development Authority (MASBDA) tax credit and sunset extension proposal. Three of MASBDA's current tax credit programs expire in 2021. These programs include the New Generation Cooperative Incentive and Agricultural Product Utilization Contributor Tax Credits, the Meat Processing Facility Investment Tax Credit.

BJ Tanksley with Missouri Farm Bureau, Scott Swain with Missouri Soybean Association, and Jason Zamkus with the Missouri Corn Growers Association spoke in support of the renewal of the tax credit programs. Information on the tax credit programs can be found in Appendix F.

#### **Eminent Domain and Grain Belt Express**

Co-Chairman Mike Haffner spoke about the eminent domain proposals that he filed in the 2021 session and how this proposal changed throughout the legislative process. Grain Belt Express has proposed a transmission line across Missouri to transmit wind energy to the East Coast. It is expected that no more than six percent of the energy will be used in Missouri. The proposal would prohibit projects such as Grain Belt from using the power of eminent domain to build the transmission lines and changes the certificate of necessity requirements for certain projects. Tanksley testified in support of this proposal and the concerns Missouri Farm Bureau has about the use of eminent domain for future projects as well as the Grain Belt Express.

#### **Biodiesel Incentive**

Scott Swain with the Missouri Soybean Association presented information on a proposal to issue a tax credit to retail dealers of biodiesel in the state. The proposal would promote the use of Missouri soybean based Biodiesel throughout the state. The five to 10 cent per gallon, depending on the blend, tax credit would be capped at \$20 million.

#### **Ethanol Incentive**

Jason Zamkus with the Missouri Corn Growers Association presented a proposal previously filed aimed at increasing access to renewable fuels in the state. The proposal created a five cent per gallon tax credit for ethanol retailers. The program was capped at \$4 million and had a six year sunset.

Steve Murphy with POET Bioprocessing and the Missouri Renewable Fuels Association spoke in favor of the tax credit. Bioethanol producers purchase more than 22 percent of the state's corn crop and supports farm families. This proposal would support family farms, create jobs, and lower fuel costs.

### **Rural Broadband**

Janie Dunning with Missouri Farm Bureau spoke about priorities to move broadband forward in Missouri. One priority is providing adequate support to the state's Broadband Development Office within the Department of Economic Development. Also, the programs offered must include accountability provisions to ensure that recipients of state funds provide the services as awarded. Dunning stated that the state and federal funds designated to expand broadband are the most financial support ever awarded for these types of projects.

### **Anhydrous Ammonia**

Senator Bernskoetter spoke regarding a proposal to eliminate duplicative oversight of anhydrous ammonia. Currently, both departments of Agriculture and Natural Resources regulate anhydrous ammonia. The proposed legislation would remove oversight by the Department of Agriculture and bring Missouri in compliance with EPA regulations.

### **Missouri State Fair Land Acquisition**

Representative Brad Pollitt spoke about an opportunity for the Missouri State Fair to purchase 400 acres of land surrounding the fairgrounds. In recent years, the fair added 135 campground hookups, which reduced the amount of parking for daily parking. The owners of the adjoining property are willing to sell the property to the State Fair and State Fair Community College. The addition of this property would make the fairgrounds a viable venue for national events.

### **Right To Repair**

Representative Barry Hovis spoke about a proposal to allow owners of products purchased or used in Missouri to have the right to access the same diagnostic and repair information that manufacturers supply to independent repair facilities and authorized repair providers. The legislation would protect proprietary information while allowing farmers to repair their own equipment.

### **Family Farms Act**

Representative Greg Sharpe spoke about a proposal to modify the Family Farms Act to better reflect family farms across the state in order to be able to provide financial support to Missouri farmers. It would increase the gross sales allowed to qualify and the maximum amounts of the loans. The proposal would also remove the provisions that would only allow one loan per family and for one type of livestock.

LeRoy with the Department of Agriculture spoke in support of the proposal.

### **Land Surveys**

Co-Chairman Haffner spoke about a proposal to update the land survey statutes. Rep. Don Mayhew filed a bill to codify current land surveying standards. LeRoy with the Department of Agriculture spoke in support of the proposal.

In addition to the legislative proposals, Brian Smith with the Rural Crisis Center testified regarding the Center's agricultural priorities. The Center would like the General Assembly to ban foreign corporate ownership of agricultural land. This ban would help protect both food and national security in the United States. Also, the Center would like to see a strengthening of the Department of Natural Resources' regulations for concentrated animal feeding operations to protect neighboring property owners and communities and restoration of the Clean Water Commission to the makeup prior to legislative changes in 2017. Finally, the center would like to see a concurrent resolution from the General Assembly asking the federal government to institute country of origin labeling for meat products.

Don Nikodim with the Missouri Pork Producers Association spoke about the contract farming system used the pork industry. The Producers Association supports investment in the industry and the rural communities in Missouri. The current corporations that own corporate farms, packing facilities, and contract with local farms provide investment into the rural communities of Missouri.

## Appendix A: Hearings

July 6, 2021, Hearing

Location: Jefferson City, Missouri

Witnesses:

Don Nikodim, Missouri Pork Producers Association  
Dr. Scott Brown, University of Missouri  
Tony Clayton, Clayton Agri-Marketing, LLC  
Garrett Hawkins, Missouri Farm Bureau  
Mike Deering, Missouri Cattlemen's Association  
Scott Swain, Darrick Steen and Clayton Light, Missouri Soybean Association  
Dale Ludwig, Missouri Hemp Association  
Jannie Dunning, Missouri Farm Bureau  
Darrick Steen, Missouri Corn Growers Association

September 15, 2020 Hearing

Location: Jefferson City, Missouri

Witnesses:

Shannon Cooper, Missouri Forest Products Association  
Emily LeRoy, Missouri Department of Agriculture  
B.J. Tanksley, Missouri Farm Bureau  
Scott Swain, Missouri Soybean Association  
Jason Zamkus, Missouri Corn Growers Association  
Steve Murphy, POET Bioprocessing and Missouri Renewable Fuels Association  
Janie Dunning, Missouri Farm Bureau  
Brian Smith, Missouri Rural Crisis Center  
Don Nikodim, Missouri Pork Producers Association

*To see appendices, please visit [www.house.mo.gov/CommitteeReports.aspx](http://www.house.mo.gov/CommitteeReports.aspx).*

## REPORT OF THE SPECIAL INTERIM COMMITTEE ON BROADBAND DEVELOPMENT

January 5, 2022

Rob Vescovo, Speaker  
House of Representatives  
State Capitol Building  
Jefferson City, MO 65101

Dear Mister Speaker:

The Special Interim Committee on Broadband Development has met, taken testimony and concluded its review. The below listed committee members are pleased to submit the attached report:

/s/ Chairman Representative Louis Riggs  
/s/ Representative Cyndi Buchheit-Courtway  
/s/ Representative Bishop Davidson  
/s/ Representative Travis Fitzwater

/s/ Representative Jay Mosley  
/s/ Representative Wes Rogers  
/s/ Representative Travis Smith

Sincerely,

Representative Louis Riggs  
Committee Chairman

### **Introduction and Summary of Public Testimony**

Speaker of the House Rob Vescovo appointed the Interim Committee on Broadband Development to investigate the status of broadband internet deployment in the State of Missouri in 2021, to conduct public hearings in Jefferson City, to conduct town hall meetings across Missouri, to take written testimony, and to prepare a report covering every facet of the importance of increasing broadband internet access across the entire State of Missouri. At the conclusion of this process, Speaker Vescovo requested recommendations for legislative and fiscal action that would ensure that all Missourians have access to broadband internet resources.

The members of the Committee included Representatives Louis Riggs (Chair), Cyndi Buchheit-Courtway, Bishop Davidson, Travis Fitzwater, Jay Mosely, Wes Rogers, and Travis Smith. Each member assisted with at least one town hall meeting in addition to their regular duties.

The lack of access to Broadband (high-speed) internet in much of rural America has been compared to the lack of access to electricity in rural American in the 1930's, when many utilities refused to provide electricity to areas that deemed "unprofitable."

As of the date this report is released, Missouri is ranked 32<sup>nd</sup> in the United States in terms of access. With an estimated 150,000 households unserved/underserved based on data released by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) in 2020, that is nearly 400,000 Missourians who do not have access to State-minimum 25/3 speeds at a time when the Federal government is increasing the minimum speeds it will fund to 100/20 (with 100/100 serving as the new benchmark). Within the last three years, Missouri was ranked as low as 49<sup>th</sup> in speed.

While Missouri has seen some progress, moving from 41<sup>st</sup> in access to 32<sup>nd</sup> due in some measure to the influx of funds from Connect America Fund (CAF II) funds, the USDA, and the US Department of Commerce, as well as significant expenditures from the State of Missouri Broadband Fund, there is still a tremendous amount of work to do in order to move Missouri from below the middle of the pack into the Top 10 states in the country.

As of this writing, Missouri ranks 44<sup>th</sup> in terms of home use of fixed broadband (64.6% in Missouri, national average 70.8%), 44<sup>th</sup> on reliance on cellular data for internet (14.4% in Missouri, national average 11.8%), 11<sup>th</sup> on reliance of satellite internet (8.3% in Missouri, national average 6.5%) and 15<sup>th</sup> for households with no internet access at all (15.0% in Missouri, national average 13.4%). As we approach 2022, none of these numbers is particularly encouraging and all demonstrate significant room for improvement across Missouri.

Much of the attention to gaps in broadband coverage has been focused on Missouri's Rural areas, again with ample justification. The major problem for Rural Missourians is lack of access itself. However, the broadband "digital divide" is not limited to Rural areas. The Interim Committee has heard significant testimony that the digital divide is also acute in Missouri's urban cores as well as in many suburban areas where the obstacle to broadband access hinges on the issue of affordability as well as physical access, particularly in low-income housing developments. Data from Pew Research Center identified household income as the primary determinant whether a household has a broadband connection. Some 57% of households making less than \$30,000 per year and 74% of households making between \$31,000-\$49,999 per year have access in the home. In contrast, 98% of households with more than \$75,000 have access in the home. One of the key take-aways of the COVID-19 situation is that online education access is a critical issue in every area of the State of Missouri, from the smallest Rural K-8 district to the largest urban and suburban school districts. School districts deployed thousands of wi-fi "hot spots" across the State of Missouri, with decidedly mixed results. Far too many students found that they could not make the hot spots work because they did not have a sufficient cell phone signal to activate the hot spots to begin with, rendering thousands of tablets issued to bridge the gap between in-seat and online classes completely useless.

Another key takeaway of the COVID-19 situation is that far too many Missouri senior citizens were unable to access remote medical services, known as "Telehealth," for a variety of reasons, including lack of bandwidth to enable Zoom and other technologies to work in their homes, but also due to lack of knowledge regarding operations of the computers in their homes. Significant testimony regarding the lack of digital literacy also points to a barrier to broadband adoption that has not been addressed in a meaningful sense at the statewide level in Missouri.



Testimony heard by the Committee also points to significant broadband-related barriers to workforce development as well deployment of precision agriculture resources using GPS technology. With the acceleration of the Internet of Things (IoT) and work from anywhere (WFA) remote workforces across the United States, now is the time to take significant steps to bridge the digital divide in Missouri once and for all.

Additional testimony concerned the negative impact that the Federal government has had on broadband development across the State of Missouri. The Federal approach has been based on deeply flawed premises, starting with using census block methodology that “checks the box” that every person within a census block is served if one household is served, a fallacy that affects hundreds of thousands of Missourians. The second deeply flawed premise is that the FCC maps that are used to determine those who are served, underserved and unserved are based on voluntary data furnished by providers that populate maps that are obsolete the moment they are released and do not accurately reflect the reality on the ground in real time. The third premise is that by shoveling huge sums of money into a reverse auction process that exalts quantity over quality, much of the Federal funding has been wasted on “solutions” that not only do not solve problems, they exacerbate existing digital gaps because many areas are deemed “served” have no semblance of universal access to Broadband (high-speed internet) whatsoever.

On the plus side, the Missouri Broadband Fund has been praised for its effective challenge process as well as its nearly 7:1 return on investment using matching funds that has attracted significant follow-on capital. The flexibility and responsiveness of the Missouri Broadband Office has also received high marks, administering matching fund grants as small as \$25,000 using community standards instead of census block methodology to better reflect reality on the ground compared to the federal approach. The Parson Administration has signaled its willingness to invest a significant portion of Missouri’s American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funding to broadband internet, a most welcome development in 2022 and immediately thereafter.

Meetings were held around the state as part of the fact-finding responsibilities of the Interim Committee on Broadband Development. These meetings were coordinated and hosted both by members of the committee and other state officials with the intention to engage stakeholders and providers in a discussion regarding various broadband issues facing a particular region. The dates and locations of these meetings are listed below:

- 6-11-21 Palmyra: [No recording available]
  - Host: Rep. Louis Riggs, Rep. Greg Sharpe, Rep. Ed Lewis, and Rep. Danny Busick
- 7-26-21 Independence
  - Host: Rep. Wes Rogers
  - Participants: Rep. Doug Richey, Rep. Emily Weber, Rep. Bill Kidd, and Rep. Ashley Aune
- 7-28-21 Perryville
  - Host: Rep. Cyndi Buchheit-Courtway
  - Participants: Rep. Rick Francis, Rep. Dale Wright, and Sen. Elaine Gannon
- 8-9-21 Springfield
  - Host: Rep. Bill Owen and Rep. Bishop Davidson
- 8-10-21 Ava
  - Host: Rep. Travis Smith
  - Participants: Sen. Karla Eslinger
- 8-17-21 Hazelwood
  - Host: Rep. Jay Mosley
  - Participants: Sen. Angela Walton Mosley
- 8-24-21 Ashland
  - Host: Rep. Travis Fitzwater
  - Participants: Sen. Mike Bernskoetter
- 9-10-21 Albany
  - Host: Rep. Randy Railsback
  - Participants: Rep. J. Eggleston, Rep. Dean Van Schoiack, Sen. Dan Hegeman
- 9-24-21 St. Louis, HSSU
  - Host: Rep. LaKeySha Bosley

- 9-27-21 Poplar Bluff
  - Host: Rep. Hardy Billington, Rep. Darrell Atchison
  - Participants: Sen. Holly Rehder
- 10-28-21 Eminence: [No recording available]
  - Host: Rep. Bennie Cook, Rep. Ron Copeland

Additionally a Northeast Missouri Broadband Steering Committee was created to address broadband issues in that region of the state.

- 11-3-21
- 11-18-21
- 12-28-21

The following providers and organizations supplied testimony before the Interim Committee on Broadband Development during its committee hearings in Jefferson City:

- 6-10-21
  - MO Department of Economic Development – Timothy Arbeiter (Director of the Office of Broadband Development)
- 7-20-21
  - The Pew Charitable Trusts – Kathryn de Wit (Project Director – Broadband Access Initiative) and Anna Read (Senior Officer – Broadband Access Initiative)
  - Association of Missouri Electric Cooperatives (AMEC) – Caleb Jones (CEO) and Co-Mo Electric, Ralls County Electric, SEMO Electric
  - Farm Bureau – Garrett Hawkins (President)
- 8-16-21
  - University of Missouri System - Marshall Stewart – Vice Chancellor for Extension and Engagement & Chief Engagement Officer
  - Google Fiber – Peter Cunningham (General Manager)
  - Ameren
  - AT&T – Christopher Pickel (Regional Director, External Affairs)
  - LUMEN/Century Link – Claudia Sands (Government Relations Manager)
  - Bluebird Network – Michael Morey (CEO)
  - Socket Telecom - Matt Kohly (Director of Carriers Relations and Government Affairs)
  - City of Kansas City - Melissa Kozakiewicz (Assistant City Manager)
  - Chariton Valley - Kirby Underberg (President & CEO)
  - Wisper Internet – Shannon Shores (Vice President of Sales and Marketing) and Chris Sigley (Chief Technology Officer)
- 9-16-21
  - Missouri Cable Telecommunications Association (MCTA) – Andy Blunt (Executive Director)
  - Charter/Spectrum - Mike Lodewegen (Senior Manager, Government Affairs)
  - American Public Power Assoc. - Joy Ditto (President)
  - MPUA, City Utilities of Springfield, Marshall Municipal Utilities, City of Houston
  - Coalition for Local Internet Choice (CLIC)
  - Bollinger County Library – Eva Dunn (Director)
  - Von Technologies - Michelle Vondrasek (President)
  - MO Chamber of Commerce – Kara Corches (Vice President of Governmental Affairs)
  - MO 911 Service Board - Brian Maydwell (Executive Director)
  - MoreAble
  - KCFiber – Aaron Wendel (Managing Partner)
  - Kingdom Telephone Company, Green Hills Communications, and Mark Twain Telephone Company
- 10-18-21
  - FFA - Marie Davis (NE District Supervisor in Agricultural Education and MO FFA)
  - MO Department of Higher Education – Zora Mulligan (Commissioner)

- MO Department of Elementary and Secondary Education – Dr. Margie Vandeven (Commissioner)
- Ralls & Shelby County Presiding Commissioners – Wiley Hibbard (Ralls) and Glenn Eagan (Shelby)
- MO Municipal League – Richard Sheets (Executive Director)
- UM System Telehealth Network – Rachel Mutrux (Senior Program Director of Telehealth)
- BNSF Railway – Jeffrey Davis (Director of Government Affairs)
- MACOG – Doug Hermes (Statewide Planner)
- Meramec Regional Planning Commission - Bonnie J. Prigge (Executive Director)
- Intelligent Community Forum – Louis Zacharilla (Co-Founder)
- LTD Broadband – Haley Tollefson (Marketing Director)
- Health Forward Foundation – McClain Bryant Macklin (Director of Policy and Strategic Initiatives)
- Kansas City Public Library – Carrie Coogan (Deputy Director for Public Affairs & Community Engagement)
- Fortinet
- MO Developmental Disabilities Council – self advocates
- Motorola
- S2K Tech – Day Veerlapati (CEO)
- Microsoft – Vickie Robinson (General Manager, Microsoft Airband Initiative)
- Satellite Broadcasting & Communications Association (SBCA) – Steven Hill (President)
- SSM Health – Sue Kendig (Women’s Health Integration Specialist)
- BJC Medical Group – Dr. Michele Thomas
- AARP – Jay Hardenbrook (Associate State Director – Advocacy)
- 11-22-21
  - AgriExperts - Keith Eisberg and Abner Womack
  - MO MODOT - Eric Schroeter (Assistant Chief Engineer)
  - MO Department of Agriculture – Chris Chinn (Director)
  - MO DED – Timothy Arbeiter (Director of the Office of Broadband Development)

## Chapter 1: Access

Missouri is currently ranked 32<sup>nd</sup> in the United States in terms of access, an improvement from 41<sup>st</sup> in access within the last three years. That is a significant improvement, but as mentioned in the introduction, Missouri lags behind the rest of the United States in every key factor that determines meaningful broadband access.

The General Assembly enacted a state standard of minimum 25/3 access in 2018 through H.B. 1872. This was based on the Federal standard announced by the FCC in order to determine eligibility for Federal funding as discussed previously. In 2021, ARPA guidelines announced a new recommendation (not yet a requirement) of 100/100 speeds, with approval of 100/20 when 100/100 was not practical. The Missouri General Assembly also enacted a ‘hierarchy’ of needs in 2018 to determine who was served and who was not: 10:1 or less speed is classified as “unserved,” 10:1-25:3 access is “underserved” and anything above 25:3 is deemed “served.” It is reasonably foreseeable that the Federal standard will only increase from this day forward, rendering existing statutes and standards obsolete (as will the march of technology itself).

As mentioned previously, physical access remains a barrier to deployment in Rural areas (also commonly classified as ‘last mile access’). As of this date, 15% of all Missouri households have zero access at all. Currently 66,583 households or about 177,617 people fall into unserved/underserved census blocks.

An assumption can be made that the Federal standard will be increased, with “unserved” reclassified as no service but not quite 25/3, “underserved” reclassified as above 25/3 but not quite 100/20, and “served” reclassified as above 100/20. Based off the December 2020 FCC data and 2010 Decennial Census information, reclassifying these definitions would place 362,967 households or around 948,853 people in the unserved/underserved category—a quantum leap backwards on the heels of Federal funds being plowed into technologies that only provided 10/1 and then 25/3 standards over the last decade.

It is also reasonably foreseeable that the Federal government will continue to “move the goalposts” regarding sufficient broadband access, and Missouri must be in a position to move forward as a result. Fortunately, the preferred method of building out broadband resources, fiber to the home (FTTH) is already future-proof and its providers will be able to keep pace with increasing Federal standards as well as consumer demand for higher speeds.

## **Chapter 2: Speed**

As late as 2018, Missouri was ranked 49<sup>th</sup> in the nation for internet speed. While that number has improved along with overall access, speed remains a significant challenge across Missouri. Advertised rates mention the words “Up to,” but all too often real speeds measured in real time fall far short of the advertised rates. Another takeaway that no one saw coming from the COVID-19 situation was the lack of resiliency in the system itself. At one point during the period when Missouri students were sent home to learn remotely, business owners across the state noticed slower internet speeds than usual in populated areas. According to the Department of Economic Development, at any given moment, 40-45% of all available bandwidth in the State of Missouri was being soaked up by Netflix and YouTube. In the event that remote learning should take place again on such a scale, the lack of available bandwidth will prove an obstacle to normal business operations again.

In order to more accurately gauge the real speeds being used, other states have incorporated maps that demonstrate real-time usage through various means, including state-operated websites. The University of Missouri-Columbia has such a feature available today through the Missouri Resource Rail. There is no Federal equivalent to this and the FCC coverage maps in current use are appallingly inadequate in terms of accurate information as well as out of date. West Virginia currently uses a map that provides real-time data that is administered through the auspices of its Broadband Enhancement Council. Due to the deficiencies inherent in the Federal approach, it has become evident that Missouri needs to provide its own mapping resources to provide a clear picture of not only where broadband resources are located, but also what speeds are routinely being delivered across the state.

Site selectors choosing to bring businesses to different states use “desk-top eliminations” to decide whether or not to proceed further with their inquiries. One of the first eliminations is based on lack of sufficient internet. While communities like Houston and North Kansas City have introduced city-wide broadband services and Hannibal has pursued “100 Gig” certification to differentiate themselves from other communities to attract new businesses, the entire state could be pursuing similar distinctions with sufficient mapping resources that reflect actual speeds. North Kansas City at this moment offers free residential internet to most of its residents and its businesses have access to some of the fastest broadband internet speeds *in the world*. The net result has been a business boom that any community in Missouri could replicate.

## **Chapter 3: Affordability**

The most significant barrier to broadband access next to complete lack of physical “last-mile” access is affordability. This is an issue across Missouri, but is most acutely felt in Missouri’s urban cores in St. Louis and Kansas City. In order to bridge this digital divide, the Federal government announced and has funded an Emergency Broadband Fund (EBB) that enables households that qualify for free or reduced lunches to obtain up to \$50 a month in assistance to be able to afford broadband internet. Due to recent Congressional enactments, the EBB program will remain intact for the foreseeable future. Funding levels are expected to be at least \$30 per month per household.

Unfortunately, the effectiveness of this program in Missouri has been far from satisfactory. Only 11% of Missouri households that qualify for this program have signed up; the national average itself is also appalling, at 16%. In Missouri, that means that 8 out of 9 households that qualify are not using this benefit, to the detriment of tens of thousands of Missouri students who use online resources for remote learning or the simple act of uploading homework assignments on time. The Federal guidelines governing this program leave the responsibility for publicizing this benefit up to the individual providers, some of which have taken significant measures to inform those in their service areas. Some have not. It has become evident that providers do not have a uniform approach to these programs, which is a matter that must be addressed in order to have a realistic approach of bridging the digital divide across Missouri. This is a problem wherever households qualify for free or reduced lunches, which is the threshold for inclusion in these programs. Providers can make significant strides in this area by offering more low-cost plans that can be supplemented with Federal funds.

## **Chapter 4: Digital Literacy and Inclusion**

Another significant barrier to broadband adoption is the lack of cohesive digital literacy and inclusion efforts across Missouri. As mentioned previously, COVID-19 demonstrated the lack of digital literacy among Missouri senior citizens, who were unable to access Zoom and other platforms to attend virtual doctor's appointments during the height of the pandemic (and thereafter). Missouri authorized patients as end users of telehealth resources in 2016 and telehealth visits increased by as much as 1500% with a number of Missouri providers from 2019-2020. That improvement in the delivery of services did not apply to those who could not log on to their computers or follow the directions to activate their remote appointments. The ability to stay home and avoid other sick people is not particular to COVID; that is a 365-day a year blessing to those who are already immuno-compromised and have no business being around other sick people.

Digital literacy is also a barrier to those who have mental health issues and do not seek treatment from brick and mortar facilities due to the stigma attached to mental illness. This problem cuts across all segments of our society regardless of age. The damage caused by COVID-19-related isolation will take years to calculate, if it can ever be properly assessed.

Digital literacy is also a barrier to parents and grandparents of students who are in school who are attempting to learn remotely. Untold thousands of Missouri students lost as much as a year of instruction as a result of COVID-related measures. With the onset of more after-school academic programs, weekend programs, and summer school programs designed to increase the effectiveness of teaching and learning, more digital literacy resources will be needed in order to bridge this divide.

The nonprofit sector in Kansas City, in partnership with the Kansas City Mayor's office and other digital stakeholders, has created the capacity to go house-to-house throughout neighborhoods to assist with digital literacy. These "digital navigators" assist those who do not know how to set up email accounts or upload resumes to do so. Such entities as Kansas City Public Library (KCPL) and Mid-Continent Public Library (MCPL) provide dedicated computer terminals and training to those who do not have home access. Indeed, public libraries across the State of Missouri proved to be reliable partners throughout the pandemic, providing wi-fi hot spots across the state, as well as dedicated computer resources within their facilities.

## **Chapter 5: Emerging Trends**

The Committee heard a variety of testimony regarding emerging trends, including the use of low-earth orbit satellites as a possible solution to last-mile access issues in areas of Missouri that will be impossible to reach with terrestrial solutions such as fiber for the foreseeable future.

Another emerging trend that will only accelerate is the need for more bandwidth to operate "smart" devices. The Committee heard testimony that the average Missouri household now uses 7 smart devices that require the internet to operate; the record household use to date is 27 devices. As technology improves and more devices use internet access to operate, the need for additional bandwidth will only increase.

Other emerging technologies that show promise with regard to access do not increase speed, but boost the distances that signals can travel. In order to deploy these technologies in true "last mile" areas that have no service at all, Missouri will need to consider a funding mechanism that will not otherwise meet 25:3 or higher standards.

## **Chapter 6: Accountability**

The Committee heard testimony in Jefferson City and numerous examples during town hall meetings that accountability is a major issue regarding the effectiveness of existing and prior efforts to provide broadband resources to areas all across Missouri. As mentioned previously, there is widespread dissatisfaction with the Federal approach to building out broadband across the state through the reverse auction process that emphasizes quantity over quality and leaves far too many Missourians without recourse when their needs are not being met, despite the Federal government's approval of the processes in those areas which remain underserved.

Much of the frustration centers on a lack of accountability to those who are allegedly served in these areas after receiving millions upon millions in Federal funding. The Committee heard testimony from LTD, which won the lion's share of the latest USDA RDOF auction in Missouri, to the effect that it is waiting for FCC guidance before it deploys any broadband resources in Missouri at all. By winning reverse auctions, such providers freeze out Missouri-based providers who are already deploying broadband resources—and have been doing so in some cases for more than a decade. It could be argued that if a state wanted to make sure that the digital divide is never closed, it would adopt the existing Federal approach.

At one town hall, two of the speakers shared what it was like to still be using dial-up technology. As of this date, 2% of Missouri households are still dependent on those services for their internet, none of which are capable of bringing broadband resources to their homes or businesses. A cursory glance at FCC maps demonstrates how woefully inaccurate their information is; one member of the Committee took the step of pointing out areas in his home county that the FCC map reflected as “served” and identified areas of his home county that have no access at all. The lack of accountability at the Federal level is a luxury that Missouri citizens can no longer afford. Accountability measures need to be increased with regard to the State funds as well. Other states have implemented on-site surveys and Missouri should take steps to do the same in order to ensure that providers stay on-time, on-task with taxpayer-provided funding.

### **Chapter 7: Online Education**

COVID-19 laid bare the deficiencies in online education across Missouri like no other sector of society. Hundreds of thousands of students went from in-seat instruction to online instruction with very little warning in spring semester 2020, and the test scores from 2021 prove that many lost meaningful instruction for months at a time. Students who did not have good internet access were immediately left behind in terms of instruction and many stayed behind, despite the deployment of tens of thousands of wi-fi hot spots across the state, including areas in the urban cores. Far too many of these students, rural, suburban and urban, were unable to activate the hot spots due to weak cell phone signals, which rendered the tablets they had been given to complete and upload homework and exams inoperable. This was a problem across the entire state, despite the fact that the vast majority of Missouri's public schools have broadband access through MORE.net. We cannot “hot spot” our way out of this situation.

Online education also suffered at the post-secondary level. Programs such as Western Governors University offer courses in a completely online format, but cannot enroll students who fail their minimum speed tests for course work delivery. There are some 800,000 Missouri residents who have completed some college course work without obtaining a degree. Many are seeking online degrees due to their flexibility. Many others are unable to pass the minimum speed tests. All who do not have sufficient broadband capability are being punished as a result. The same holds true for those pursuing Industry-Recognized Certificates in order to improve careers and job prospects.

### **Chapter 8: Telehealth**

COVID-19 at once demonstrated the value of telehealth resources while pointing out other glaring deficiencies across Missouri, particularly with Seniors who do not have sufficient access or the ability to make Zoom or other virtual platforms work in their homes, which defeats the entire purpose of online appointments. The Committee heard that some providers saw a 1500% increase in the use of telehealth resources. Telehealth is here to stay, for those who can gain access to it. A possible solution that affects telehealth resources for all ages as well as those who have mental health issues is to equip public libraries, of which Missouri has more than 300, with HIPAA-compliant spaces to be able to attend their virtual doctor's appointments. This is an innovation whose time has come across Missouri.

According to AARP: 15% of Americans 50+ do not have broadband; 60% say that cost is a problem.

According to OATS, some 42% of seniors lack wireline access at home; senior adults with less than a high school diploma or an income below \$25,000 are ten times more likely than the general population to be offline. In addition, Black and Latino seniors are more than 2.5 and 3.3 times more likely, respectively, to be offline.

One of the most critical lessons learned from the COVID-19 response is that telehealth is here to stay. The problem of access for Seniors is already acute and will only accelerate as the necessity of virtual visits continues across an ever-aging population. The public health implications of expanding telehealth capabilities are obvious: no one needs to be around other sick people if they have an alternative way of accessing health care. That holds true for the common cold, influenza as well as COVID-19.

## **Chapter 9: Workforce Development**

Broadband touches and concerns all aspects of Workforce Development. COVID also exposed glaring weaknesses in Missouri regarding the ability of individuals to compete in a workforce that has struggled to get back onto its feet as a result of lay-offs and closings. An estimated 30% of all Missouri small businesses closed as a result of the pandemic response, resulting in the laying off of thousands of employees. As mentioned previously, many Missourians do not know how to operate computers even if they have access to sufficient broadband speeds. This problem is particularly acute for those who do not know how to upload a resume to apply for the thousands of jobs that have been and remain open since the beginning of the pandemic response (more than 18 months as of this writing). Digital navigators are necessary to assist with this critical element of the job search. In the Kansas City area, Goodwill Industries is helping to meet this need by providing mobile computer centers which are also staffed with digital navigators who can show job applicants how to set up email accounts, upload resumes and bookmark the most important sites for recurring use as their job searches continue.

Public libraries also have a role to play in this process. Missouri has 34 Job Centers across the state, but more than 300 public libraries, including at least one in every county of Missouri. Equipping public libraries with resources that enable them to administer proctored exams for Industry-Recognized Certificates will only accelerate the development of Missouri's workforce pipeline.

A series of regional studies headed by a retired University of Missouri Professor across the southeast portion of the state concludes that Missouri loses an estimated minimum of \$400,000 for each student who does not have sufficient broadband access to complete their schooling and to compete for jobs in the existing Missouri economy. This sorely depletes the Missouri Workforce Development pipeline that the State has been working on to fill with innovative employer-centric programs and reliance on Apprenticeships, a category where Missouri ranks in the Top 3 in the United States. We cannot play to this strength without sufficient broadband internet access.

Surveys of Generation Z students, who are now moving through Missouri schools, demonstrate that as many as half believe they will and wish to work for themselves. This will create thousands of opportunities for entrepreneurship across the State every year for the foreseeable future. Many of these individuals are already attempting to run businesses from their homes. Some are unable to do so because they do not have sufficient bandwidth to take simply payments from PayPal. Missouri should be in a position to take advantage of these individual initiatives. It is not.

When the State of Missouri gave its employees the option to work from home in 2020, some 25% of the total workforce stopped going into State offices and began working from their residences. A significant number of employees who wished to work remotely were unable to do so as a result of insufficient broadband access to upload documents. The Office of Administration surveyed workers from each department and found that all of them had at least 90% job satisfaction among those who were able to work remotely. The flexibility of such work was highly attractive, as was the increased savings in time and money from not having to commute. Remote work is here to stay, but only for those who have sufficient broadband capacity to stay home in the first place. This is true across the private as well as the government sectors. In order to accommodate this trend and compete for workers from across the globe, Missouri must have sufficient broadband access to attract and keep an increasingly important remote work force.

## **Chapter 10: Precision Agriculture**

Agriculture remains Missouri's #1 economic driver and lack of Rural broadband access has been a thorn in the flesh of Missouri producers for decades already. Missouri has the second most farms of any state and has the most diverse crop base of any state in the Union. Missouri producers have become dependent on GPS to decrease input costs and improve yields. The Director of Agriculture testified before the Committee that the data streams generated

by precision equipment has increased to terabytes for a farm field and several megabits for each kernel of corn. A new industry is emerging to interpret these data streams—none of which can be generated without sufficient broadband internet access. This affects cow/calf and hog operations as well due to their dependence on the ability to access veterinary records for their animals in real time. Missouri farmers have noted that they must return to “line of sight” plowing where “the internet ends,” the same as they have done since the beginning of recorded history. The difference is that the cost of their equipment has rapidly increased due to technological advances, none of which matter if the producer does not have access to the data. Neighboring states, most notably Iowa, have begun aggressively to address this “last acre” access gap.

Precision agriculture has improved fertilizer placement efficiency by an estimated 7 percent and has the potential to further improve an additional 14 percent with more widespread adoption. This not only saves the farmer money on fertilizer; it also improves water and soil quality and reduces greenhouse gas emissions. Similar benefits accrue in terms of herbicide, fossil fuel, and water use.

Only 82 percent of Missouri farms have internet service in any form. On average, 70 percent of Hispanic-operated farms and 62 percent of Black-owned farms have internet access.

Increased yields increase revenue for school districts as well as enable family farms to continue to operate into the next generation. The advances in GPS technology are literally creating new jobs to interpret the data, another positive development for agricultural producers. All progress in this vital area of Missouri’s economic future hinges on the availability of sufficient broadband access.

## **Chapter 11: Economic Development/Entrepreneurship**

As mentioned previously, site selectors eliminate Missouri communities and regions from consideration if they do not have good broadband access. It is impossible to determine how many jobs Missouri has lost, or how limited existing businesses have been in their ability to expand as a result of poor broadband internet access.

The increase of the remote workforce is only going to accelerate as people who have grown accustomed to the flexibility of remote work seek to continue those arrangements permanently. Demographers have indicated that a number of Missouri counties, many along the Iowa and Arkansas borders, have lost significant population over the last decade. These areas also have poor access to broadband resources. If demography is destiny, the lack of sufficient broadband will condemn more Rural Missouri communities to oblivion. Conversely, areas that enjoy excellent broadband resources are seeing increases in population. The most interesting example of this is Ralls County in Northeast Missouri, whose Presiding Commissioner testified before the Committee that the tax receipts coming into Ralls County as a result of population growth have led to a movement to roll back some of its property taxes. Ralls County’s Co-Op has been deploying broadband aggressively for more than a decade and offer 1 gig up and down across its entire service area. As a result of this deployment, the population slide has stopped and the Co-Op is within 400 households of providing broadband internet to its entire service area. Ideally, every county in Missouri would be able to tell a similar story.

Younger Missourians who wish to work for themselves and start their own businesses cannot do so without sufficient internet resources. Those who do stay put in Missouri are leading a rebound in Rural areas now known as the “Brain Gain,” as opposed to the Brain Drain that has been experienced for the last 25 years. Those who wish to work for themselves and participate in the remote workforce cannot do so without sufficient broadband access.

According to a recent Purdue study, every \$1 spent on broadband equals a \$4 return into Indiana’s economy. The implications of lack of access are obvious; Missouri cannot expect to increase its revenue base without sufficient broadband access.

## **Chapter 12: Resource Partners**

Missouri is blessed with a variety of resource partners who are already working to close the digital divide. This list includes MACOG, the Missouri Association of Councils of Government, the umbrella group of the 19 Regional Planning Commissions that interact with every type of government, from townships to the USDA, and were a major component of the effort to roll out broadband a decade ago. Many of the individuals involved with that experience



are still working for RPCs today. MACOG assisted the work of this Committee by providing spaces for town halls across the State of Missouri. MACOG has also assisted County Commissioners, Mayors and City Managers and Administrators with disbursement of CARES Act funding as well as engaging with the same stakeholders to plan for the most strategic disbursement of ARPA Funds and to begin planning for receipt of infrastructure funds recently passed by Congress.

The State Broadband Office has received high marks for the performance of its Director, Tim Arbeiter, who will have left the office before this report is published. The process that has received uniform praise is the challenge process implemented by Director Arbeiter. His office has also successfully disbursed State Broadband funds to dozens of providers across the State who are proficient at last-mile access.

Kansas City has assembled an impressive array of stakeholders to bridge the digital divide through the use of digital navigators down to the neighborhood level, including house-to-house visits to equip individuals to enter the workforce and operate equipment needed for telehealth appointments. Stakeholders include the Kansas City Mayor's Office, Kansas City Public Library, Mid-Continent Public Library, and Goodwill Industries.

Missouri's public libraries have bridged the digital divide in every area of the state, be it urban, suburban or rural. They have assisted with distribution of hot spots for Missouri students, have provided dedicated computer access and assisted with digital navigation in many areas of the state as well.

University of Missouri Extension has provided assistance in several areas of the state by facilitating county-wide discussions centered on broadband needs and has partnered with other University System stakeholders to create the Broadband Resource Rail, complete with mapping that is superior to anything produced by the FCC. A retired University of Missouri economist, Abner Womack, has provided granular studies of southeast Missouri counties in the Southeast Missouri and Ozark Foothills Regional Planning Commission service areas that demonstrate Missouri loses a minimum of \$400,000 per pupil for every student who leaves Rural areas for other states.

Missouri's counties and municipalities are proving to be resource partners on a level with the State of Missouri itself in terms of funding and the ability to bridge the digital divide quickly through direct investment of CARES Act and now ARPA funds. The Ralls County and Shelby County Presiding Commissioners testified before the Committee about the processes they used to determine which areas of their counties to fund with both CARES Act and ARPA disbursements. The Ralls County Presiding Commissioner spoke for many stakeholders across the state when he explained that he and his fellow Commissioners authorized broadband funding in their counties because they do not sit around and wait for the Federal government to tell them what to do.

The Committee heard testimony from Houston, Marshall and North Kansas City regarding their efforts to provide broadband internet for their residents. Houston is advertising itself as Missouri's "Work From Anywhere" destination community and publicly states it would like to exit the internet service provider business. North Kansas City did exit the business and still provides free internet to its residents. As mentioned previously, this has resulted in a business boom that can be replicated anywhere in Missouri.

Missouri's public schools, the vast majority of which are linked to broadband internet through MOREnet, have served as resource partners throughout the pandemic, using such innovations as school buses with hot spots to travel their normal routes to provide students with the opportunity to upload assignments during regular school hours.

Missouri's Electric Cooperatives, which were literally born during the Depression when the Rural Electrification Act brought electricity to millions of American farms that had been in the dark until that time, have also provided significant assistance in several areas of the state. Among the most significant broadband providers are Co-Mo Electric on the south side of the Lake of the Ozarks and Ralls County Electric in Northeast Missouri. Both supply fiber to the home across their service areas and Ralls County is reportedly within 400 households of providing 1 Gigabit Up and Down service to all of its customers. Ralls County was one of the few entities that was "shovel ready" with ARRA funds in the last years of the 2000's and has been deploying broadband internet ever since.

**Chapter 13: Federal Funding**

As has been discussed previously, Federal funding has been most welcome across Missouri, but has not delivered as much as it could have if the reverse auction process did not place such a high emphasis on “checking the box” within census blocks and neglecting quality, higher-speed internet instead of deploying fixed wireless platforms that have not delivered anticipated results outside their limited radiuses. As of this writing, Missouri is in line to receive at least another \$100 million in broadband funding: perhaps more based on Missouri’s middling rank in so many categories denoting deficiencies.

Of special note is the prospect of Missouri’s HBCU’s, Harris-Stowe University in St. Louis City and Lincoln University in Jefferson City, receiving millions in funding to build out broadband resources as far as 15 miles from their campuses. The impact that Harris-Stowe could have on the urban core of St. Louis City and the southern area of North County is considerable in and of itself and could prove to be a game-changer to bridge the digital divide in the urban core. Lincoln University shows similar promise for mid-Missouri.

**Chapter 14: Competition**

Missouri’s State standard of 25:3 is designed to be a floor, not a ceiling, for State funding. The Committee took testimony from smaller providers that can provide less than 25:3 access to some of the most remote areas of the state, but will not be allowed to participate in Federal or State funding programs due to their lack of speed. Since broadband internet is not regulated, competition has been fierce in some areas and non-existent in others. A constant complaint from Missourians is that there are internet trunk lines in their front yards, but they cannot obtain access to their homes and businesses. The Committee heard testimony from MoDOT that it laid in over 1300 miles of fiber 25 years ago, of which it claims the vast majority cannot be used due to Federal restrictions. Considering that some 1100 miles of fiber are located in the St. Louis area alone, obtaining a release from those restrictions would enable public-private partnerships to build out fiber into areas where the digital divide has been and continues to be acute.

Another disturbing wrinkle of the MoDOT story is that its network is for all intents and purposes controlled by Lumen, the successor in interest to CenturyLink, which was the successor in interest to the original firm that went bankrupt while building out the MoDOT fiber network, and has lain comparatively dormant for 25 years in some of the most rural areas of Missouri. This anomaly must be thoroughly addressed.

For many years, municipal utilities following into areas annexed by growing cities have been hamstrung by incumbent providers that are not willing to provide broadband internet themselves, but refuse to allow municipal utilities to provide it, either. The people caught in this cross-fire therefore continue to do without. This impediment to deployment must also be thoroughly addressed.

The specter of overbuild is equally troublesome in areas of the state that are already served according to the statutory definition of 25:3. The previously mentioned challenge process has succeeded in large measure to stop this practice, but the increasing standards from 25:3 at the Federal level and the anticipated companion increase at the State level will doubtless set off a new round of overbuild in areas that can use the competition, but will draw resources away from areas that have no access at all.

**Challenges**

There are a number of major challenges facing Missouri’s efforts to vault from the middle of the pack into the Top 10 states in the Union in terms of broadband access. Lack of decent mapping resources is one; continued suffering from flawed Federal census-block methodology and reverse auctions that see out-of-state providers making serious money but not making serious progress toward bridging the digital divide is another.

New FCC maps are planned to be released in 2022. However, without current granular level data and updated FCC maps, there is a difficulty in planning broadband expansion projects now in order to meet the timeframes required by ARPA. In addition, FCC maps have shown as much as 15% false positives for coverage.

A recurring theme from testimony and town hall meetings has been the need to simplify the make-ready process for deploying broadband fiber (both buried and aerial). Middle mile access is plentiful, but in some cases, 75% of it is not being used in areas of the state where access is severely deficient. The attitude of some providers that they will not provide broadband and neither will anyone else in their service areas is a serious challenge that serves no one. While Broadband internet is not regulated as a utility, there is zero appetite among providers and stakeholders to subject this necessary resource to a blizzard of new regulations. While the State Broadband Fund has a claw-back period after 3 years that was enacted in 2020, the State Broadband Office itself is not sufficiently staffed to conduct site visits to ensure that fund recipients are deploying on time, on task. On the plus side, middle-mile carriers have indicated a willingness to use resources at full capacity and at the Federal level, railroads have also indicated a willingness to assist with deployment efforts that cross their rights of way.

Other states have implemented needed changes that promote competition, fairness and universal access. Ultimately, Missouri must join their ranks, and with the sheer volume of funds flowing from the Federal Government, 2022 is the best year to make necessary and long overdue changes.

As part of the information gathering process, providers were asked to distribute information on take rates, network capacity, average speeds, redundancies on existing networks, plans for increasing take rates, counties served, expansion, federal and state funds accepted, length of construction delays, length of back orders on materials, and advertising materials.

As of this writing, providers who have directly addressed these questions are Chariton Valley, Google Fiber, AT&T, Wisper, and the Missouri Cable Telecommunications Association (MCTA).

Starlink declined the invitation to testify and i3 Broadband did not attend the hearing it had been scheduled for.

### **Findings of Fact and Recommendations**

In order to begin the process of closing Missouri's digital divide once and for all, using the once in a lifetime infusion of Federal funds that the Parson Administration has pledged more than \$400 million to utilize in FY 2023, the Interim Committee on Broadband Development is making the following recommendations:

1. Within the General Assembly, creation of Broadband Committees in both chambers to facilitate the legislative process and provide a measure of legislative oversight;
2. The creation of a Broadband development council to ensure accountability, meaningful oversight and stakeholder engagement as well as to provide mapping resources that provide real-time transparency to Missouri citizens regarding where broadband internet is, and where it is not;
3. Significant fiscal assistance for the Missouri Broadband Office and Broadband Fund to engage in best practices, including site visits to providers deploying broadband using State funds, as well as provide substantial matching funds through its grant process to enable providers to deploy broadband resources within the next three years;
4. A revised State Broadband minimum standard that will be flexible enough to move in concert with Federal standards while carving out exceptions for the most remote last-mile access until such time as technology enables phasing out of such methods;
5. Overhaul of right-of-way access, make-ready costs, pole attachment disputes, "Dig Once" policies, processes and deadlines that will enable carriers to engage in public-private partnerships to light dark fiber and that will enable providers to bury and string fiber without undue delays. This includes an overhaul of the existing MoDOT fiber network and a review of obstacles to deployment by networks owned by political subdivisions. Further, common sense concepts such as authorizing structures owned by the State of Missouri and political subdivisions thereof to assist with broadband deployment must be considered.

*To see hyperlinks and appendices, please visit [www.house.mo.gov/CommitteeReports.aspx](http://www.house.mo.gov/CommitteeReports.aspx).*

The following members' presence was noted: Aldridge, DeGroot, Person, Roden, Rowland, Simmons, and Walsh Moore (93).

## **ADJOURNMENT**

On motion of Representative Plocher, the House adjourned until 10:00 a.m., Tuesday, January 11, 2022.

## **COMMITTEE HEARINGS**

### **AGRICULTURE POLICY**

Tuesday, January 11, 2022, 5:00 PM, House Hearing Room 7.

Executive session will be held: HB 1720

Executive session may be held on any matter referred to the committee.

Time change.

**CORRECTED**

### **BUDGET**

Tuesday, January 11, 2022, 8:30 AM, House Hearing Room 3.

Public hearing will be held: HB 1552, HB 2162

Executive session may be held on any matter referred to the committee.

### **CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

Wednesday, January 12, 2022, 9:00 AM, House Hearing Room 7.

Public hearing will be held: HB 1559

Executive session may be held on any matter referred to the committee.

### **CORRECTIONS AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS**

Tuesday, January 11, 2022, 12:00 PM, House Hearing Room 5.

Public hearing will be held: HB 1757

Executive session may be held on any matter referred to the committee.

### **DOWNSIZING STATE GOVERNMENT**

Wednesday, January 12, 2022, 12:00 PM, House Hearing Room 5.

Public hearing will be held: HB 1697, HB 1977

Executive session may be held on any matter referred to the committee.

### **ELECTIONS AND ELECTED OFFICIALS**

Wednesday, January 12, 2022, 12:00 PM, House Hearing Room 6.

Public hearing will be held: HJR 79

Executive session may be held on any matter referred to the committee.

### **ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION**

Tuesday, January 11, 2022, 8:00 AM, House Hearing Room 7.

Public hearing will be held: HB 1995, HB 1747, HB 1474

Executive session may be held on any matter referred to the committee.

Added HB 1474.

**AMENDED**

#### EMERGING ISSUES

Tuesday, January 11, 2022, 2:00 PM, House Hearing Room 7.

Public hearing will be held: HB 1590, HB 1563

Executive session may be held on any matter referred to the committee.

#### FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Wednesday, January 12, 2022, 12:00 PM, House Hearing Room 1.

Public hearing will be held: HB 1732

Executive session may be held on any matter referred to the committee.

#### INSURANCE

Tuesday, January 11, 2022, 12:00 PM, House Hearing Room 1.

Executive session may be held on any matter referred to the committee.

Organizational meeting.

#### PENSIONS

Wednesday, January 12, 2022, 8:00 AM, House Hearing Room 5.

Public hearing will be held: HB 1473

Executive session may be held on any matter referred to the committee.

#### PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATION AND LICENSING

Wednesday, January 12, 2022, 8:00 AM, House Hearing Room 1.

Public hearing will be held: HB 1555, HB 2149

Executive session may be held on any matter referred to the committee.

#### PUBLIC SAFETY

Tuesday, January 11, 2022, 9:15 AM, House Hearing Room 5.

Public hearing will be held: HB 1481

Executive session may be held on any matter referred to the committee.

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Tuesday, January 11, 2022, 2:00 PM, House Hearing Room 6.

Public hearing will be held: HB 1738

Executive session may be held on any matter referred to the committee.

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OVERSIGHT

Wednesday, January 12, 2022, 12:00 PM, House Hearing Room 3.

Public hearing will be held: HB 1854

Executive session may be held on any matter referred to the committee.

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON REDISTRICTING

Wednesday, January 12, 2022, 8:00 AM, House Hearing Room 6.

Executive session will be held: HB 2117

Executive session may be held on any matter referred to the committee.

**SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON TOURISM**

Wednesday, January 12, 2022, 4:00 PM, House Hearing Room 5.

Public hearing will be held: HB 1672, HB 1627, HB 1628

Executive session may be held on any matter referred to the committee.

Time change.

**CORRECTED**

**TRANSPORTATION**

Wednesday, January 12, 2022, 4:00 PM, House Hearing Room 1.

Public hearing will be held: HB 1584

Executive session may be held on any matter referred to the committee.

**CORRECTED**

**VETERANS**

Tuesday, January 11, 2022, 2:00 PM, House Hearing Room 5.

Public hearing will be held: HB 1652

Executive session may be held on any matter referred to the committee.

There will also be a short presentation by Jon Sabala, CPS, Veterans Services Director with the Missouri Department of Mental Health.

**WAYS AND MEANS**

Wednesday, January 12, 2022, 12:00 PM, House Hearing Room 7.

Public hearing will be held: HB 1583

Executive session may be held on any matter referred to the committee.

**HOUSE CALENDAR**

FOURTH DAY, TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 2022

**HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS FOR SECOND READING**

HCR 61

**HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTIONS FOR SECOND READING**

HJR 115

**HOUSE BILLS FOR SECOND READING**

HB 2356 through HB 2369

**ACTIONS PURSUANT TO ARTICLE IV, SECTION 27**

HCS HB 1 - Smith (163)

CCS SS SCS HCS HB 2 - Smith (163)

CCS SS SCS HCS HB 3 - Smith (163)

CCS SS SCS HCS HB 4 - Smith (163)  
CCS SCS HCS HB 5 - Smith (163)  
CCS SCS HCS HB 6 - Smith (163)  
CCS SCS HCS HB 7 - Smith (163)  
CCS SCS HCS HB 8 - Smith (163)  
CCS SCS HCS HB 9 - Smith (163)  
CCS SS SCS HCS HB 10 - Smith (163)  
CCS SS SCS HCS HB 11 - Smith (163)  
CCS SCS HCS HB 12 - Smith (163)  
SCS HCS HB 13 - Smith (163)  
HCS HB 17 - Smith (163)  
SCS HCS HB 18 - Smith (163)  
SS SCS HCS HB 19 - Smith (163)

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