

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 1 [HCR 1]

BE IT RESOLVED, by the House of Representatives of the Ninety-seventh General Assembly, Second Regular Session of the State of Missouri, the Senate concurring therein, that the House of Representatives and the Senate convene in Joint Session in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 7:00 p.m., Tuesday, January 21, 2014, to receive a message from His Excellency, the Honorable Jeremiah W. (Jay) Nixon, Governor of the State of Missouri; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a committee of ten (10) from the House be appointed by the Speaker to act with a committee of ten (10) from the Senate, appointed by the President Pro Tem, to wait upon the Governor of the State of Missouri and inform His Excellency that the House of Representatives and Senate of the Ninety-seventh General Assembly, Second Regular Session, are now organized and ready for business and to receive any message or communication that His Excellency may desire to submit, and that the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives be directed to inform the Senate of the adoption of this resolution.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 2 [HCR 2]

BE IT RESOLVED, by the House of Representatives of the Ninety-seventh General Assembly, Second Regular Session of the State of Missouri, the Senate concurring therein, that the House of Representatives and the Senate convene in Joint Session in the Hall of the House of Representatives at 10:30 a.m., Wednesday, January 22, 2014, to receive a message from the Honorable Mary R. Russell, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that a committee of ten (10) from the House be appointed by the Speaker to act with a committee of ten (10) from the Senate, appointed by the President Pro Tem, to wait upon the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri and inform Her Honor that the House of Representatives and the Senate of the Ninety-seventh General Assembly, Second Regular Session, are now organized and ready for business and to receive any message or communication that Her Honor may desire to submit, and that the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives be directed to inform the Senate of the adoption of this resolution.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 4 [HCR 4]

WHEREAS, high oil prices are having a major detrimental impact on families, farms, and businesses in Missouri and are likely to undercut the prospects for an economic recovery; and

WHEREAS, the United States currently imports almost half of its oil and petroleum products, making it dependent on foreign sources and subject to interruptions and price fluctuations stemming from geopolitical forces; and

WHEREAS, such instability has damaging consequences both for our economy and our national security; and

WHEREAS, the United States Geological Survey estimates a resource of up to 27 billion barrels of oil in the Chukchi and Beaufort seas of Alaska, providing a vast domestic oil reserve, but opposition and regulatory hurdles are keeping energy producers from accessing these resources; and

WHEREAS, the TransCanada Keystone XL pipeline project seeks to link expanded oil production from the Canadian oil sands to refineries in the United States and to facilitate the flow of oil from the Dakotas to the Gulf Coast, thereby decreasing our dependence on oil from outside of North America; and

WHEREAS, Canada is a close friend and ally, with whom we share links of infrastructure and energy networks and other ties, so that dollars spent on Canadian oil will likely contribute to the success of the American economy; and

WHEREAS, the TransCanada pipeline project is projected to create construction and manufacturing jobs in the United States, adding billions of dollars to the United States economy;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the House of Representatives of the Ninety-seventh General Assembly, Second Regular Session, the Senate concurring therein, hereby call upon President Barack Obama and administration officials to:

(1) Support the increased importation of oil from Canadian oil sands and to approve the newly routed TransCanada Keystone XL pipeline to reduce our oil dependency on unstable governments, strengthen ties with an important ally, and create jobs for American workers;

(2) Support and facilitate permitting for oil production off the northern coast of Alaska to decrease our dependence on foreign oil and spur investment in the American economy; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Chief Clerk of the Missouri House of Representatives be instructed to prepare properly inscribed copies of this resolution for President Barack Obama, Vice President Joe Biden, Secretary of State John Kerry, United States House of Representatives Speaker John Boehner, and each member of the Missouri Congressional delegation.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 5 [HCR 5]

WHEREAS, the United States is still many years away from ending its dependency on nonrenewable resources despite recent focus on renewable energy. In order to fuel our economy, the United States will need more oil and natural gas, while also requiring additional alternative energy sources like ethanol and other renewables; and

WHEREAS, the United States currently depends on foreign imports for more than half of our petroleum usage. As the largest consumer of petroleum in the world, our dependence on foreign oil has created difficult geopolitical relationships with damaging consequences for our national security; and

WHEREAS, Canadian oil reserves are vast and are second only to Saudi Arabia, using current measurements. Oil sands now account for more than half of western Canada's total oil output; and

WHEREAS, a recent study by the United States Department of Energy found that growing Canadian oil sands importation by the United States has the potential to substantially reduce the United States' dependency on sources outside of North America; and

WHEREAS, Canada is a friendly neighbor with whom the United States has an excellent trading and political relationship. Canada sends more than 99% of its oil exports to the United States, the bulk of which goes to Midwestern refineries. Canadian oil sands provide greater fuel supply reliability and reduce the risk of supply disruptions to consumers; and

WHEREAS, oil companies are investing large sums to expand and upgrade refineries in the Midwest and elsewhere to make gasoline and other refined products from the Canadian oil derived from oil sands; and

WHEREAS, some of the money used to buy Canadian oil will likely later be spent on imported U.S. goods and services, contrasting with the money sent to hostile oil-producing governments which may then be used to further anti-Western agendas; and

WHEREAS, supporting the continued shift towards reliable and secure sources of Canadian oil is of vital interest to the United States and the State of Missouri:

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the House of Representatives of the Ninety-seventh General Assembly, Second Regular Session, the Senate concurring therein, hereby:

- (1) Support continued and increased importation of Canadian oil sands;
- (2) Urge Congress to support continued and increased importation of Canadian oil sands;
- (3) Urge Congress to ask the United States Secretary of State to approve the TransCanada Keystone Coast Expansion pipeline project that has been awaiting a presidential permit since 2008 to reduce dependence on unstable governments, improve our national security, and strengthen ties with an important ally; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Chief Clerk of the Missouri House of Representatives be instructed to prepare properly inscribed copies of this resolution for each member of the Missouri Congressional delegation.

**SENATE SUBSTITUTE WITH HOUSE PERFECTING AMENDMENT 1
HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 9 [SS HCR 9]**

WHEREAS, in 1959, Senate Resolution No. 33 and House Resolution No. 19, recognizing the importance of the extraordinary manifestations of nature and recreational attributes of the Current and Jacks Fork Riverways, requested Congress to enact legislation to preserve the natural resources and provide recreational development and other improvements for the public use; and

WHEREAS, in 1964, Congress answered Missouri's request by enacting legislation to establish the Ozark National Scenic Riverways; and

WHEREAS, the riverways within the Ozark National Scenic Riverways are, and remain, public highways of the State of Missouri, subject to concurrent jurisdiction between the State of Missouri and the United States under Missouri Senate Bill No. 362 enacted in 1971; and

WHEREAS, in 2005, the National Park Service began researching for the purpose of drafting a new general management plan for the Ozark National Scenic Riverways; and

WHEREAS, the National Park Service is advocating the "Preferred Alternative" option of the general management plan; and

WHEREAS, the goal of the "Preferred Alternative" option of the general management plan is to shut down public access points to riverways, eliminate motorized boat traffic from certain areas, further restrict boat motor horsepower in other areas, close several gravel bars, and propose that additional areas be designated as federal wilderness; and

WHEREAS, the "No-Action Alternative" option of the general management plan is an appropriate balance between resource preservation and opportunities for recreational use; and

WHEREAS, the general management plan will guide decisions related to the Ozark National Scenic Riverways for the next 15 to 20 years; and

WHEREAS, tourism is one of the most critical components of our rural economy; and

WHEREAS, thousands of hikers, campers, boaters, hunters, fishermen, and horseback riders visit these areas annually generating irreplaceable tax revenue; and

WHEREAS, any further limitations on the access to these riverways would severely impact this local economy;

WHEREAS, the Missouri Conservation Commission is charged with the control, management, restoration, conservation, and regulation of bird, fish, game, forestry, and all wildlife resources of the state, including hatcheries, sanctuaries, refuges, reservations, and all other property owned, acquired, or used for such purposes; and

WHEREAS, in September of 2009, the Missouri Department of Conservation recommended that "hunting, fishing, and trapping continue to be allowed through the Ozark National Scenic Riverways except in highly developed areas where a reasonable safety zone for public protection may be required":

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the Missouri Senate, Ninety-seventh General Assembly, Second Regular Session, the House of Representatives concurring therein, hereby strongly urge the United States Department of the Interior National Park Service to pursue one of the following three options in regard to the Ozark National Scenic Riverways:

1. Choose the "No-Action Alternative" option of the general management plan;
2. Enter into negotiations with the State of Missouri, Department of Conservation for the return of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways to the State of Missouri so that the land will continued to be used for its original and intended purpose; or
3. Enter into a contract with the State of Missouri, Department of Conservation for the management, operation, and maintenance of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Chief Clerk of the Missouri House of Representatives be instructed to prepare properly inscribed copies of this resolution for the President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior, each member of the Missouri Congressional Delegation, the Director of the National Park Service, the Superintendent of the Ozark National Scenic Riverways, the Director of the Missouri Department of Conservation, and Governor Jay Nixon.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 11 [HCR 11]

WHEREAS, women have served honorably and with courage in all of America's wars and conflicts since the American Revolution; and

WHEREAS, the United States military has evolved from a predominantly male force to a force of over 14% women who are currently serving on active duty, and nearly 17% serving in the Reserves and National Guard; and

WHEREAS, the population of women veterans is increasing exponentially from 1.1 million in 1980 to a projection of nearly 2 million by 2020, and will comprise more than 10% of the veteran population; and

WHEREAS, the projected population of male veterans is expected to continue to decline; and

WHEREAS, given that an unprecedented number of women are serving in the military and participating in Operation Enduring Freedom and Operation Iraqi Freedom, the United States Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is working to provide consistent, comprehensive, and quality health care and benefits to women veterans of all eras; and

WHEREAS, the number of women veterans has increased over the last decade because there is an increasing number and proportion of women who are entering and leaving the military, and women are living longer than men and have a younger age distribution compared to male veterans; and

WHEREAS, even though the VA has been at the forefront of health care and lifestyle solutions affecting an aging male population, there is now a growing need to improve health care services for women veterans, ensure clinicians are properly trained to provide primary care and gender specific care to women of all ages, and identify innovative courses of treatment and solutions to obstacles that are unique to women veterans; and

WHEREAS, with a rapidly increasing number of women serving in the military today and returning from deployments as seasoned veterans, and some with exposure to combat, VA facilities and veterans service organizations are working to ensure that the post-deployment mental and physical health needs unique to women veterans are also met; and

WHEREAS, even though the roles of women in the military have changed over time and will continue to change, they deserve to be acknowledge for their military service and treated with equal respect:

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that we, the members of the Missouri House of Representatives, Ninety-seventh General Assembly, Second Regular Session, the Senate concurring therein, hereby encourages the Missouri Veterans Commission and its women veterans state coordinator to work in conjunction with the Center for Women Veterans at the United States Department of Veterans Affairs to reach out to all women veterans within the State of Missouri to encourage them to bring their specific needs and concerns to the attention of agency officials so that state legislators and agency officials may work together to identify unique issues impacting women veterans and consider policy solutions that will improve the quality of life for women veterans within this state; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Missouri General Assembly formally honors all of the women in this state who have heroically answered their call to duty and recognizes the important role women have played in shaping this great nation; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Chief Clerk of the Missouri House of Representatives be instructed to prepare a properly inscribed copy of this resolution for the Missouri Veterans Commission.

**HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE WITH HOUSE AMENDMENT 1
HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 13 [HCS HCR 13]**

WHEREAS, the state of Missouri has a long history of supporting the military in their mission to protect the American people; and

WHEREAS, Whiteman Air Force Base, home to the 442nd Fighter Wing, is dedicated to delivering dynamic air power for the United States and acting as both a powerful deterrent to enemies and as an assurance to American citizens and allies; and

WHEREAS, the 442nd Fighter Wing has a rich legacy of defending the United States and its allies through its involvement in World War II, the Cold War, Operation Desert Storm, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation Iraqi Freedom; and

WHEREAS, the mission of the 442nd is to maintain and support the A-10 Thunderbolt II at the highest level of combat readiness; and

WHEREAS, the A-10 Thunderbolt II is the Air Force's only fighter plane designed for close-air support providing critical front-line support for American forces on the ground and conducting combat search and rescue missions; and

WHEREAS, the A-10 Thunderbolt II is vital to providing Missouri civilian and military jobs as the 442nd Fighter Wing is the largest tenant unit at Whiteman Air Force Base and has a payroll of around \$40 million dollars, a personnel force of 1,100 people, and an economic impact of millions of dollars in the local community; and

WHEREAS, newly proposed federal budget cuts for the Department of Defense would impact the 35th Combat Aviation Brigade, which has three units located in Missouri; and

WHEREAS, the 35th Combat Aviation Brigade includes the 1-135th Aviation Battalion, located at Whiteman Airforce Base, which conducts attack reconnaissance, security operations that compliment other maneuver forces, and has 24 AH-64 D Apache Longbow attack helicopters assigned to it; and

WHEREAS, the 35th Combat Aviation Brigade includes the 3-135th Aviation Battalion, located in Lebanon, Missouri, which provides mission command, administration, and logistics support; and

WHEREAS, the 35th Combat Aviation Brigade includes the 935th Aviation Support Battalion, located in Springfield and Warrensburg, Missouri, which provides maintenance, maneuver, signal, and logistics support; and

WHEREAS, the impact of the proposed budget cuts would result in a loss of over \$34 million dollars and over 400 military personnel:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the House of Representatives of the Ninety-seventh General Assembly, Second Regular Session, the Senate concurring therein, hereby strongly urge the United States Air Force not to eliminate the A-10 Thunderbolt II aircraft fleet and strongly urge the United States Department of Defense to reconsider its proposed budget cuts to find a solution that fully takes into account national security needs as well as state domestic response obligations; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Chief Clerk of the Missouri House of Representatives be instructed to prepare a properly inscribed copy of this resolution for the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Air Force, and each member of Missouri's congressional delegation.

**HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE
HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 20 [HCS HCR 20]**

WHEREAS, the total economic impact of agricultural sectors in Missouri is over \$31.4 billion annually and contributes to our nation's robust agricultural tradition; and

WHEREAS, Missouri's production of corn, cotton, and soybeans alone is valued at more than \$3.7 billion per year, with nearly 80 percent of corn and cotton and 50 percent of soybeans exported annually; and

WHEREAS, these yields are threatened due to no less than six weed species having developed glyphosate resistance throughout important agricultural counties in the state; and

WHEREAS, without access to new modes of action, farmers soon will be forced to revert to outdated, costly, and environmentally unsustainable farming practices to manage weeds such as tillage and weeding by hand; and

WHEREAS, crops tolerant to 2,4-D and dicamba represent new technologies that will inhibit herbicide-resistant weeds from reducing crop yields in Missouri and allow farmers to employ ecological and economical farming practices; and

WHEREAS, these new seed technologies have been under review by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for three to four years or more; and

WHEREAS, these delays by federal regulatory agencies put Missouri farmers at a competitive disadvantage in the global marketplace as Canada and Brazil have already approved some of these crops; and

WHEREAS, American farmers also must have access to these same tools to provide a livelihood to their families and ensure that Missouri remains a top agricultural producing state:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the House of Representatives of the Ninety-seventh General Assembly, Second Regular Session, the Senate concurring therein, hereby request the United States Congress to urge the USDA and EPA to quickly approve 2,4-D and dicamba tolerant crops to allow Missouri farmers fair access to needed advancements in agriculture; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Chief Clerk of the Missouri House of Representatives be instructed to prepare a properly inscribed copy of this resolution for the Majority and Minority Leaders of the United States Senate and the United States House of Representatives and each member of the Missouri Congressional delegation.

**HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE
HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 25 [HCS HCR 25]**

WHEREAS, oral health is a critical component of overall health affecting speech, nutrition, growth and function, social development, employability and productivity, and quality of life; and

WHEREAS, dental decay is the most common chronic disease among children - four times more common than asthma, four times more common than early-childhood obesity, and twenty times more common than diabetes; and

WHEREAS, untreated dental disease is linked to adverse health outcomes associated with diabetes, stroke, heart disease, bacterial pneumonia, pre-term and low birth weight deliveries, and in some instances, death; and

WHEREAS, students miss more than 51 million hours of school and employed adults lose more than 164 million hours of work each year due to dental disease or dental visits; and

WHEREAS, dental decay affects 18% of the nation's children aged 2-4, 52% of children aged 6-8, and 61% of teenagers age 15; and

WHEREAS, dental decay is one of the most prevalent health problems in Missouri with 55% of third grade children having experienced dental decay; and

WHEREAS, access to dental care is associated with higher utilization of preventive and restorative dental services; and

WHEREAS, the state has improved access for children enrolled in the MO HealthNet program, but more can be done for these low-income children who suffer more tooth decay than their higher-income peers; and

WHEREAS, Missouri residents deserve access to high quality oral health care:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the House of Representatives of the Ninety-seventh General Assembly, Second Regular Session, the Senate concurring therein, hereby:

- (1) Recognize that good oral health is critical to good overall health;
 - (2) Support health policies at the state and local levels that are consistent and promote optimal oral health;
 - (3) Ensure oral health impact is a consideration in the development of state policy;
 - (4) Support the use of available local, state, and federal resources to monitor oral health status;
 - (5) Support community oral health initiatives aimed at improving oral health literacy and better health outcomes;
 - (6) Recognize the month of August as "Oral Health Awareness Month" to draw attention to ongoing efforts at the local, state, and federal levels to improve the oral health of all; and
- BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Chief Clerk of the Missouri House of Representatives be instructed to prepare a properly inscribed copy of this resolution for the Missouri Dental Association.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 30 [HCR 30]

WHEREAS, domestically produced coal has been and continues to be used as a fuel to produce over 80% of the electricity generated by the state's investor-owned electric utilities, municipally owned utilities, and rural electric cooperatives; and

WHEREAS, the state's heavy reliance on coal as a fuel source for Missouri's base-load electric generation is due primarily to coal being abundant, available, reliable, and comparatively much less expensive than virtually all other available fuels; and

WHEREAS, on June 25, 2013, the President of the United States issued a memorandum to the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency directing the EPA to:

- (1) Move forward with a new proposal to implement national standards for carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from the new fossil fuel-fired electric power plants by issuing a proposed rule no later than September 20, 2013;
- (2) Use the EPA's authority under Sections 111(b) and 111(d) of the federal Clean Air Act to issue no later than June 1, 2014, standards, regulations, or guidelines that address carbon pollution from modified, reconstructed, and existing power plants; and

WHEREAS, the EPA already has issued its proposed rules and regulations for new fossil fuel-fired electric power plants and is expected to issue its proposed rules and regulations for existing fossil fuel-fired power plants by June 1, 2014, with implementation by June 2015; and

WHEREAS, the EPA's proposed regulations for new power plants would require all new coal-fired electric power plants to utilize carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology, otherwise known as "sequestration", to capture and store CO₂ underground in order to meet the EPA's new stringent emission limits, even though such sequestration technology is not yet economical or even widely commercially available; and

WHEREAS, according to the Congressional Budget Office, engineers have estimated this sequestration technology would increase the cost of producing electricity from new coal-fired electric power plants by 75%; and

WHEREAS, a significant amount of additional electricity, estimated to be approximately 30% or more and known in the industry as "parasite load", would have to be generated by the power plant solely for the purpose of operating such new sequestration technology, making such additional power unavailable for use but still paid for by Missouri's electric consumers; and

WHEREAS, even the EPA admits that "today's CCS technologies would add around 80% to the cost of electricity for a new pulverized coal (PC) plant"; and

WHEREAS, these regulations in practical effect will make it economically impossible to build new coal-fired electric power plants in the future in order to meet the future electric generation needs of Missourians; and

WHEREAS, these regulations will in effect completely remove coal as a domestic, abundant, reliable, and affordable fuel source for electric generation in the future; and

WHEREAS, a reliable, affordable energy supply is vital to the nation's future economic growth, security, and quality of life; and

WHEREAS, it should be clear public policy of the United States to pursue an "all of the above" approach by promoting, and not discouraging or eliminating, any one or more domestic potential fuel source for electric generation by new or existing power plants; and

WHEREAS, the EPA's proposed regulations for existing power plants, while not yet made public, can reasonably be expected to follow the approach taken by the EPA in its proposed rules for new plants, and in any event, certainly will be designed to drastically reduce CO2 emissions from existing coal-fired electric power plants; and

WHEREAS, stricter emission standards imposed by the EPA on Missouri's existing coal-fired electric power plants necessarily will translate into higher electric costs that necessarily must be paid for by all Missouri consumers, either directly in higher electric rates, or indirectly through higher costs for other goods and services; and

WHEREAS, higher electric rates translate into an economic competitive disadvantage for Missouri and added economic stress in an already struggling state economy; and

WHEREAS, electric rate increases in recent years continue to be a heavy burden for customers served by the state's investor-owned and municipally-owned electric utilities, especially low-income residential customers, small businesses, and large manufacturers who are struggling to survive in an increasingly competitive world market; and

WHEREAS, increasing costs for electricity will hit especially hard residential electric users living in rural Missouri who are served by Missouri's electric cooperatives where 50% of electric cooperative members are over 55 years old, 37% are retired or on a fixed income, 40% have gross household incomes of less than \$50,000 per year, and 16% make less than \$25,000 per year; and

WHEREAS, approximately 40 million American families nationally earn less than \$30,000 per year and spend almost 20% of their budgets on energy costs; and

WHEREAS, Missouri currently enjoys some of the lowest electric rates in the nation due to its reliance on coal-fired electric generation while other states that do not rely on coal have some of the highest electric rates; and

WHEREAS, many states have implemented mandatory or voluntary renewable portfolio/energy standards, implemented energy efficient or peak load reduction programs, experienced significant retirements of coal-based generating plants, or mandated emission reduction programs - all of which have already contributed to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions; and

WHEREAS, each state has different needs and should be permitted to primarily rely on its own state utility and environmental regulators to craft and implement emission performance systems that reflect the policies, energy needs, fuel resource mix, and unique economic considerations of each state and region:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the House of Representatives of the Ninety-seventh General Assembly, Second Regular Session, the Senate concurring therein, hereby strongly urge the Environmental Protection Agency to use some basic common sense and reject any federal fossil fuel emission rules or regulations that would have the practical effect of removing coal as a viable fuel option for both new and existing electric generation in the State of Missouri and elsewhere, and to adopt only such rules and regulations that allow state utility and environmental regulators maximum flexibility and discretion in implementing the same; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Chief Clerk of the Missouri House of Representatives be instructed to prepare properly inscribed copies of this resolution for Gina McCarthy, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and each member of the Missouri Congressional delegation.

**HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE
HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 38 [HCS HCR 38]**

WHEREAS, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is overstepping its jurisdictional boundaries regarding the regulation of water quality and the use of coal and wood as energy sources in Missouri; and

WHEREAS, the EPA refuses to allow the practice of blending as related to municipal waste water treatment plants in 55 of Missouri's municipalities, which is estimated to cost our state \$650 to \$700 million dollars; and

WHEREAS, on August 22, 2013, the EPA finalized water quality criteria for ammonia as a result of toxicity studies of mussels; and

WHEREAS, only 2 of the 69 species of mussels in Missouri would be affected by the new criteria, yet the EPA forces the extreme ammonia standards on the state anyway; and

WHEREAS, nearly all discharging domestic waste water treatment facilities as well as certain industrial and storm water dischargers with ammonia in their effluent cannot meet the new ammonia standards with current, reasonably priced technology; and

WHEREAS, the estimated cost to Missourians to comply with the new ammonia standards is \$1 billion dollars; and

WHEREAS, a reliable, affordable energy supply is vital to the nation's future economic growth, security, and quality of life; and

WHEREAS, domestically produced coal has been and continues to be used as a fuel to produce over 80 percent of the electricity generated by the state's investor-owned electric utilities, municipally owned utilities, and rural electric cooperatives; and

WHEREAS, the state's heavy reliance on coal as a fuel source for Missouri's base-load electric generation is due primarily to coal being abundant, available, reliable, and comparatively much less expensive than virtually all other available fuels; and

WHEREAS, the EPA has issued proposed rules and regulations for new fossil fuel-fired power plants and is expected to issue its proposed rules and regulations for existing fossil fuel-fired power plants by June 1, 2014, with implementation by June 2015; and

WHEREAS, the EPA's proposed regulations for new power plants would require all new coal-fired power plants to utilize carbon capture and storage (CCS) technology, otherwise known as "sequestration", to capture and store carbon dioxide underground in order to meet the EPA's new stringent emission limits, even though such sequestration technology is not yet economical or even widely commercially available; and

WHEREAS, stricter emission standards imposed by the EPA on Missouri's coal-fired electric power plants will translate into higher electric costs that necessarily must be paid for by all Missouri consumers, either directly in higher electric rates or indirectly through higher costs for other goods and services; and

WHEREAS, the recent spike in propane gas prices should remind us that we need to safeguard our readily available and cost-effective resources; and

WHEREAS, the use of other forms of renewable energy should be encouraged, but not demanded and not by eliminating proven, time-tested resources; and

WHEREAS, the EPA is also proposing new source performance standards for residential wood heaters by reducing maximum fine particulate emissions from 15 micrograms per cubic meter of air to 12 micrograms per cubic meter of air; and

WHEREAS, the proposed new source performance standards would apply to new wood stoves and other wood heaters, requiring manufacturers, many of which are small businesses, to implement costly changes to their manufacturing process and products; and

WHEREAS, most wood stoves and other wood heaters are sold for use in rural, cold climate areas where wood is readily available and the consumption of wood for residential purposes is highest in the Midwest; and

WHEREAS, over 97,000 homes in Missouri used wood as their home heating fuel in 2012; and

WHEREAS, wood is the most accessible and affordable renewable energy resource for home heating; and

WHEREAS, the net carbon dioxide emissions from wood are far below those of all other fuels; and

WHEREAS, wood heating strengthens local economies, including providing jobs and incomes, since wood can be purchased locally and the money stays in the community versus purchasing natural gas or petroleum fuels from outside the community; and

WHEREAS, the cost of a new wood stove or other wood heater, which would meet the EPA's proposed new source performance standards, would be cost-prohibitive for many rural Missourians who rely on wood stoves as their residential heating source; and

WHEREAS, each state has different resources and needs and should be permitted the maximum flexibility and discretion in implementing policies and regulations regarding its natural resources:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the members of the House of Representatives of the Ninety-seventh General Assembly, Second Regular Session, the Senate concurring therein, hereby urge the United States Congress to decrease the EPA's authority to regulate water quality and the use of coal and wood as energy sources; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Chief Clerk of the Missouri House of Representatives be instructed to prepare a properly inscribed copy of this resolution for the Majority and Minority Leaders of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and each member of the Missouri Congressional delegation.

**HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE
HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 45 [HCS HCR 45]**

WHEREAS, the Joint Interim Committee on State Employee Wages was established under HCR 32 by the Ninety-Sixth General Assembly, First Regular Session, and was reauthorized under HCR 33 by the Ninety-Sixth General Assembly, Second Regular Session, and was charged with studying and developing strategies for increasing the wages of Missouri's state employees so Missouri will become competitive with its peer states in regard to state employee wages; and

WHEREAS, Missouri state employees are ranked 50th out of 50 states for the wages paid to state employees; and

WHEREAS, Missouri state employees provide excellent service to Missourians; and

WHEREAS, Missouri state employees have had to do more with less resources for the past several years; and

WHEREAS, Missouri state employee salary increases have not kept pace with inflation; and

WHEREAS, Missouri state employee insurance costs have steadily increased; and

WHEREAS, the Missouri state employees deferred compensation state match of state employee contributions made up to \$35 has not been funded for several years; and

WHEREAS, new Missouri state employees who are first employed by the state after January 1, 2011, are required to contribute 4 percent of their pay to their retirement plan; and

WHEREAS, the State of Missouri does not have comprehensive data on state employee compensation or total compensation; and

WHEREAS, the State of Missouri does not have a long-term or strategic plan for increasing the wages of state employees; and

WHEREAS, the State of Kansas undertook a similar initiative and has learned many lessons that could benefit the State of Missouri; and

WHEREAS, the three poorest states in the nation - West Virginia, Mississippi, and Arkansas - all rank ahead of Missouri in state employee annual compensation:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the members of the House of Representatives of the Ninety-seventh General Assembly, Second Regular Session, the Senate concurring therein, hereby re-authorize the "Joint Interim Committee on State Employee Wages" to function in the legislative interims and during regular legislative sessions upon approval of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate through December 31, 2016, upon passage and approval of this resolution for the purpose of further study and development of strategies for increasing the wages of Missouri's state employees so Missouri will become competitive with its peer states in regard to state employee wages; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that upon re-establishment, the Joint Interim Committee shall:

(1) Devise a focused and concise mission statement to guide actions of the Joint Interim Committee;

(2) Request the State Office of Administration to invest in a consultant to conduct salary and total compensation surveys to comprehensively review and analyze the state classification and compensation structures, similar to what other states have done;

(3) Request the State Office of Administration, with the advice and consent of the Joint Interim Committee, to use the data from the comprehensive study to produce a long-term

strategic plan for increasing state employee wages and to present such plan to the Governor, the House Budget Committee, and the Senate Appropriations Committee by January 31, 2017; 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 Joint Interim Committee be composed of the following members:

(1) Two majority party members and one minority party member of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House;

(2) Two majority party members and one minority party member of the Senate to be appointed by the President Pro Tem and Minority Leader of the Senate;

(3) One representative from the Governor's Office;

(4) One representative from the State Personnel Advisory Board; and

(5) Two members of the public, with one to be appointed by the Speaker of the House and one to be appointed by the President Pro Tem of the Senate; 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 and the general public; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the staff of House Appropriations, Senate Appropriations, House Research, Senate 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

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 Senate's Joint Contingent Expenses appropriation.

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