

**SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 31 [SCR 31]**

WHEREAS, international education is a critical component of higher education in Missouri and contributes to the economy of the state and to a diverse college environment, enhancing both academic and extra-curricular programs; and

WHEREAS, international education is critical to promoting a broadened worldview and therefore preparing Missourians for life and work in the global economy and creating a diverse academic environment by exchanging scholars and students between countries and building the foundation for future business success; and

WHEREAS, higher education should emphasize international education, including foreign language instruction and study abroad, in order to ensure graduates have the cross-cultural skills necessary to function effectively in the global workforce; and

WHEREAS, the Missouri General Assembly recognizes the social importance of cultural awareness, the need to promote study-abroad programs that serve Missouri students and the economic significance of international students who come to Missouri for educational opportunities provided by the state; and

WHEREAS, Missouri public and independent institutions of higher education and the Missouri Department of Higher Education, recognizing the importance of internationalizing curriculum and experiential learning, collaboratively established the Study Missouri Consortium; and

WHEREAS, the Study Missouri Consortium functions to support and enhance the capacity of member institutions, individually and collectively, to foster international experiences and cross-cultural competence among students, faculty, and citizens of Missouri and to facilitate communication, cooperation, and expansion of international educational activities and exchanges in the State of Missouri; and

WHEREAS, the net contribution to our state's economy by international students and their families was estimated at over \$270 million in 2008-2009 and a strategy at the state and national level is needed to ensure America's status as a magnet for international students and scholars; and

WHEREAS, the economy of Missouri is inextricably tied to the rest of the world and state economic development depends upon a deliberate strategic development plan that includes recognition of the role of international education in all its facets; and

WHEREAS, heightened cultural awareness is critical to national interests and is a critical component of foreign policy, and Missouri's colleges and universities play a key role in developing foreign language and foreign-area expertise by promoting language study, study abroad, and faculty exchange programs; and

WHEREAS, the United States' national security and economic interests and competitiveness depend significantly on the country's ability to provide future leaders with the best education possible:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the members of the Missouri Senate, Ninety-fifth General Assembly, Second Regular Session, the House of Representatives concurring therein, that international education is an essential component of the future of the State of Missouri and the Missouri General Assembly supports and encourages students and faculty to promote international education as a part of curricular and extra-curricular life at the state's colleges and universities to ensure that students and future leaders are prepared to meet the challenges of a global society; and

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BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Secretary of the Senate be instructed to prepare properly inscribed copies of this resolution for each institution of higher education in this state.

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**SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 33 [SCR 33]**

WHEREAS, a strong national economy and the financial well-being of millions of citizens in Missouri and across America are dependent upon the continued financial vitality of our small businesses and family farms; and

WHEREAS, the economic viability of our small businesses and family farms is directly tied to the ability of our state and the nation's community depository financial institutions to provide needed credit and to permit their borrowers to restructure existing debt in a responsible and reasonable manner; and

WHEREAS, problems which now pervade our economy but are expected to be transitory in nature have placed severe financial pressure on a number of small businesses and family farms and have, in turn, resulted in escalating levels of loan defaults and depressed property values; and

WHEREAS, these economic difficulties combined with a harsher examination environment and increases in required capitalization levels by regulators have made it extremely difficult, and often impossible, for community depository institutions to maintain their capital at levels currently mandated by their regulators without severely limiting the ability of many of these community depository institutions to continue to make the same levels of credit available as prior to this period of economic distress; and

WHEREAS, the foregoing have had and are continuing to have spiraling downward effects on the ability of many small businesses and family farms to remain viable employers and strong components of our state's and the nation's economies; and

WHEREAS, under difficult economic conditions which occurred in the late 1980's, federal and state agencies that regulate community depository institutions developed appropriate capital forbearance, trouble debt restructuring accounting practices, and other policies to assist those institutions that were well-managed; and

WHEREAS, these measures were undertaken to ensure that these community depository institutions remained viable sources of financial strength for their communities and to assist them in providing borrowers reasonable and responsible allocations of credit so as to enable deserving borrowers to weather temporary economic pressures, maintain access to reliable sources of credit, and remain as important sources of employment and economic strength, and

WHEREAS, members of Congress are increasingly recognizing the need for regulatory forbearance to support community depository institution lending throughout our country, as well as to support the small business and family farm customers of community depository institutions. To date, this recognition has been in the form of numerous Congressional hearings and meetings with community depository institutions and their federal depository institution regulators, as well as in the form of the recent House Resolution introduced by Representative Coffman (CO-R); and originally co-sponsored by Representatives Perlmutter (CO-D) and Luetkemeyer (MO-R); the letter to the federal depository institution regulators from Representatives Frank (MA-D) and Minnick (ID-D); and the letter to the federal depository institution regulators from Representative Skelton (MO-D) all calling for regulatory forbearance, temperance, and measured oversight of community depository institutions so as to not unduly restrict access to credit:

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NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the Missouri Senate, Ninety-fifth General Assembly, Second Regular Session, the House of Representatives concurring therein, hereby encourage the Congress of the United States to urge the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, and all other agencies, state and federal, that regulate the conduct and affairs of community depository institutions, to develop appropriate policies that will:

(1) Permit well-managed community depository institutions to temporarily maintain capital at levels less than that currently required, conditioned upon the submission and regulatory approval of an appropriate plan to restore capital levels by a date certain as determined by the appropriate agencies; and

(2) Permit well-managed community depository institutions to temporarily account for troubled debt restructuring in a manner which allows a loan to continue to be carried on the institution's books without loss recognition if the loan is formally restructured in a manner so that it is probable that the borrower can repay the loan under the new terms and that the total future cash payments at least equal the loan amount on the institution's books; and

(3) Ensure that field examiners are not inappropriately classifying loans based on judgments about, or relationship of, various types of loans, to currently stressed sectors of the economy apart from the ability of the loans to show likelihood of repayment based on positive cash flows, ample amounts of collateral, and other mitigating factors; and

(4) Include such additional temporary accommodations for well-managed community depository institutions as the agencies determine are appropriate, including regulatory forbearance similar to that provided in the 1980's, to assist those institutions in remaining vital sources of financial strength for their communities, while maintaining needed standards to assure the continued financial integrity of those institutions and communities.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Secretary of the Missouri Senate be instructed to prepare properly inscribed copies of this resolution for the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, and the members of the Missouri congressional delegation.

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**SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 35 & 32 [SCS SCR 35 & 32]**

Relating to the disapproval of the Missouri State Tax Commission's recommendations regarding the value for each grade of agricultural and horticultural land based on productive capability.

WHEREAS, the State Tax Commission is required pursuant to section 137.021 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri to biennially promulgate by regulation a value based upon productive capability for each grade of agricultural and horticultural land; and

WHEREAS, on December 21, 2009, the State Tax Commission filed with the Secretary of State a proposed amendment to 12 CSR 30-4.010 relating to agricultural land productive values; and

WHEREAS, the proposed amendment to 12 CSR 30-4.010 increases the values of various agricultural land grades beyond the level which the General Assembly considers to be fair and reasonable; and

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WHEREAS, section 137.021 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri permits the General Assembly to disapprove, within the first sixty days of the regular session, the promulgated agricultural values:

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the Missouri Senate, Ninety-fifth General Assembly, Second Regular Session, the House of Representatives concurring therein, that the members of the General Assembly disapprove of the new agricultural land productive values contained in the proposed amendment to 12 CSR 30-4.010 and that the State Tax Commission shall continue to use values set forth in the most recent preceding regulation promulgated under section 137.021 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Secretary of the Missouri Senate be instructed to prepare properly inscribed copies of this resolution for Governor Jay Nixon and the Missouri State Tax Commission.

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**HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 36 [HCS SCR 36]**

WHEREAS, the Constitution of the United States vests the ultimate responsibility to approve or disapprove constitutional amendments with the people, as represented by their elected state legislatures:

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the Missouri Senate, Ninety-fifth General Assembly, Second Regular Session, the House of Representatives concurring therein, hereby urge Congress to adopt a balanced budget amendment to the United States Constitution that requires a balance in the projected revenues and expenditures of the United States federal government when preparing and approving the annual federal budget; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Secretary of the Missouri Senate be instructed to prepare properly inscribed copies of this resolution for the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and members of the Missouri congressional delegation.

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**SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 51 [SCR 51]**

WHEREAS, the State of Missouri contains 553 miles of the Missouri River, which borders 23 Missouri counties and over 50 Missouri communities, making it one of the State's greatest natural resources; and

WHEREAS, the General Assembly recognizes that eighteen power plants, which have the capacity to generate over 11,000 megawatts of electricity, draw cooling water from the lower Missouri River basin; and

WHEREAS, over half of Missouri citizens get their drinking water from the Missouri River and its alluvium, and the State of Missouri has constructed infrastructure to support water supply in the lower Missouri River with the understanding that reliable navigation flows would be maintained in the future; and

WHEREAS, Missouri is the origin or destination for over one-half of all commercial tonnage shipments on the Missouri River, with the Port of St. Louis, just downstream from

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where the Missouri enters the Mississippi River, being one of the largest inland ports in the United States; and

WHEREAS, the Missouri River is a vital link in the State of Missouri's total transportation system and the General Assembly wishes to maximize this valuable asset in order to move freight and to support our state's economy; and

WHEREAS, barge transport allows for significant economic benefits and cost savings, since one barge can transport the same amount of freight as 16 rail cars or 70 trucks; and

WHEREAS, river transportation is the most environmentally friendly form of transporting goods and commodities, creating almost no noise pollution and emitting 35 to 60 percent fewer pollutants than either trucks or trains; and

WHEREAS, barges are also the most fuel efficient method of freight transport; barges can move one ton of cargo 576 miles per gallon of fuel, compared to 413 miles per gallon of fuel for rail cars and only 155 miles per gallon of fuel for trucks; and

WHEREAS, the General Assembly recognizes that the State of Missouri is investing more of its resources to develop and improve public ports as intermodal connectors in the state, including those on the Missouri River; and

WHEREAS, in the Flood Control Act of 1944, as amended, the United States Congress authorized the construction of the Missouri River Mainstem Reservoir System for the federal purposes of flood control and navigation, with other authorized purposes including irrigation, power, water supply, water quality and recreation; and

WHEREAS, the June 4, 2003 and August 16, 2005 decisions of the United States Court of Appeals of the Eighth Circuit confirmed that navigation and flood control are the two dominant functions of the Flood Control Act of 1944; and

WHEREAS, the Missouri River is operated in accordance with the updated Missouri River Master Water Control Manual, which contains the management plan for the River and was adopted by the United States Army Corps of Engineers in 2004; and

WHEREAS, the Missouri General Assembly recognizes that the United States Army Corps of Engineers utilized extensive public processes to complete the 2004 Missouri River Master Water Control Manual and worked to balance the needs and desires of many competing stakeholder groups in establishing the Manual's navigation guidelines; and

WHEREAS, the 2004 Missouri River Master Water Control Manual was finalized after 15 years of debate and litigation and after the expenditure of over \$35 million in federal funds; and

WHEREAS, the 2004 Missouri River Master Water Control Manual reduced the length of the navigation season, shifting a large amount of water away from navigation and other downstream uses of the Missouri River to benefit upstream uses, such as reservoir recreation; and

WHEREAS, despite the opposition of Missouri's congressional delegation, the Omnibus Appropriations Act of 2009 authorized the United States Army Corps of Engineers to conduct the Missouri River Authorized Purposes Study at a total cost of \$25,000,000, which will review the original authorized purposes from the Flood Control Act of 1944 and will determine if changes to those purposes and existing Federal water resources infrastructure may be warranted; and

WHEREAS, the United States Army Corps of Engineers began conducting the Missouri River Authorized Purposes Study in October of 2009; and

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WHEREAS, the scope of the Missouri River Authorized Purposes Study, as defined by the United States Army Corps of Engineers, exceeds the scope of the Congressional authority for the study, in that the Corps intends to develop recommendations and alternatives to the authorized purposes that Congress did not request; and

WHEREAS, federal taxpayers' dollars should not be wasted to develop recommendations and alternatives that Congress did not authorize; and

WHEREAS, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2010 authorized the United States Department of Transportation to conduct an independent and comprehensive study and analysis at a total cost of \$2,000,000 to supplement the Missouri River Authorized Purposes Study and to develop a comprehensive understanding of the full value of river flow support to users in the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers; and

WHEREAS, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2010 also authorized the Missouri Department of Transportation to conduct a Missouri River Freight Corridor Study at a total cost of \$900,000, which will examine how to increase freight tonnage moved on the Missouri River, long-term development opportunities along the Missouri River corridor and ways to better use Missouri waterways to relieve infrastructure stress and congestion; and

WHEREAS, at times the Missouri River provides over sixty percent of the water in the Mississippi River that passes St. Louis; and

WHEREAS, if the navigability of the Mississippi River is negatively impacted between the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers and the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, barges would no longer be able to travel from the far northern portions of the Mississippi River to the Gulf of Mexico, which would devastate the barge industry, the agricultural industry and the transportation system as a whole; and

WHEREAS, it is imperative that the Missouri River Authorized Purposes Study consider Mississippi River navigation when evaluating if changes to the authorized purposes are warranted:

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the Missouri Senate, Ninety-fifth General Assembly, Second Regular Session, the House of Representatives concurring therein, hereby express their continued opposition to the Missouri River Authorized Purposes Study; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the members hereby express their opposition to the alteration of the Missouri River's primary purposes of navigation and flood control; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the members hereby urge the Missouri's congressional delegation to actively oppose funding the Missouri River Authorized Purposes Study in future fiscal years; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the members hereby urge the United States Army Corps of Engineers to narrow the scope of the Missouri River Authorized Purposes Study to make it consistent with Congressional authority; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the members hereby urge the United States Army Corps of Engineers to include Mississippi River navigation in any evaluation of the authorized purposes under the Missouri River Authorized Purposes Study; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Secretary of the Missouri Senate be instructed to prepare properly inscribed copies of this resolution for the United States Army Corps of Engineers and the members of the Missouri congressional delegation.

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**HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 54 [HCS SCR 54]**

WHEREAS, revenues in Missouri continue to fall well below estimates prepared by the state, forcing the governor to cut funds already appropriated by the legislature in order to balance the budget; and

WHEREAS, at the same time revenues have declined, state government has grown over the years, producing unnecessary programs and inefficient allocations of funds; and

WHEREAS, the Missouri General Assembly through careful planning must identify inefficient and unnecessary areas of government spending in order to ensure the state's resources are being put to a use that most benefits the citizens of this state:

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the members of the Missouri Senate, Ninety-fifth General Assembly, Second Regular Session, the House of Representatives concurring therein, hereby establish a Joint Interim Committee on Reducing the Size of State Government; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Committee shall be charged with the following:

1. Examining each department, and agency within each department, to determine programs or bureaucracies within such department that should be eliminated or reduced; and
2. Developing recommendations, strategies and plans for:
  - (1) Reducing the size of state government;
  - (2) Identifying inefficient and unnecessary uses of state funds;
  - (3) Addressing budget shortfalls; and
  - (4) Other areas that the Committee determines are vital to reducing the size of state government; and
3. Reporting its recommendations to the House Budget Committee and the Senate Appropriations Committee by Dec. 31, 2010; and
4. Such other matters as the Joint Interim Committee may deem necessary in order to determine the proper course of future legislative and budgetary action regarding these issues; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Committee shall be composed of the members of the current House Budget Committee and the members of the current Senate Appropriations Committee and shall be co-chaired by the House Budget Committee Chair, or his or her designee, and the Senate Appropriations Chair, or his or her designee. The Commissioner of Administration and the State Budget Director, or their designees, shall serve as ex officio members of the Committee; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Joint Interim Committee is authorized to function during the legislative interim between the Second Regular Session of the Ninety-fifth General Assembly through December 31, 2010; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Joint Interim Committee may solicit input and information necessary to fulfill its obligations, including, but not limited to, soliciting input and information from any state department or agency the Joint Interim Committee deems relevant, political subdivisions of this State, and the general public; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the staffs of Senate Appropriations, Senate Research, House Appropriations, House Research, and the Joint Committee on Legislative Research shall provide such legal, research, clerical, technical, and bill drafting services as the Joint Interim Committee may require in the performance of its duties; and

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BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the actual and necessary expenses of the Joint Interim Committee, its members, and any staff assigned to the Joint Interim Committee incurred by the Joint Interim Committee shall be paid by the Joint Contingent Fund.

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**HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 55 [HCS SCR 55]**

WHEREAS, our nation is fortunate to possess a wealth of natural resources and we have a long history of stewardship of these resources; and

WHEREAS, just as a farmer carefully tends the land on which his survival depends, many of our country's best resource stewards are those who use the resource and for whom the resource holds intrinsic value for sustenance, survival, or cultural tradition; and

WHEREAS, recreational fishermen and women are prime examples of responsible resource stewards, as they place an extremely high value on the quality and existence of our nation's coastal waters. Recreational fishermen and women respect our country's marine habitats because they know that in order for these ecosystems to sustain the aquatic life and natural wonder for which they are sought, these resources must be protected and carefully managed; and

WHEREAS, fishing as a pastime in our country boasts strong support, with 93 percent of Americans indicating they support legal recreational fishing, and it is an activity that is enjoyed by Americans across all age, gender, socio-economic, and ethnic distinctions; and

WHEREAS, recreational fishermen and women contribute significantly to the national and regional economies through equipment and gear purchases, fuel, lodging, and food, with total related sportfishing expenditures exceeding \$125 billion and supporting over 1 million jobs; and

WHEREAS, President Obama created an Interagency Ocean Policy Task Force in June of 2009 charged with recommending a national policy to ensure the protection, maintenance, and restoration of oceans, our coasts, and the Great Lakes; and

WHEREAS, the Task Force has issued two reports since its creation, the Interim Report of the Interagency Ocean Policy Task Force and the Interim Framework for Effective Coastal and Marine Spatial Planning, however the Task Force has failed to expressly recognize responsibly-regulated recreational fishing as a national priority for the oceans and Great Lakes in either of these reports; and

WHEREAS, without its recognition as a national priority, recreational fishing opportunities in the oceans and Great Lakes could become more limited, curtailed, or even potentially eliminated:

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the Missouri Senate, Ninety-fifth General Assembly, Second Regular Session, the House of Representatives concurring therein, hereby strenuously urge President Obama to include recreational fishing and boating in the oceans and Great Lakes as national priorities and ensure and promote recreational fishing and access to public waters in the Interagency Ocean Policy Task Force's concluding report and any forthcoming Executive Order based upon the report; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the members strongly urge the members of Congress to take any measure within their power to mitigate or overturn any Executive Order issued to implement recommendations by the Interagency Ocean Policy Task Force if such recommendations do not include responsibly-regulated recreational fishing and boating as

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national priorities for oceans, our coasts, and the Great Lakes and if such recommendations do not ensure and promote recreational fishing and access to public waters; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this action should in no way be construed to represent support for modifying the congressionally authorized project purposes of the Flood Control Act of 1944; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Secretary of the Missouri Senate be instructed to prepare properly inscribed copies of this resolution for President Obama, the Chairperson of the Interagency Ocean Policy Task Force, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the President of the United States Senate, and members of the Missouri congressional delegation.

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#### **SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 56 [SCR 56]**

WHEREAS, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will shortly begin regulating greenhouse gas emissions under the federal Clean Air Act; and

WHEREAS, as a result of EPA's action, major new sources of electric generation will be mandated to obtain Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permits setting forth Best Available Control Technology requirements for greenhouse gases; and

WHEREAS, major uncertainty exists because trial technologies, such as carbon capture and sequestration or integrated gasification combined cycle power plants, which hold significant prospect to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, are still years away from being proven to be economically practicable or commercially available; and

WHEREAS, this uncertainty could paralyze the long-term planning and development of new electric generating units in the state at a time when the state faces a critical void in the coming years in the electric power needed to support economic recovery and growth; and

WHEREAS, highly efficient power technologies, such as super-critical and ultra super-critical coal-fired electric generating units, represent a significant advancement over earlier generation coal units in terms of efficient use of coal and in reductions of emissions, and are compatible with carbon capture and sequestration systems when they become commercially viable, which will lead to even further greenhouse gas reductions; and

WHEREAS, these super-critical technologies are already demonstrated to serve the dual purpose of reducing the overall emissions profile of the electricity generation unit while providing efficient, affordable, and available power today and into the future; and

WHEREAS, it is in the state's interest to support the use of these advanced and available technologies that take advantage of existing coal reserves to offer the state significant environmental and economic advantages, rather than delay development of critically needed baseload electricity supply or resort fully to less efficient or more expensive technologies:

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

(1) The need to act expeditiously in accordance with the state's need to develop new electric generation; and

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(2) The use of commercially available technologies that are designed to be as efficient as is economically practicable, including advanced super-critical pulverized coal, ultra super-critical pulverized coal, and that are designed to be carbon capture and sequestration-compatible, as potential Best Available Control Technology; and

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

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

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