

MISSOURI HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
REPORT OF THE INTERIM COMMITTEE ON
JOB PRESERVATION AND
EXPANSION IN RURAL MISSOURI



Representative Bill Ransdall, Chair
District 148
Representative Mark Hampton, Vice-Chair
District 147
Representative Nancy Copenhaver
District 22
Representative Larry Crawford
District 117
Representative Jerry King
District 125
Representative Jenee' Lowe
District 44
Representative Bob May
District 149
Representative Christopher Shoemaker
District 8
Representative Wes Shoemyer
District 9
Representative Jim Whorton
District 3

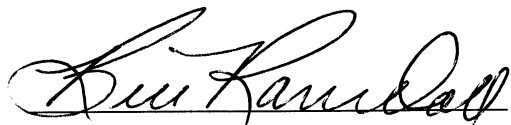
Prepared by
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January, 2003

January 3, 2003

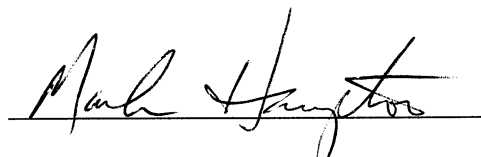
The Honorable Jim Kreider
Speaker of the House of Representatives
State Capitol, Room 308
Jefferson City, MO 65101

Dear Mr. Speaker,

Your Interim Committee on Job Preservation and Expansion in Rural Missouri, acting pursuant to your request, has met, taken testimony, deliberated, and concluded its study of the issues surrounding job creation in rural areas of the state. The undersigned members of the Committee are pleased to submit the attached report.



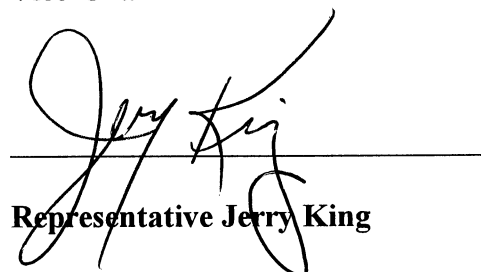
Representative Bill Ransdall, Chair



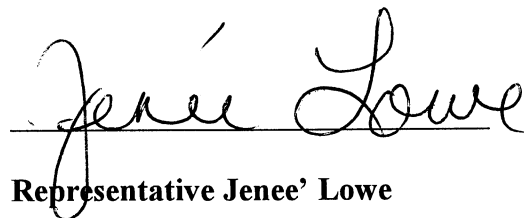
**Representative Mark Hampton,
Vice-Chair**



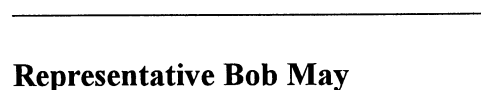
Representative Nancy Copenhaver



Representative Jerry King



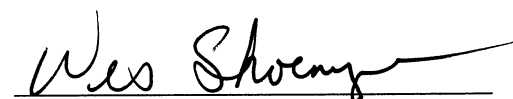
Representative Jenee' Lowe



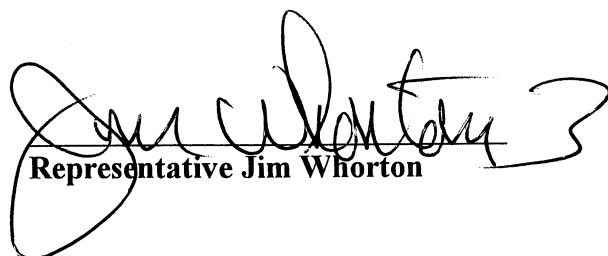
Representative Bob May



Representative Christopher Shoemaker



Representative Wes Shoemyer



Representative Jim Whorton



Representative Larry Crawford

INTRODUCTION

House Interim Committee on Job Preservation and Expansion in Rural Communities

In recent years, the loss of manufacturing jobs and recent plant closings in Missouri have adversely affected rural communities. As a result, the issues associated with job preservation and expansion in rural areas are receiving special attention from the state. The House Interim Committee on Job Preservation and Expansion in Rural Communities was charged with investigating the loss of manufacturing jobs and recent plant closings in the state of Missouri. The Committee held hearings in Jefferson City, Ozark, Trenton, and Moberly to review the impact on rural economies affected by job loss. The Committee evaluated the impact of trade agreements, foreign competition, and the current economic recession on job loss. The Committee studied the benefits of emerging technologies and international marketing programs for new job creation as well as the potential impact of urban-rural partnerships which could be used to attract and expand business in rural communities.

In response to widespread interest in these topics, the Honorable Jim Kreider, Speaker of the Missouri House of Representatives, appointed an interim committee to examine job preservation and expansion in rural communities. The Chair of the committee was Representative Bill Ransdall and the Vice-Chair was Representative Mark Hampton. Other members of the committee were:

Representative Nancy Copenhaver;
Representative Larry Crawford;
Representative Jerry King;
Representative Jenee' Lowe;
Representative Bob May;
Representative Christopher Shoemaker;
Representative Wes Shoemyer, and;
Representative Jim Whorton.

This report includes an analysis based on information received from state agencies, city offices, local organizations, members of the business community, and citizens, and also includes the committee's findings and recommendations.

TESTIMONY & MAJOR ISSUES

CURRENT ECONOMIC TRENDS IN MISSOURI

There were signs that Missouri was headed for recession in mid-2000, however, the recession began in earnest in April, 2001. The effects of the recession were worsened by the events of September 11, 2001. At the time of this Committee's report, there are no signs that a strong economic recovery is in Missouri's foreseeable future.

According to the Department of Economic Development, Missouri has lost almost 63,000 jobs since March 2001. This is 2.3% of the state's employment base. This percentage loss ranks Missouri fourth among states with the highest job loss during the current recession. Between 1998 and 2002, nearly 21,000 workers were affected by 176 mass layoff events throughout the state, which one witness said made it look as if Missouri is not interested in retaining businesses that are already here. Slack work, bankruptcy, and financial difficulty were the leading reasons for layoffs, a trend which continued in 2002. Table 1 shows industries in which the most significant job losses occurred. Between October, 2001 and September, 2002, the greatest rates of employment decline were found in Saline, Johnson, Pettis, Bates, Henry, Benton, St. Clair, Hickory, Schuyler, Scotland, Clark, Adair, Knox, Lewis, Macon, Shelby, Marion, Monroe, Ralls, and Pike counties and Kansas City and the City of St. Louis. In contrast, counties in Missouri with the greatest economic momentum (between 1995 and 2000) were Christian, Lincoln, Taney, St. Charles, Camden, and Platte.

While employment in some regions is not decreasing, it may be because people who've lost higher paying jobs have been able to find lower paying jobs in the tourism industry. The Department of Economic Development testified that this has been the case in some regions, "so the number of people employed may not be decreased, but personal income is greatly changed, sometimes by more than 50%."

TABLE 1

AFFECTED INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF JOBS LOST
Business Services	13,700
State Government	8,900
Communications	5,900
Electrical/Electronic Equipment Manufacturing	5,600
Machinery Manufacturing	4,300
Chemicals Manufacturing	2,100
Securities Brokers	1,800
Insurance Agents/Brokers	1,600

*Information provided by the Department of Economic Development, 9/11/ 2002

TRAINING

The need for more job force training was an issue discussed by several witnesses at each of the four hearings held by the Committee. Customized training programs, in particular, are vital to rural communities, however, the State has cut funding for these programs in recent years. Witnesses testified that people are leaving Missouri because they aren't able to get training and, therefore, cannot find jobs here.

The Director of Continuing Education at North Central Missouri College testified that customized training funds are important to the north central region because they train and educate people that companies in the region would not otherwise be able to. She further testified that with customized training dollars, they were able to train "nearly 1,000 people" in the Green Hills Area in 2001. She suggested that the funding formula for these training programs be revised so that rural areas can compete for a larger slice of the training-dollar pie.

Aside from the fact that funding for job training and workforce development is vital for luring businesses to any given community, the Northwest Workforce Investment Board testified that the three primary targets for training dollars are disadvantaged adults, youth, and dislocated workers. Assisting these segments of the population is important in terms of reducing individual reliance on public assistance programs and increasing self-sufficiency. Evidence to support this opinion came from the Green Hills Community Action Agency. The Agency testified that, in 2001, North Central Missouri College graduated 36 nurses from the Licensed Practical Nurse program, two-thirds of whom were low-income, disadvantaged single-heads of household. As a result of this training, these individuals will no longer need public assistance.

The Agency also testified that in rural areas, partnerships between business and training institutions are a necessity. For training to work, communities must be responsive to the needs of both businesses and employees. To that end, the Green Hills Regional Planning Commission testified that workplace learning, in cooperation with colleges and education facilities, should be implemented because, while workforce development is offered year-round in rural areas, training is not. Incentives can be provided to school districts and vocational technology schools for short-term training programs that can be offered on a rolling basis. The Commission testified that dislocated workers in rural areas are at an even greater disadvantage than those in urban areas because if you're unemployed in November, the next opportunity to receive training won't be until the following September when school starts. However, in cities, training programs operate throughout the year, making training very accessible to dislocated workers in urban areas.

TAILOR ECONOMIC INCENTIVE PROGRAMS FOR RURAL MISSOURI

Throughout the hearings, the Committee heard testimony concerning the dichotomy of the urban and rural economies in Missouri. Rural communities feel that they are being slighted as a result of the State's economic development policies, which they feel favor cities. The Caldwell County Economic Development Department testified that, as the State establishes guidelines for doing

business in Missouri, it needs to create rules specific to rural areas. Tailoring guidelines and policies for rural areas will allow them to compete with urban areas. Specifically, the Department testified that rural areas should have lower thresholds for program requirements such as matching funds, population, and median income. All of these measures are lower in rural areas than in urban areas -- which means the rural areas cannot compete. This opinion was reiterated by several witnesses at hearings throughout the state.

EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES AND INDUSTRIES

The Missouri Soybean Association testified that this is the first year in history when more soybeans are being produced in South America than in the United States. Also, the United States is exporting more soybeans than before, so, while demand is growing our share of the market is shrinking.

Exploiting the bio-technology industry in Missouri has the potential to provide a great deal of economic momentum. This is a growing industry and Missouri has a tremendous opportunity to be at the leading edge. The Missouri Soybean Association testified that Missouri has done more than any other state when it comes to bio-diesel research and production, but the State risks losing this momentum if the Bio-Diesel Fund is not funded.

Rural Missouri provides a perfect setting for the research and development of bio-technologies. Unfortunately, several witnesses testified that this industry tends to cluster in cities and university towns. Providing rural communities with incentives for bio-technology research and development would allow rural areas to compete in and expand this industry.

FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee recognizes the complexities of the job preservation and expansion issues discussed at each of the hearings, especially as these issues relate to rural Missouri. The Committee wishes to express its gratitude to Missouri's Department of Economic Development and the Department of Labor, as well as North Central Missouri College, Moberly Area Community College, the city offices, local organizations, members of the business community, and individual citizens who took time to provide vital testimony and assistance. The Committee recommends the following eight actions:

FINDING #1: THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Missouri's rural communities are being underserved by the Department of Economic Development.

RECOMMENDATION #1:

The Committee recommends that the Regional Offices of the Department of Economic Development be reinstated in rural areas and fully funded.

Throughout the hearings held by this Committee, witnesses testified that DED's regional economic development offices were extremely useful resources. Without them, navigating the "system" is more difficult as is creating economic momentum. The regional offices served as links between rural Missouri and the Department's headquarters in Jefferson City. When the regional offices disappeared, so did this vital link. Regional development offices were one more tool rural communities could leverage as they created and implemented economic development plans.

FINDING #2: TRANSPORTATION

Missouri needs reliable transportation routes throughout the state.

RECOMMENDATION #2:

The Committee recommends that four-lanes across all of US-36 be completed and that Missouri's other highways be repaired.

Missouri needs immediate, credible plans for highway development. There is no easy access to Interstates 35 just as there is no good route from St. Joseph to Hannibal. Witnesses testified that these basic infrastructure problems were major obstacles to luring new businesses to Missouri. Witnesses also testified that four lanes across US-36, "the lifeline of northern Missouri", must be completed. The State can invest in one-third of its geography by investing in the completion of US-36 – something which many witnesses testified would revitalize the region.

FINDING #3: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TOOLS

Missouri's rural communities need more economic development tools to help them leverage their financial resources.

RECOMMENDATION #3:

The Committee recommends that a rural economic development tax be created.

An economic development tax should be available to rural communities. Many of the current incentive programs, such as tax credits, are most well-suited to urban areas because of the requirements regarding population, median income, and matching funds. As a result, rural areas are not eligible for many economic development incentives. Creating a rural economic development tax would provide these areas with much needed funding to jump-start economic development plans.

FINDING #4: OVERSEAS RELOCATION AND COMPETITION

Missouri is losing businesses (and therefore jobs) to overseas relocation and competition.

RECOMMENDATION #4:

The Committee recommends that Missouri influence the Federal government to discourage businesses from relocating overseas and reduce competition from imports. Overseas employers are often able to hire a workforce that is willing to produce more for far less than US employees. Overseas companies often do not have environmental regulations as stringent as those required in the US for manufacturing and they also lack health codes and employee benefits that are required in our nation. This produces an obstacle against which no state can compete, especially Missouri.

FINDING #5: WHY DO MISSOURI COMPANIES LEAVE OR GO BANKRUPT?

Accurate data is not currently collected on why Missouri companies leave or go into bankruptcy.

RECOMMENDATION #5:

The Committee recommends that data relating to specific reasons why a company is forced to close or chooses to leave the state be collected. Currently, no such data exists. Therefore, why companies leave Missouri or go into bankruptcy is only known anecdotally, the result of stories people hear by word of mouth or through newspaper accounts. If Missouri understood the financial problems a given company was experiencing, or the business climate another state was offering to lure them away, perhaps the State could help stabilize the situation. Missouri needs to understand the nature of how businesses do business in our state. Without this knowledge, we will never have a full understanding of how our economy works.

FINDING #6: TOURISM

Tourism has a great effect on the Missouri economy.

RECOMMENDATION #6:

The Committee recommends that the precise ways in which tourism affects our state be investigated. “Tourism” is a difficult concept to define in economic terms and it is therefore difficult to determine precisely which industries relate to tourism. However, it is vital that we know how tourism affects our state. It’s obvious that Taney and Christian Counties have benefitted from tourism, but we don’t have data relating to the specifics, only generalities. Knowing how these counties have used tourism to their advantage would allow the State to help other regions develop or re-tool their tourism industry.

FINDING #7: WORKFORCE TRAINING

Providing workforce training is vital to maintaining a world-class employment base – and more incentives are needed to do this.

RECOMMENDATION #7:

The Committee recommends that more incentives be explored and implemented in rural areas to support workforce training.

The importance of workforce training came up time and time again at each hearing held by this Committee. Witnesses testified that training dollars that were promised by the State, or tax credits, have been withheld – a practice which cannot continue. Promising funding only to withhold it tells businesses that the State cannot be trusted. The Committee recognizes the difficult financial times Missouri is experiencing, however, training our workforce plays a vital role in restructuring our economy.

Several incentive ideas exist to promote workforce training. One incentive might be to provide a Missouri State Income Tax deduction for lifetime learning. This would be a tax deduction for individuals who decide to go back to school to learn a new skill or trade. One witness suggested redefining the local taxing districts for Missouri colleges, which is where so much workforce training occurs. Missouri colleges are expected to service many counties, not just the locality in which they are geographically located. However, the only local funding they receive comes from the school district in which they are located. Allowing Missouri colleges to receive tax revenue from all the counties they are expected to serve would boost their training dollars without costing the State any money.

FINDING #8: BIO-TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, & PRODUCTION

Missouri has the opportunity to be at the forefront of bio-technology research, development, and production.

RECOMMENDATION #8:

The Committee recommends that Missouri invest in bio-technology industries, especially those located in rural areas, such as bio-diesel fuel production.

Bio-technologies have the potential to provide a great deal of economic momentum to the state. These industries are growing rapidly, and Missouri has a tremendous opportunity to be at the leading edge. Rural Missouri provides a perfect setting for the research and development of bio-technologies. While incentives exist for urban areas and universities to continue research and development, rural areas do not have the same advantages.

APPENDICES

The following sections are appendices to the final report of the Committee. They are intended to provide supplemental information only.

EXPLANATION OF APPENDICES

Appendix A -- Summary of testimony heard by the Committee

Appendices B-X -- Copies of written testimony provided to the Committee

Appendix Y -- Copies of witness forms, in order of appearance

APPENDIX A

Summary of Individual Testimony

This appendix summarizes the testimony taken at each public hearing. Written testimony submitted to the Committee is included in separate appendices, as noted.

Testimony taken September 11, 2002, in order of appearance

This hearing was held in Jefferson City, MO at the State Capitol.

1. The Department of Economic Development

The Department gave a presentation to the Committee about Missouri's current economic trends. A copy of the presentation, titled "Presentation to the Committee...", is attached in Appendix B. The Department also provided the Committee with a detailed listing of job losses between March, 2001 and July, 2002. That information is included in Appendix C.

Testimony taken October 10, 2002, in order of appearance

This hearing was held in Ozark, MO at the Ozark Community Building.

1. The Department of Economic Development

The Department gave a presentation to the Committee about the economic trends of the southwest region of the State. A copy of the presentation, titled "Missouri Job Loss", is attached in Appendix D.

2. The Honorable Jim Kreider, Speaker of the Missouri House of Representatives

Speaker Kreider testified that this is one of the most important committees ever appointed. He asked that the Committee make Missouri a front runner in "decent manufacturing jobs." The Speaker also testified about the loss of more than 400 jobs at one company in Christian County and the devastating effect that had on the entire region. He said Missouri needs to find out how it compares to other states in terms of taxation and the basic cost of doing business. He said we need to do a better job "selling" Missouri. Missouri has a great quality of life, a great workforce, good schools, and clean water and air. These are things that can be better marketed to companies in other states.

3. Mr. Gary Marble, the Associated Trade Industries of Missouri

Mr. Marble testified that the cost of workers' compensation is a critical expense for businesses in Missouri and that training dollars were promised to manufacturers, but they were withheld by the State. The Association testified that these practices cannot continue if the State expects to remain credible with Missouri businesses.

4. Mr. Greg Chadwell, Citizen of Republic, MO

Mr. Chadwell testified that the State is responsible for retaining jobs, in addition to bringing new jobs to Missouri. He doesn't believe that the Missouri is perceived as a state that cares about job retention. He would like the State to make a bigger initiative to retain jobs.

5. Ms. Martha Wilkerson, Citizen of Springfield and Rural Anthropologist

Ms. Wilkerson testified that the greatest export Missouri has is its bright, young people. She is a professor at Southwest Missouri State University and sees young people come from all over the state and testified that they are not going back to rural areas. They do not want to stay in rural areas because the opportunities they are looking for do not exist. As a result, she testified that rural areas will turn into commuter communities with little infrastructure or sense of community.

Testimony taken October 24, 2002, in order of appearance

This hearing was held in Trenton, MO at North Central Missouri College.

1. Dr. Walter Nolte, President, North Central Missouri College

Dr. Nolte testified that North Central Missouri College is one of 12 public college community districts in the state. While NCMC has the largest service area, it is the smallest college. Dr. Nolte also testified that the college is an economic engine in the area, especially in Trenton where they are the third largest employer. The College is also vital in training the area's workforce. Dr. Nolte testified that the many people who lose their jobs go back to college. In tough economic times, enrollment goes up and, as Dr. Nolte testified, it is at an all time high right now. Dr. Nolte provided the Committee with a fact sheet about the College, which is included in Appendix E.

2. The Department of Economic Development

The Department gave a presentation to the Committee about the economic trends of the north central and northwest regions of the State. A copy of the presentation, titled "Missouri Jobs and Workforce", is attached in Appendix F.

3. Mr. Jack Briggs, Citizen of Cameron, MO

Mr. Briggs provided the Committee with a summary of his testimony. A copy of this summary is included in Appendix G.

4. Dr. Judy Smith, Caldwell County Economic Development Department

Dr. Smith provided the Committee with a copy of her written testimony, which is included in Appendix H.

5. Mr. Rick Childers, Assistant City Administrator for the City of Trenton, MO

Mr. Childers provided the Committee with a copy of his written testimony, which is included in Appendix I.

6. Mr. Bill Cook, Missouri Food & Fiber

Mr. Cook testified about the New Generation Co-op, which he said is "focused on driving the dollars as deep as we can into rural Missouri." He testified that the way in which the State administers tax credit programs is an obstacle to progress.

7. Mr. Dale Ludwig, Missouri Soy Bean Association

Mr. Ludwig testified that the way in which the Department of Revenue administers tax credit programs is more of a hindrance than a help. He suggested that the Department of Revenue release promised tax credit dollars.

8. Mr. Richard Fordyce, Missouri Value Processors

Mr. Fordyce provided the Committee with a copy of his written testimony, which is included in Appendix J.

9. Mr. Randy Cottrell, Northwest Missouri Regional Council of Governments

Mr. Cottrell provided the Committee with a copy of his written testimony, which is included in Appendix K.

10. Mr. Cliff Gauldin, Premium Standard Farms

Mr. Gauldin provided the Committee with a copy of his written testimony, which is included in Appendix L.

11. Mr. Jeff Ellis, Economic Development Coordinator, City of Bethany

Mr. Ellis provided the Committee with a copy of his written testimony, which is included in Appendix M.

12. Ms. Carol Gregg, Dan-D Services

Ms. Gregg provided the Committee with a copy of her written testimony, which is included in Appendix N.

13. Ms. Jeanne Dau, Grand River Area Visitors Bureau

Ms. Dau provided the Committee with a copy of her written testimony, which is included in Appendix O.

14. Ms. Sandy Williams, Director of Continuing Education at North Central Missouri College

Ms. Williams testified about the great need for customized training funds in northwest Missouri. These funds are very important to her area because they train and educate people that companies in the area would not be able to do otherwise. She testified that nearly 1000 people were trained last year in the Green Hills Area with these funds. She suggested that the funding formula for customized training dollars be revised for rural areas.

15. Ms. Rebecca Steele, Northwest Workforce Investment Board

Ms. Steele provided the Committee with a copy of her written testimony as well as a presentation titled "Northwest Missouri Workforce Investment Board", a review of mass layoffs in Missouri in the second quarter of 2002, a technology report card, and the Northwest Missouri Healthcare Workforce Development Group Action Plan. All of these documents are included in Appendix P.

16. Ms. Eva Danner, Chairman of the Coordinating Committee for the Chief Elected Officials for the Northwest Workforce Investment Board

Ms. Danner provided the committee with a copy of her written testimony, which is included in Appendix Q.

17. Mr. Doug Dible, Citizen of Trenton

Mr. Dible testified that local taxing districts should be changed for Missouri colleges. North Central Missouri College serves 16 counties, but can only collect revenue from the local school district in which it is geographically located. Therefore, when the State cuts funding to the College, it has an enormous impact. Mr. Dible suggested that colleges be able to receive tax money from all the counties they are expected to serve. This would give them more money and would not cost the State anything. Mr. Dible provided the Committee with a summary of his written testimony, which is included in Appendix R.

18. Ms. Jackie Soptic, Green Hills Regional Planning Commission

Ms. Soptic provided the Committee with a copy of her written testimony, which is included in Appendix S.

19. Mr. Doug Kaylor, Division of Employment Security

Mr. Kaylor testified that the Unemployment Trust Fund is an economic stimulus program, not a welfare program. He said that the benefit rates are set by statute and that the current maximum is \$250 per week.

20. Mr. Allan Quilty, Green Hills Community Action Agency

Mr. Quilty provided the Committee with a copy of his written testimony, which is included in Appendix T.

21. Mr. Bruce Hensley, Citizen

Mr. Hensley testified that Missouri has been losing jobs since 1994, while neighboring states have gained. He said there's an obvious correlation between these facts. He believes that companies wanting to expand in Missouri will find better options in other states. He suggested that Missouri compare its incentive programs to those found in other states. Mr. Hensley also testified that rural areas cannot compete with urban areas of the state. He said that policies should not exclude rural areas from participating in incentive programs. He suggested that the State provide incentives and opportunities for "the best and brightest" to stay in the state's rural areas.

Testimony taken October 24, 2002, in order of appearance

This hearing was held in Moberly, MO at the Moberly Area Community College.

1. Ms. Evelyn Jorgenson, President of the Moberly Area Community College

Ms. Jorgenson testified that the Moberly Area Community College (MACC) is one of the top five employers in the area, and they are continuing to hire additional staff. She also testified that the taxing district is just the city of Moberly, which is very small compared to other community colleges in the State. The MACC services 16 counties, yet local support only comes from Moberly.

2. The Department of Economic Development

The Department gave a presentation to the Committee about the economic trends of the north central and northwest regions of the State. This was the same presentation given at the Trenton hearing, however, the focus was the economy of the northwest region of the State. A copy of the presentation, titled "Missouri Jobs and Workforce", is attached in Appendix F.

3. Mr. Jamie Cline, Missouri Corn Growers Association

Mr. Cline provided the Committee with a copy of his written testimony, which is included in Appendix U.

4. Mr. Dale Ludwig, Missouri Soy Bean Association

Mr. Ludwig testified that this is the first year ever when more soy beans are being produced in South America than in the US. Also, the US is exporting more soy beans than ever this year – so demand is growing, but our share of the market is shrinking. He also testified that there are several opportunities beyond ethanol production. Rural Missouri must be allowed to participate in the bio-tech industry. He testified that funding the Bio-Diesel Fund is critical. He said that no one else in the nation that has done as much with bio-diesel as Missouri has, and that Missouri shouldn't lose this edge. He said that the fossil fuel industry receives much more help from the Federal government than does the bio-diesel industry and suggested that should change.

5. Ms. Becky Cleveland, Rural Mid-America Development Association & the Brookfield Industrial Development Authority

Ms. Cleveland testified that the most important thing the State can do for northern Missouri is to complete four-lane US Highway 36. She also said that the State must find a way to fund DED's Regional Economic Development offices. She said her organizations fought desperately to retain the regional offices and would like to see them reinstated.

6. Mr. R. L. Chizek, Moberly Area Community College, Director of Business and Industry Training Programs

Mr. Chizek testified that it takes less to make a big impact in rural Missouri than it does to make the same impact in an urban area. He also spoke about an instance at Standard Register in Kirksville in which promised state funding was withheld at the last moment.

7. Mr. Virgil "Sonny" Raines, Moberly Area Community College, Director of Regional Technical Education

Mr. Raines testified that the MACC is very committed to the economic health of the region. He said some solutions, such as changing policies and eliminating certain barriers, are inexpensive. He suggested the State explore these inexpensive options.

8. Mr. Craig Jones, Presiding Commissioner of Macon County

Mr. Jones testified that the most important thing for rural Missouri is to make US Highway 36 four-lanes across the state. He said that the State would be investing in 1/3 of its geography by doing this, which would be a tremendous help to rural, agricultural communities. He added that it would probably take 20 years to complete a highway project of this magnitude, then another 10-20 years to realize the markets that might come about from it, for a total of 40 years which, as he said, "is a long time to wait."

9. Mr. Bill Borgmeyer, Citizen

Mr. Borgmeyer testified that the viability of any project, but particularly manufacturing projects, centers around productivity. He said the State needs to create more for existing businesses. He said that manufacturing jobs are not going to grow the way they have in the past and added that they're a real prize if you have one in your community. He suggested looking at increased productivity as a successful outcome, rather than just "new jobs". He said the State needs to find a way to help businesses continue to do what the State is no longer funding because the programs that have been eliminated.

Mr. Borgmeyer also testified about the number of tax credit programs in Missouri. He said the State should not be a the major investor in a project that's going to be approved. He said the risk taker should be the one applying for the project, the one who will oversee and manage the project. He said that whenever the State becomes the prime risk taker, the state should be the one overseeing the project.

10. Ms. Kim Thompson, Economic Development Director for Clarence, MO

Ms. Thompson testified that she's responsible for marketing a 100,000 square foot building in her town and that her biggest obstacle is the lack of transportation in the area. She said that northern Missouri needs a four-lane US Highway 36. She said industries are looking for transportation everyday, but the northern regions of the State lose out because they can't compete. She said they've lost one company to North Carolina because they don't have an airport and another because they don't have a rail spur.

11. Ms. Kathy McDougal, Economic Development Director of Fayette

Ms. McDougal testified about the importance of rural entrepreneurship. She said that in small towns, when someone opens a new shop, they're a major employer. Many families in small towns have ties to the community and they want to stay there. She suggested teaching young people entrepreneurial skills and helping them open new stores in their town so that they can remain in their communities. She said that the number one export of rural communities is their young people. She also said it's 9 times more expensive to lure a new company to a rural area than it is to grow an existing business. She said that almost 30% of retirees go on to open a new business – and many people retire in small communities. The connection between these facts is clear, she said, and we need to help the entrepreneurial spirit thrive.

Additional Written Testimony Submitted to the Committee

1. Mr. Scott Wilson, General Manager for the Grundy Electric Cooperative, Inc, submitted written testimony to the Committee. It is included in Appendix V.
2. Dr. R. M. Thornsberry, President of Cattle Baron Specialty Meats, AVANCO Feeds, TNT Cattle Company, and Mid Missouri Veterinary Consulting submitted written testimony to the Committee. It is included in Appendix W.
3. The Northeast Missouri Workforce Investment Board submitted written testimony to the Committee. It is included in Appendix X.

APPENDIX B

**"Presentation to the House Interim Committee on
Job Preservation and Expansion in Rural Communities"**

A presentation by the Department of Economic Development

*Presentation to the House
Interim Committee on Job
Preservation and Expansion in
Rural Communities*

September 11, 2002

*Joseph L. Driskill, Director
Department of Economic Development*

Missouri Jobs

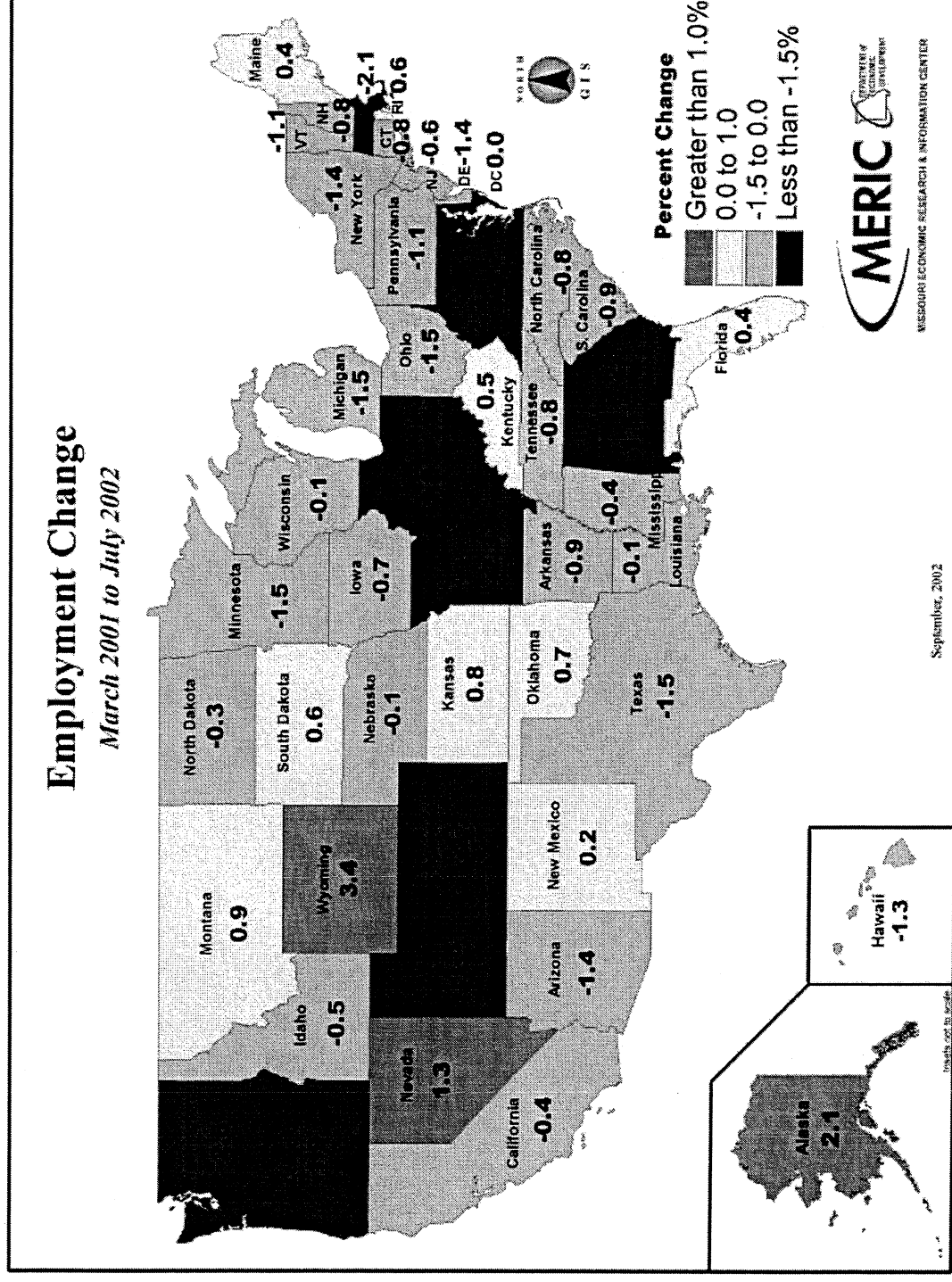


Recessionary Impacts on Employment

Missouri Job Loss Compared to U.S.

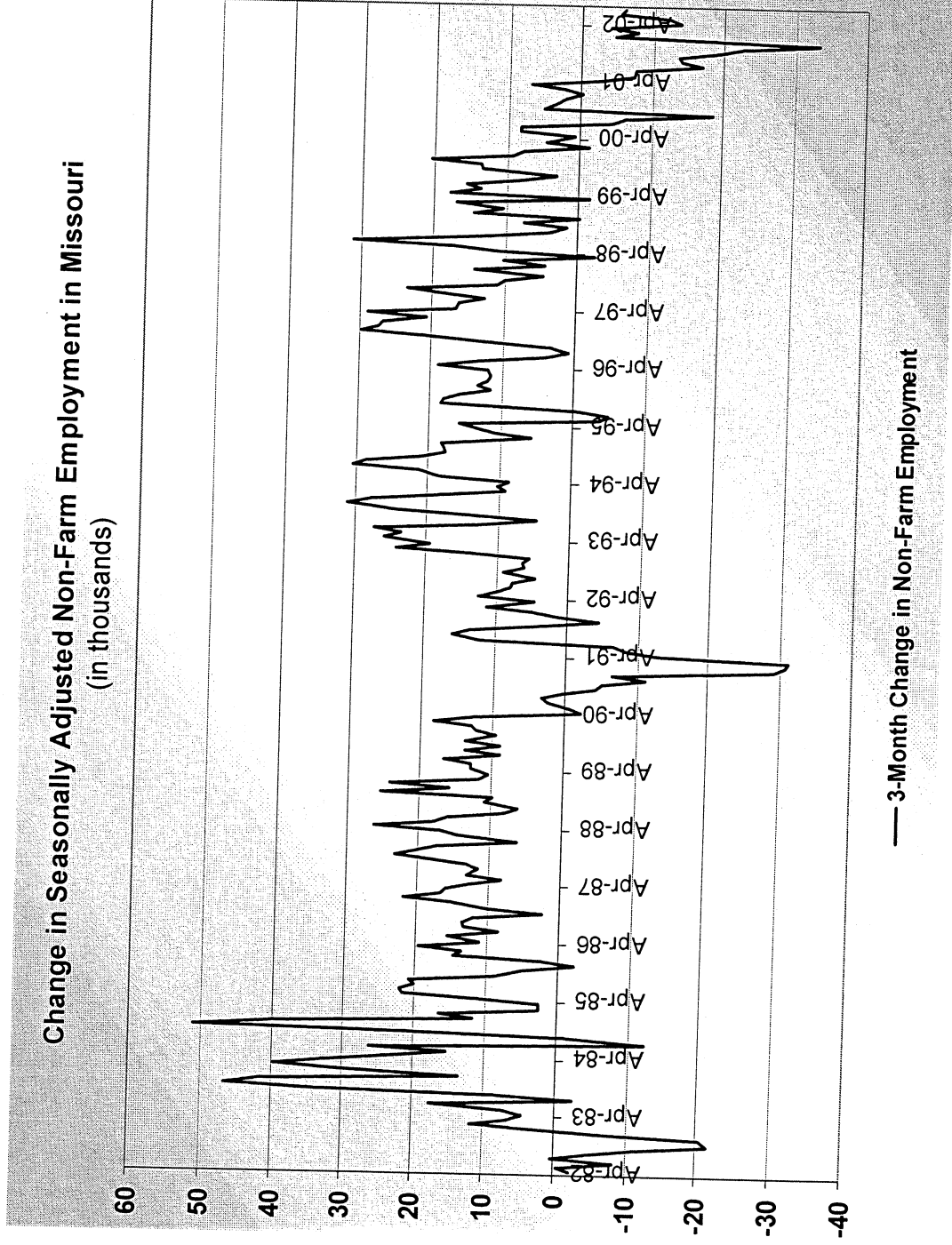
- Missouri has lost 62,700 jobs since March 2001 or 2.3% of the state's employment base.

- This ranks Missouri 4th among the states for job loss during the recession.



Change in Total Employment

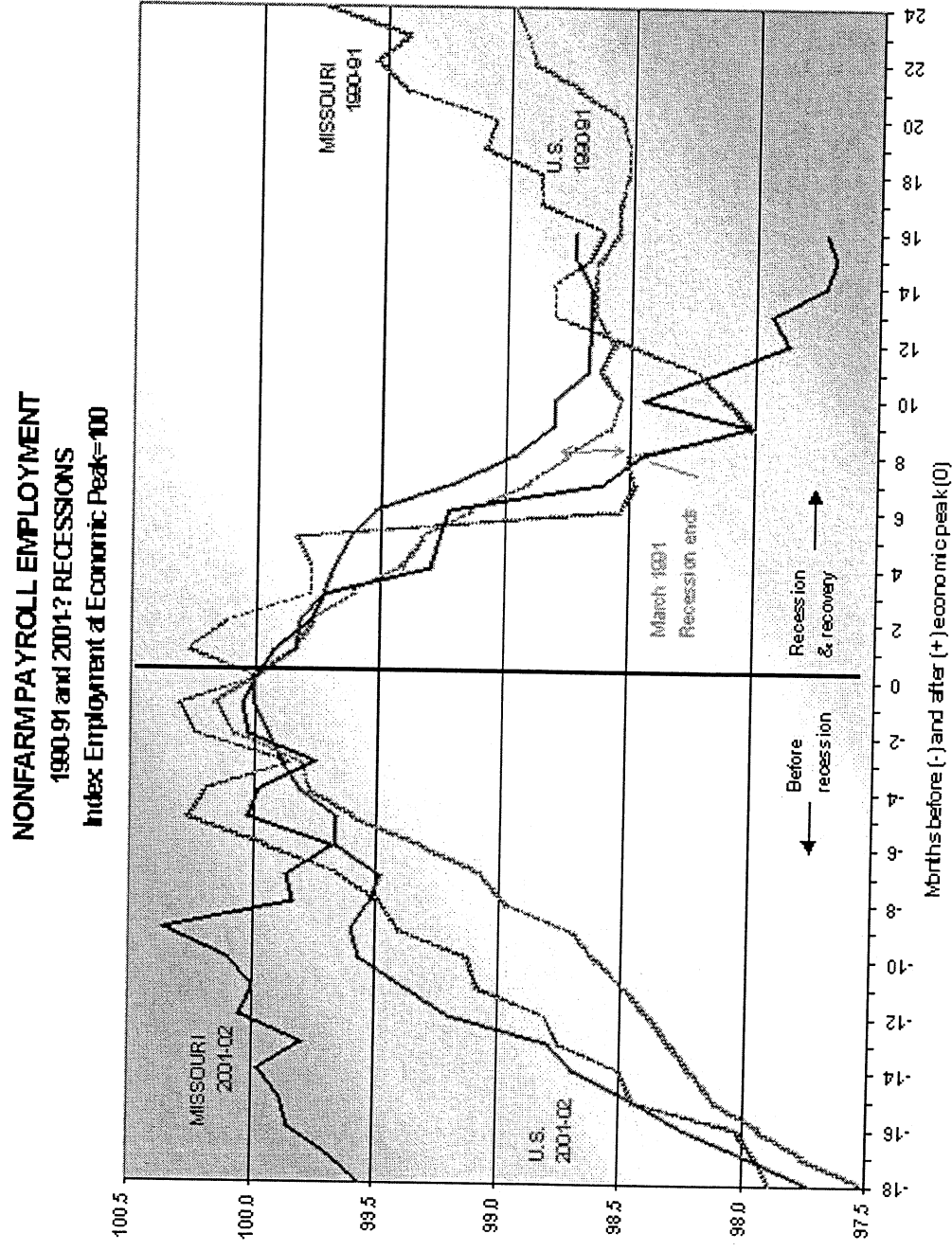
- Significant job loss in Missouri was also a part of the previous two recessions.
- As of yet, there are still no signs of strong recovery for Missouri's economy.



Source: MERIC

Effects of Recession on Employment

- In the 1990-91 recession, Missouri employment peaked in June 1990 and bottomed out in April 1991. Employment fell by 53,800 jobs, or 2.3 percent, to 2,297,100.
- In the current recession, employment in Missouri started down and fell more sharply than national employment.



Missouri Job Loss

In the latest recession significant job loss has occurred in

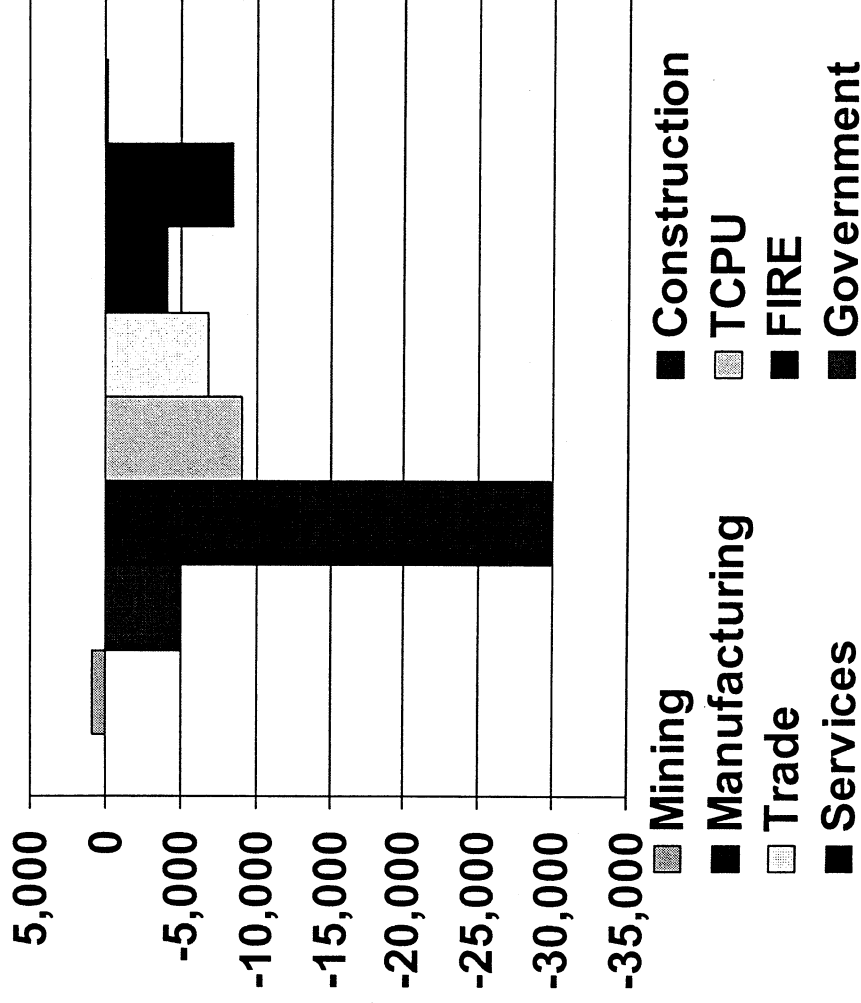
- Machinery manufacturing (4,300)
- Electrical/electronic equipment manufacturing (5,600)
- Chemicals manufacturing (2,100)
- Communications (5,900)
- Securities brokers (1,800)
- Insurance agents/brokers (1,600)
- Business Services (13,700)
- State government (8,900)

*Based on seasonally adjusted employment declines.

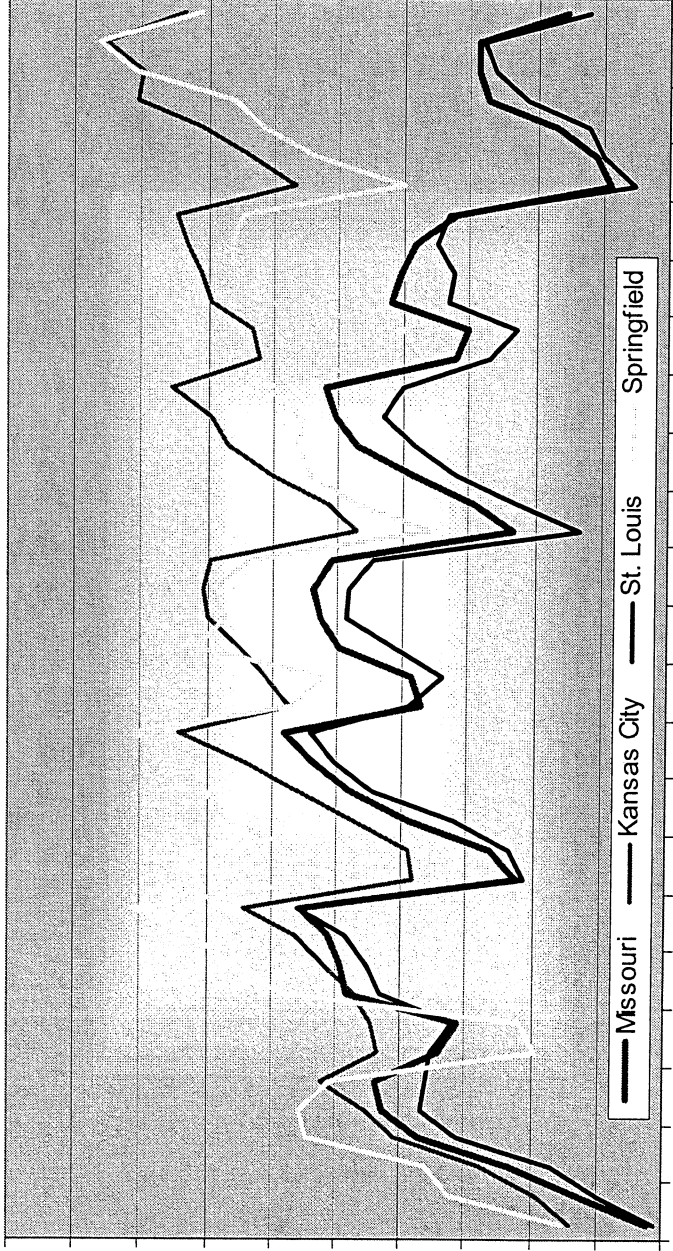
Change in Non-Farm Employment by Sector

- The greatest portion of job losses came from the Manufacturing sector, with a loss of 29,900 jobs.
- Mining was the only sector that did not suffer a loss of jobs.
- Total job losses since the beginning of the recession stand at 62,700.

March 2001 - July 2002



Regional Employment Changes



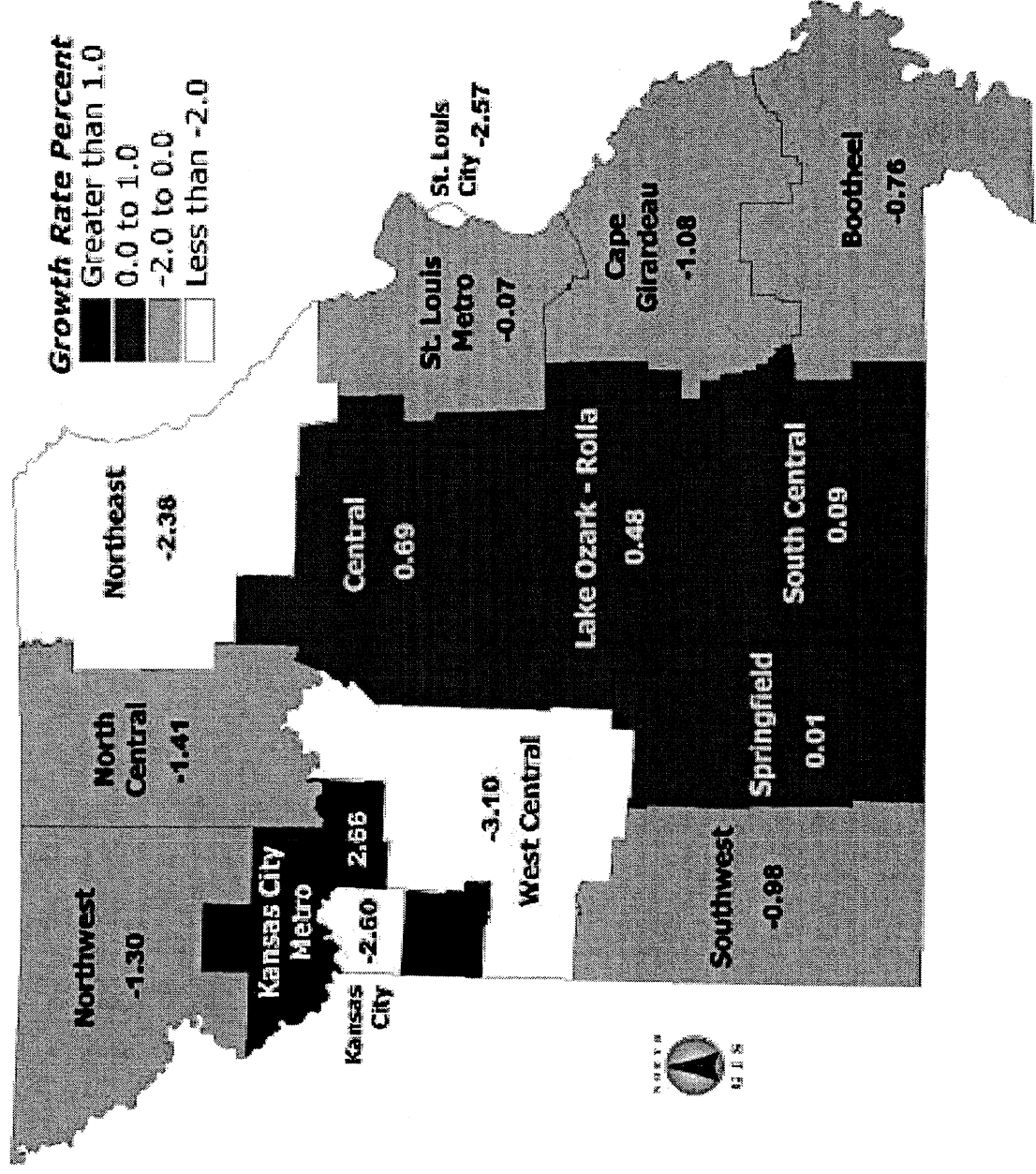
•Over the past several years, employment in the Kansas City and Springfield MSAs has fared better than in St. Louis or statewide.

Source: MERIC

Change in Total Jobs by Region

West Central, Kansas City, St. Louis City, and Northeast Missouri have shown the greatest rates of employment decline.

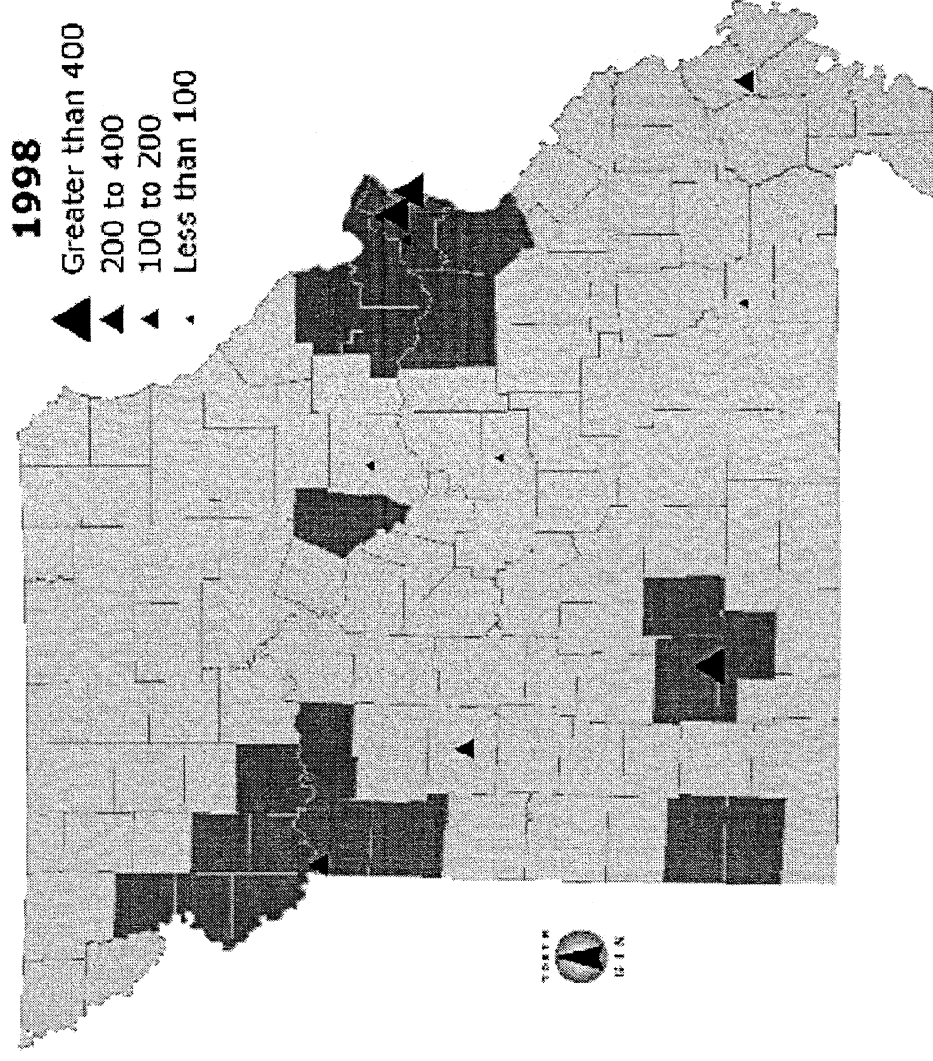
Based on a comparison from 2nd quarter 2001 through 1st quarter 2002.



Source: MERIC

Plant Closings and Layoffs - 1998

- Mass layoff events in the state at the beginning of 1998 were located primarily in SMAs.
- Some mass layoff events were occurring in rural Missouri.



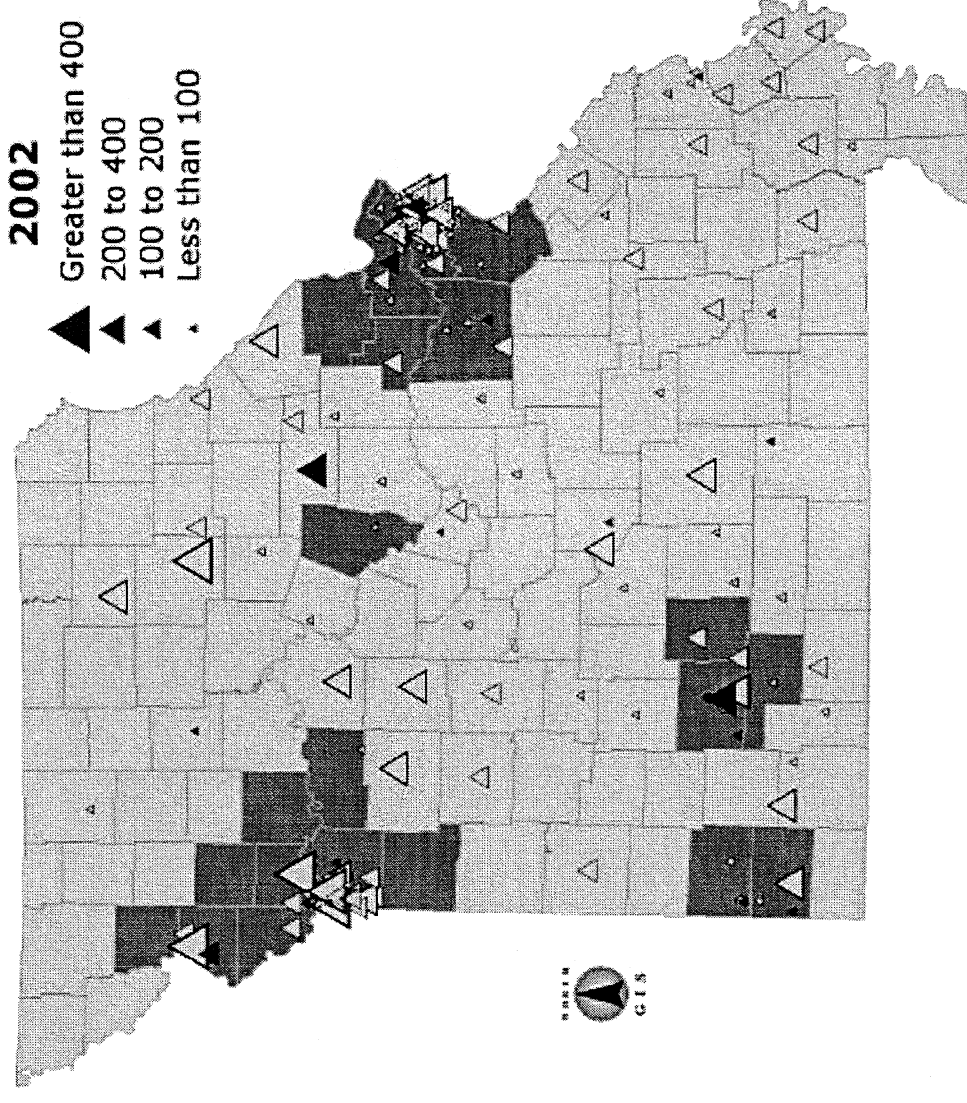
Source: MERIC, based on WARN log notices.

1998-2002

- There were 176 mass layoff events in the state from the beginning of 1998 to present affecting 20,862 Missouri workers.

- These events occurred in nearly every part of the state.

Plant Closings and Layoffs



Source: MERIC, based on WARN log notices

Plant Closings and Layoffs

Industry	2001			1st Half of 2002		
	Events	Separations		Events	Separations	
Agriculture	1	350		-	-	
Mining	1	85		-	-	
Construction	1	*		1	*	
Manufacturing	49	7,963		12	1,454	
TCPU	7	1,077		9	919	
Wholesale Trade	2	631		2	430	
Retail Trade	9	2,028		2	264	
FIRE	-	-		3	604	
Services	4	498		2	310	
Public Administration	1	*		-	-	
TOTAL	75	12,632		31	3,981	

• In 2001, most mass layoff events and separations occurred in the manufacturing sector. The first half of 2002 has had slightly less than half the number of events and one-third the number of separations.

* Separations data not available. Source: MERIC

Plant Closings and Layoffs

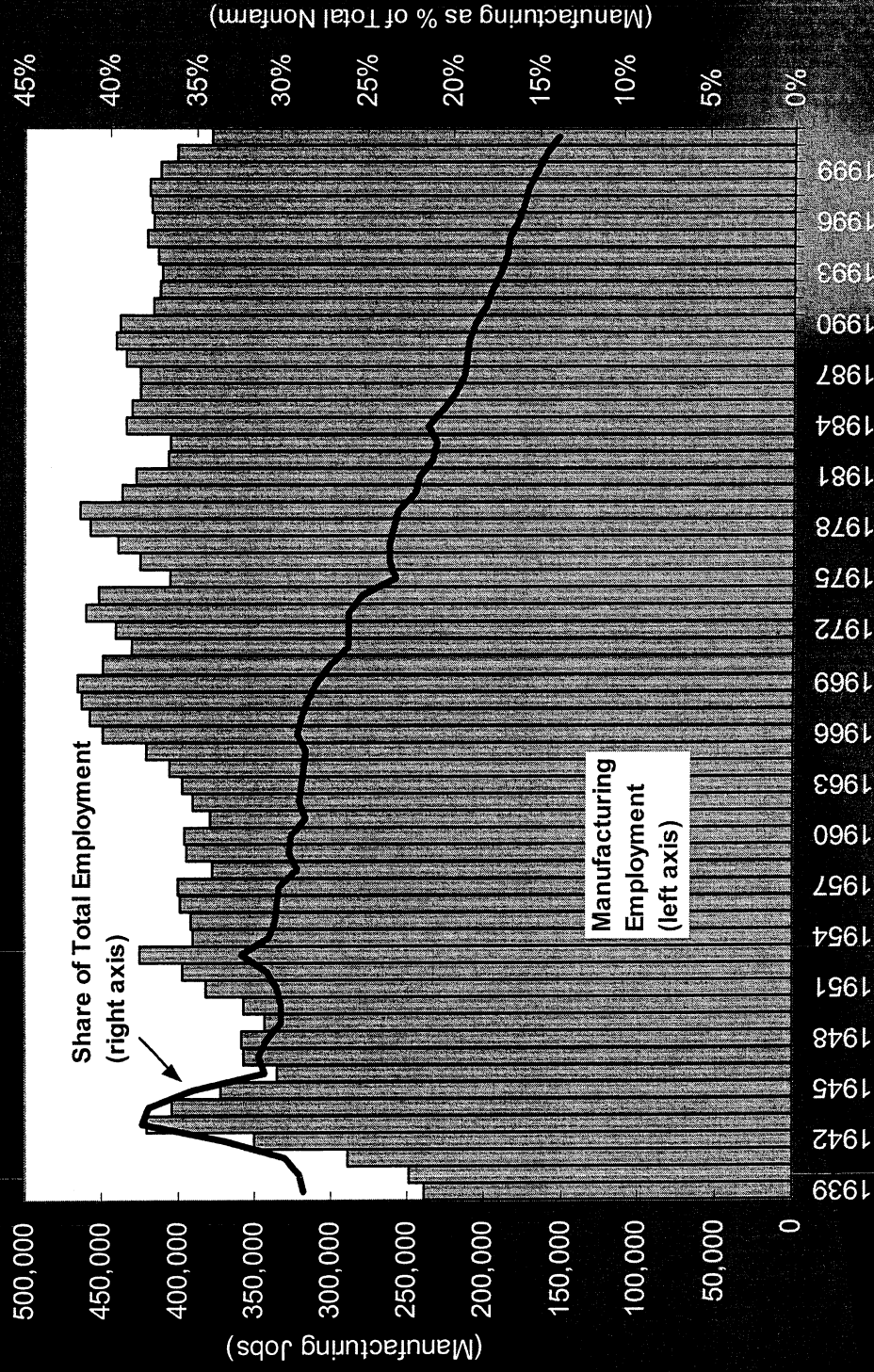
• Slack work and bankruptcy were leading reasons for layoffs in 2001. In the first two quarters of 2002, reasons for layoffs were more evenly dispersed, led by slack work and financial difficulty.

Reason for Layoff	2001		1st Half of 2002	
	Events	Separations	Events	Separations
Automation	2	325	--	--
Bankruptcy	13	2,289	4	755
Business Ownership Change	2	78	3	*
Contract Cancellation	2	280	3	436
Contract Completed	2	*	1	*
Domestic Relocation	2	546	2	274
Financial Difficulty	7	1,265	5	686
Import Competition	4	493	1	65
Overseas Relocation	2	130	1	73
Plant or Machine Repair	1	267	--	--
Company Reorganization	8	1,539	2	251
Slack Work	29	5,420	6	951
Other	1	*	3	490
TOTAL	75	12,632	31	3,981

* Separations data not available. Source: MERIC

Missouri Manufacturing

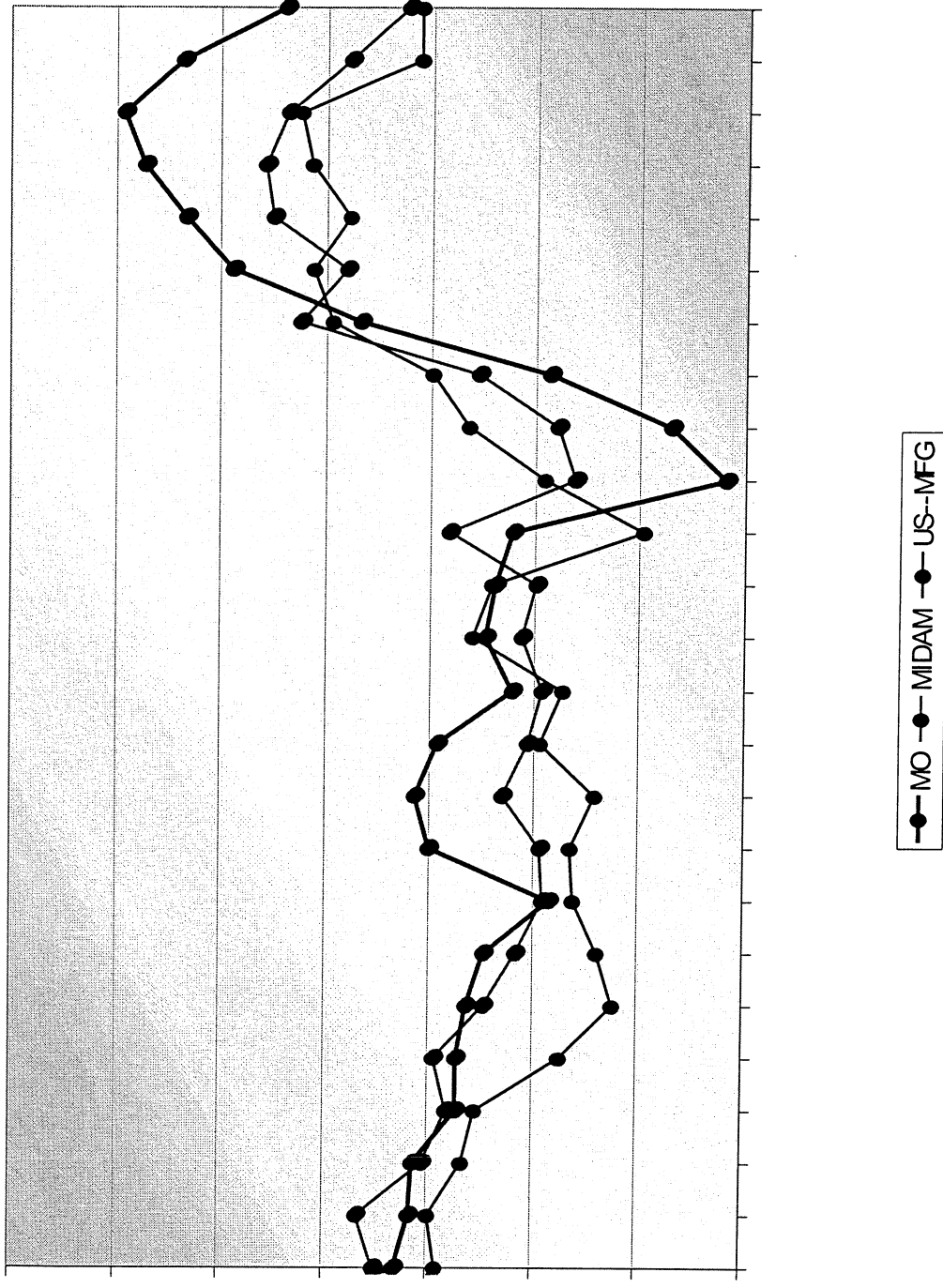
While total manufacturing employment in Missouri has tumbled since 1998, manufacturing's share of total employment has been declining for decades.



Source: MERIC

Missouri Manufacturing

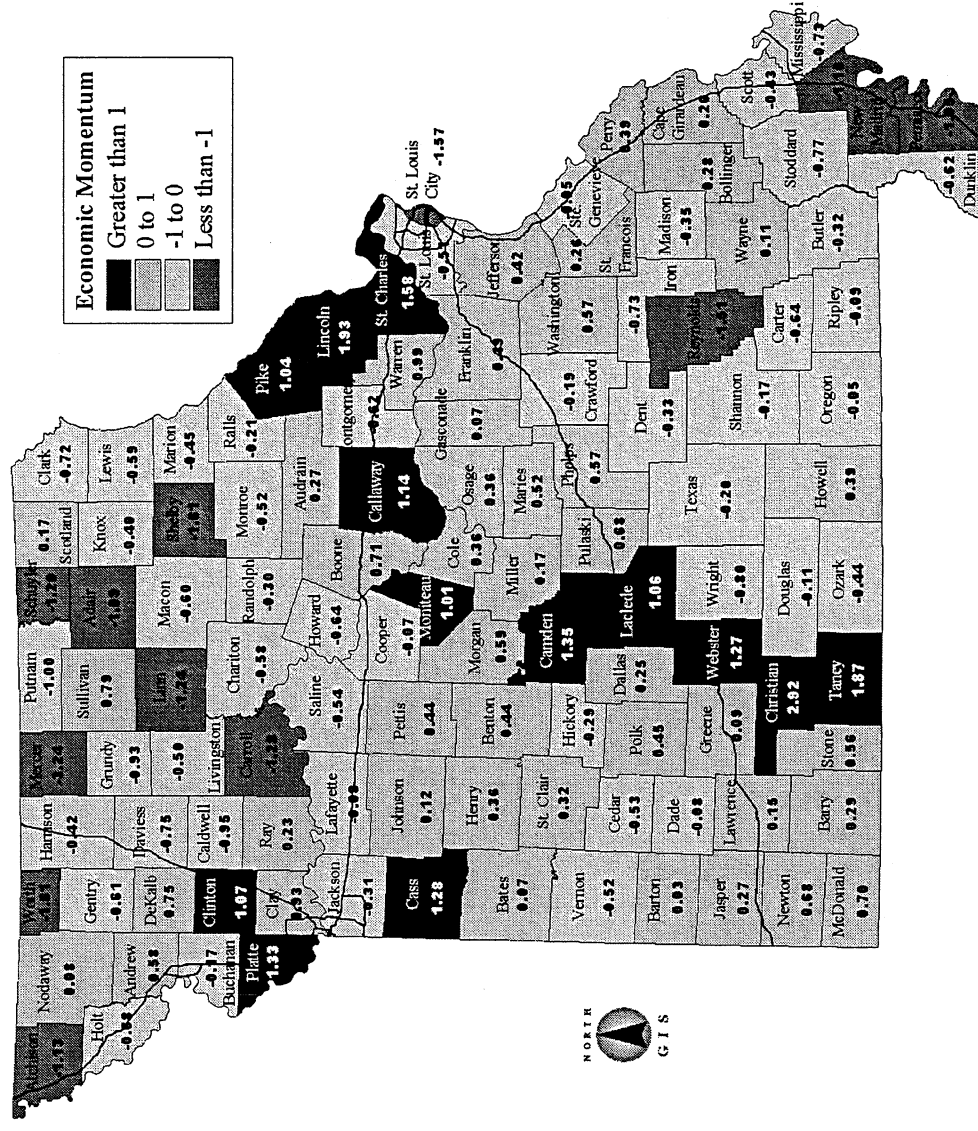
Missouri's PMI score has remained above the 50 mark for seven consecutive months, indicating some stabilization in the state's manufacturing sector.



Source: Institute for Supply Management; Creighton University

1995 - 2000

1995 - 2000



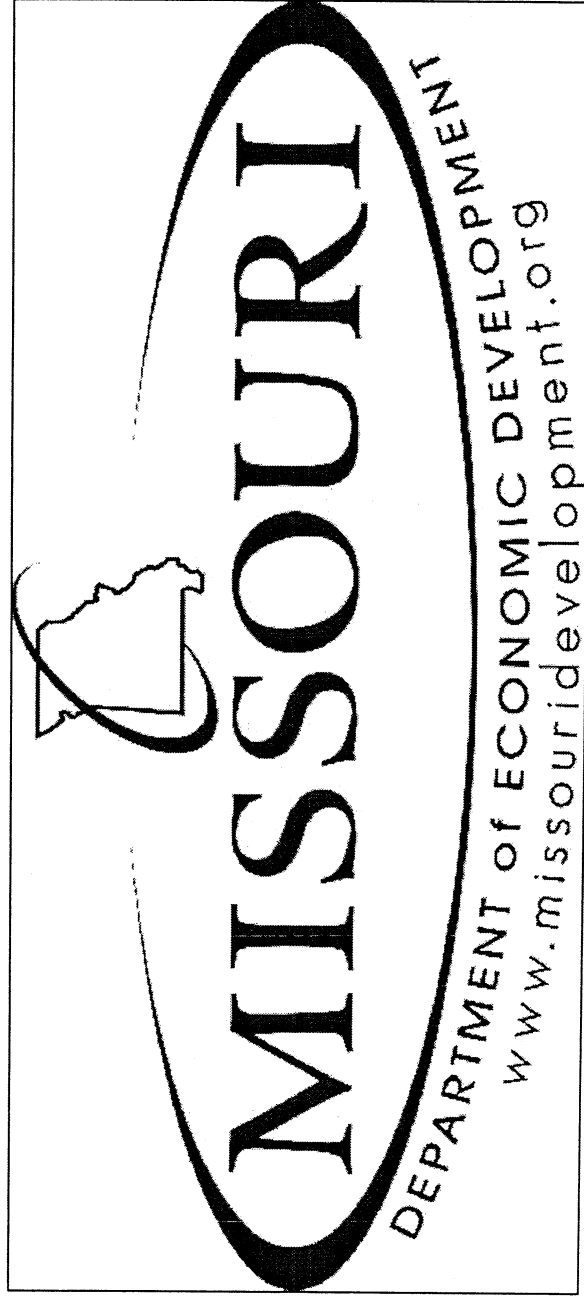
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www.missouri-economy.org

**•The Index of
Economic
Momentum measures
the economic growth
in a county relative to
growth statewide.**

**•Counties with the
greatest Economic
Momentum were
Christian, Lincoln,
Taney, St. Charles,
Camden and Platte
counties.**

Source: MERIC



APPENDIX C

Missouri Job Loss, March 2001 - July 2002

Provided by the Department of Economic Development

Missouri Job Loss

March 2001 – July 2002

Total Nonfarm Payroll Employment	-62,700
Mining	800
Construction	-5,000
Special Trades Contractors	-4,100
Other Construction	-900
Manufacturing	-29,900
<u>Durable Goods</u>	-19,300
Machinery	-4,200
Electrical/Electronic	-5,400
Other Durable Goods	-9,700
<u>Nondurable Goods</u>	-10,600
Chemical Mfg	-2,400
Other Nondurable Mfg	-8,200
Transportation, Communications, and Utilities	-9,000
Air Transportation	-1,600
Communication	-5,900
Other TCPU	-1,500
Trade	-6,800
<u>Wholesale Trade</u>	-3,700
Durable Goods	-3,200
Nondurable Goods	-500
<u>Retail Trade</u>	-3,100
Food Stores	-1,900
Furniture/Home Furn Stores	-1,000
Eating/Drinking Places	1,300
Other Retail	-1,500
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	-4,200
Securities Brokers	-1,800
Insurance Brokers	-1,600
Other F.I.R.E.	-800
Services	-8,500
Hotels	-1,200
Business Services	-13,700
Health Services	3,700
Other Services	2,700
Government	-100
Federal	-100
State	-8,900
Local	8,900

APPENDIX D

"Missouri Job Loss"

A presentation by the Department of Economic Development

Missouri Job Loss



October 10, 2002

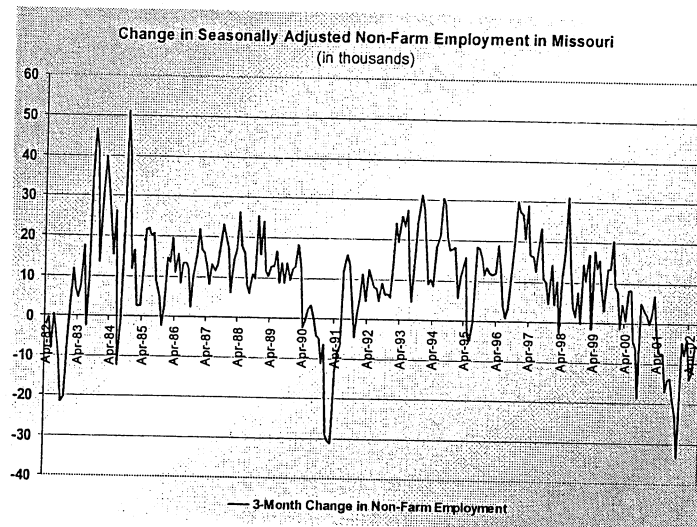
Content

- Job Loss
- Manufacturing Losses
- Plant Closings and Layoffs
- Per Capital Income
- Economic Momentum

Missouri Job Loss

• Significant job loss in Missouri was also a part of the previous two recessions.

• As of yet, there are still no signs of strong recovery for Missouri's economy.

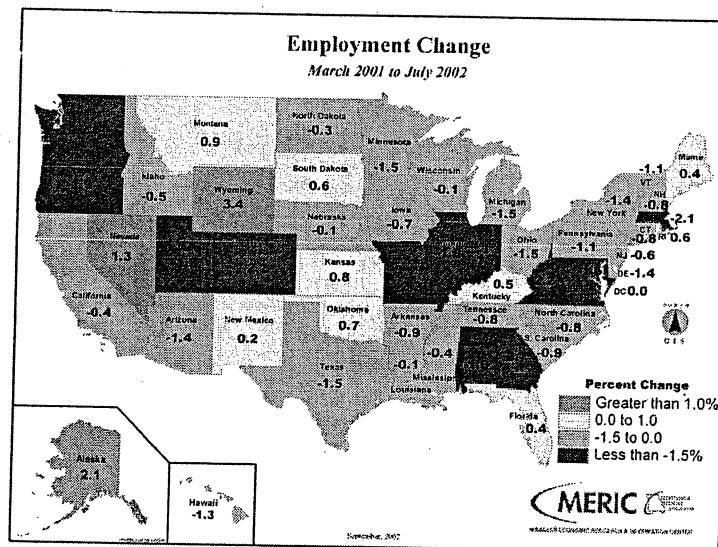


Source: MERIC

Missouri Job Loss

2.3%
• Missouri has lost 62,700 jobs since March 2001 or 2.3% of the state's employment base.

• This ranks Missouri 4th worst among the states for job loss during the recession.



Missouri Job Loss

In the latest recession
significant job loss has occurred in

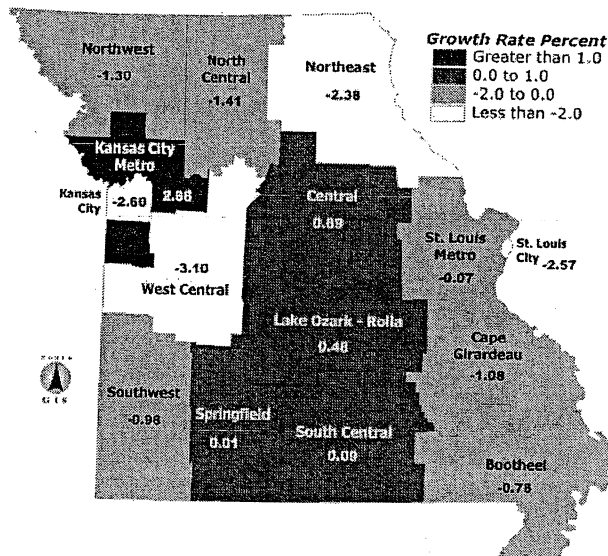
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- Communications (5,900)
- Securities brokers (1,800)
- Insurance agents/brokers (1,600)
- Business Services (13,700)
- State government (8,900) ✓

*Based on seasonally adjusted employment declines.

Regional Job Loss

West Central,
Kansas City, St.
Louis City, and
Northeast Missouri
have shown the
greatest rates of
employment
decline.

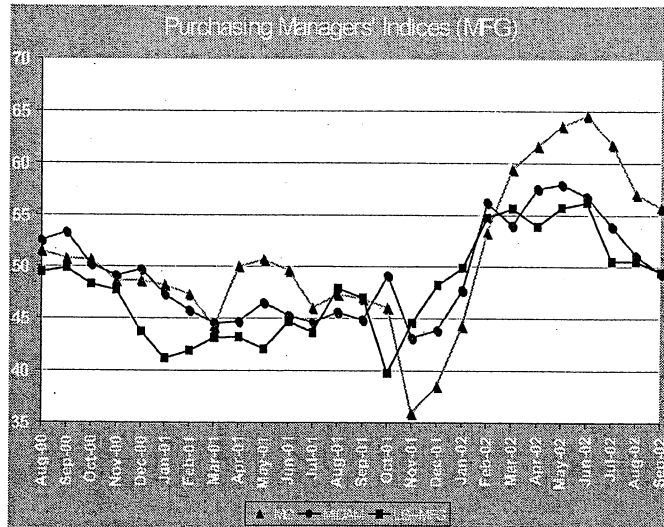
Based on a comparison
from 2nd quarter 2001
through 1st quarter 2002.



Source: MERIC

Missouri Manufacturing

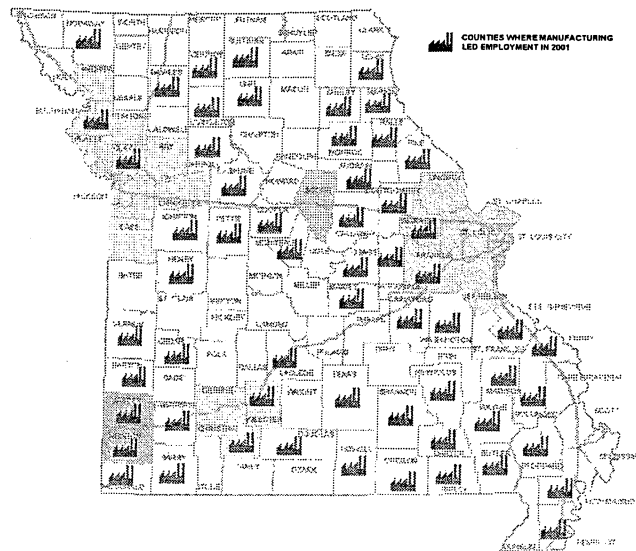
Missouri's PMI score has remained above the 50 mark for eight consecutive months, indicating some stabilization in the state's manufacturing sector.



Source: Institute for Supply Management; Creighton University

Missouri Manufacturing

Manufacturing is the largest sector in many rural counties, but not in the largest metropolitan areas, where Services are larger.

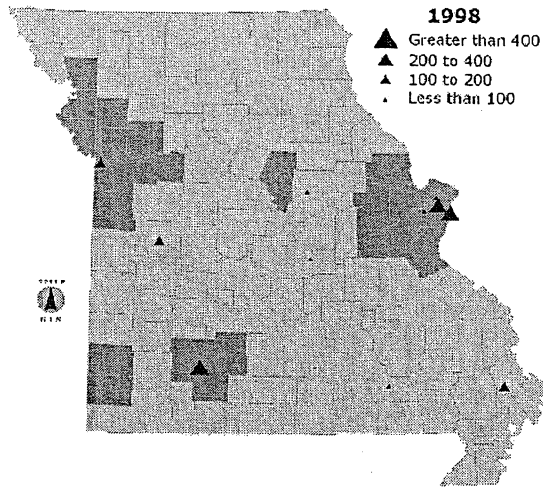


Source: MERIC

Plant Closings and Layoffs

1998

•In 1998, there were only a few mass layoffs in Missouri, occurring mainly in urban areas of the state.



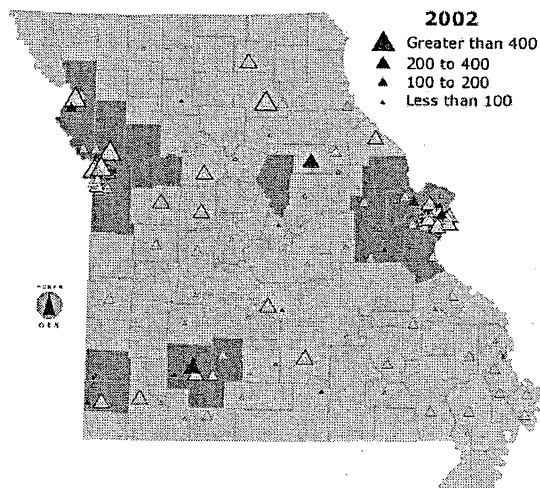
Source: MERIC, based on WARN log notices.

Plant Closings and Layoffs

1998-2002

•There were 176 mass layoff events in the state from 1998 to present affecting 20,862 Missouri workers.

•These events occurred in nearly every part of the state.



Source: MERIC, based on WARN log notices

Plant Closings and Layoffs

• Slack work and Bankruptcy were leading reasons for layoffs in 2001. In the first two quarters of 2002, reasons for layoffs are more evenly dispersed, led by Slack Work and Financial Difficulty.

Reason for Layoff	2001		1st Half of 2002	
	Events	Separations	Events	Separations
Automation	2	325	--	--
Bankruptcy	13	2,289	4	755
Business Ownership Change	2	76	3	*
Contract Cancellation	2	280	3	436
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Domestic Relocation	2	546	2	274
Financial Difficulty	7	1,265	5	686
Import Competition	4	493	1	65
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Plant or Machine Repair	1	267	--	--
Company Reorganization	8	1,539	2	251
Slack Work	29	5,420	6	951
Other	1	*	3	490
TOTAL	75	12,632	31	3,981

* Separations data not available. Source: MERIC

Plant Closings and Layoffs Due to Foreign Competition, 1998-2002 Springfield Area

Company	County	Layoffs	Type of Business	Reason
Eagle-Picher Technologies, Inc.	Newton	56	Rechargeable lead acid batteries	Import Competition
Jumping Jacks (Monett Footwear)	Barry	230	Children's Shoes	Import Competition
Key Industries	Dallas	56	Cut & Sew/Coverall/Overalls	Import Competition
Key Industries	Vernon	113	Cut & Sew/Coverall/Overalls	Import Competition
Fasco Industries, Inc.	Christian	427	Fractional HP & electric motors	Overseas Relocation
Fasco Industries, Inc.	Christian	25	Fractional HP & electric motors	Overseas Relocation
Honeywell	Vernon	170	Heavy duty air & fuel filters	Overseas Relocation -- Canada
Big Smith (Walls Industries)	Jasper	106	Garment Manufacturer	Overseas Relocation -- Mexico

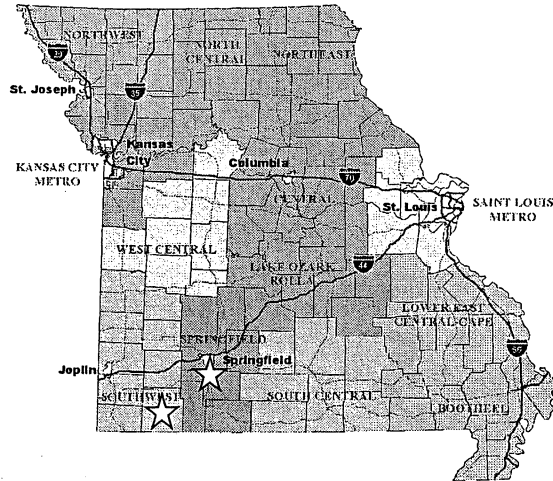
Foreign competition or relocation has led to several Southwest Missouri layoffs. The largest of these recent layoffs includes Fasco Industries in Christian County.

* Separations data not available. Source: MERIC

Plant Closings and Layoffs

The Case of Fasco

Fasco Industries is in the process of moving its operations. In Ozark, 452 manufacturing jobs will be lost. In Cassville, 36 manufacturing jobs will be lost.

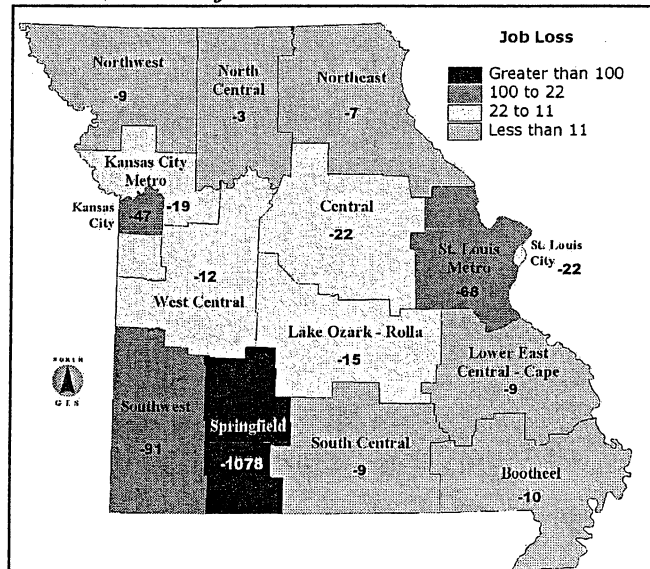


Source: MERIC, based on WARN log notices.

Plant Closings and Layoffs

The Case of Fasco

The economic impacts of this event can be estimated using the REMI economic forecasting model. Around 1,421 jobs will be lost in Missouri, with over 1,000 coming from the Springfield Region.



Source: REMI

Plant Closings and Layoffs

The Case of Fasco

	Missouri	Springfield	Southwest
Durable Mfg.	-577	-474	-48
Non-Durable Mfg.	-23	-10	-2
Mining	-2	-1	0
Construction	-108	-76	-7
TCPU	-42	-27	-3
FIRE	-63	-43	-3
Retail Trade	-182	-137	-12
Wholesale Trade	-86	-63	-3
Services	-313	-231	-12
AFF	-8	-5	-1
Government	-17	-11	-1
Total Employment	-1,421	-1,078	-91

The layoffs will ripple through all sectors of the economy, causing job losses in Trade, Services, and Construction in addition to the Manufacturing losses.

Source: REMI

Plant Closings and Layoffs

The Case of Fasco

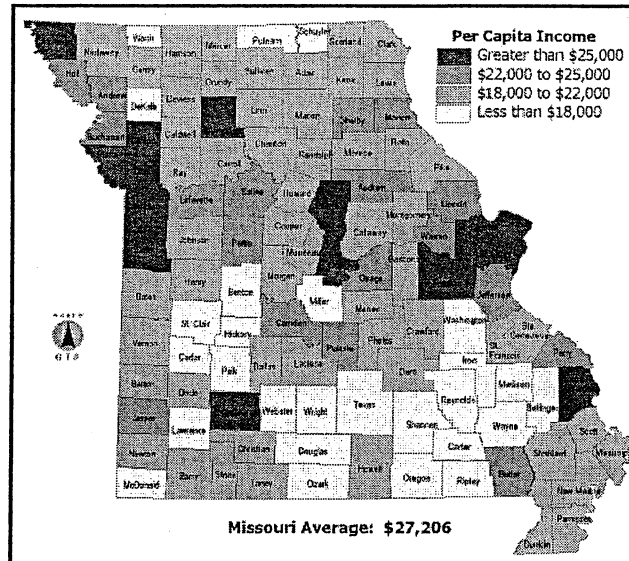
	Missouri	Springfield	Southwest
Employment	-1,421	-1,078	-91
Personal Income (current dollars)	-\$46,360,000	-\$33,110,000	-\$3,205,000
Economic Activity (current dollars)	-\$113,122,800	-\$89,321,400	-\$7,159,320

The layoffs will also have significant impacts on personal income and total economic activity.

Source: REMI

Missouri's per capita income rose by 5.1 percent from \$25,877 in 1999 to \$27,206 in 2000. With steady increases every year since 1990, Missouri's per capita income has grown by more than \$9,000 or 53.3 percent from 1990 to 2000.

Per Capita Income



Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis

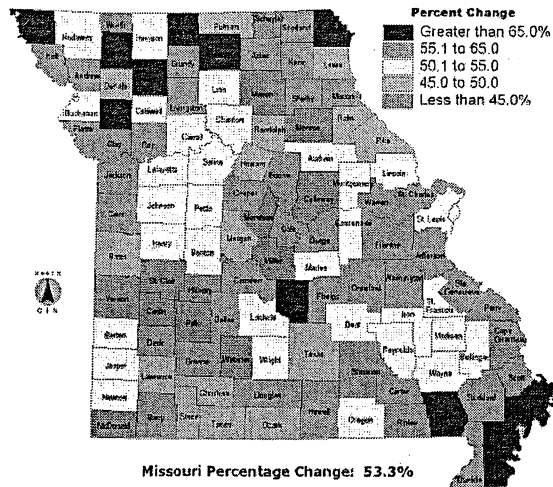
Per Capita Income

Ten Highest Counties		Ten Lowest Counties	
County	PCI 2000	County	PCI 2000
St. Louis County	\$39,457	Ozark	\$15,951
Platte	\$33,953	McDonald	\$15,899
Jackson	\$30,020	Texas	\$15,726
Clay	\$29,813	Shannon	\$15,686
St. Charles	\$29,446	Oregon	\$15,596
Cole	\$28,398	Ripley	\$15,492
St. Louis City	\$27,106	Douglas	\$15,490
Boone	\$26,851	Wayne	\$15,449
Greene	\$26,398	DeKalb	\$15,302
Cass	\$25,665	Hickory	\$15,230

Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis

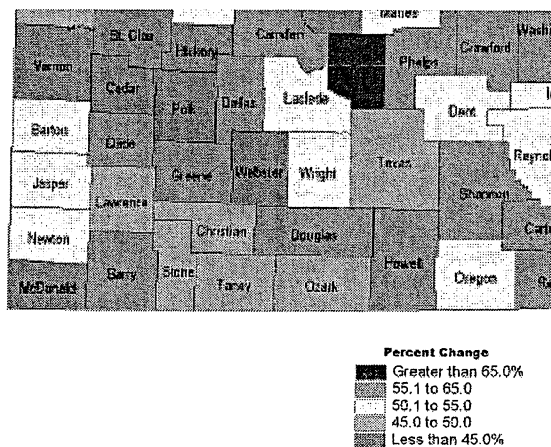
Per Capita Income Growth 1990-2000

From 1990 to 2000, per capita income increased in every county in Missouri by a minimum of 33%. Mercer County had the largest percent increase at 89%. St. Louis County had the greatest dollar amount increase with \$13,294.



County	1990	2000	% Change
Douglas	\$9,566	\$15,490	61.93%
Howell	\$11,660	\$18,430	58.06%
Oregon	\$10,119	\$15,596	54.13%
Ozark	\$10,876	\$15,951	46.66%
Shannon	\$9,602	\$15,686	63.36%
Texas	\$10,561	\$15,726	48.91%
Wright	\$10,748	\$16,514	53.65%
Christian	\$14,004	\$20,442	45.97%
Dallas	\$11,249	\$18,199	61.78%
Greene	\$16,443	\$26,398	60.54%
Polk	\$12,083	\$17,508	44.90%
Stone	\$14,863	\$21,868	47.13%
Taney	\$14,516	\$21,105	45.39%
Webster	\$11,987	\$16,735	39.61%
Barry	\$12,570	\$19,886	58.20%
Barton	\$13,165	\$20,386	54.85%
Cedar	\$11,905	\$17,039	43.12%
Dade	\$12,395	\$20,056	61.81%
Jasper	\$14,889	\$22,924	53.97%
Lawrence	\$12,234	\$17,832	45.76%
McDonald	\$10,977	\$15,899	44.84%
Newton	\$13,897	\$20,848	50.02%
Vernon	\$13,812	\$19,422	40.62%
Missouri	\$17,743	\$27,206	53.33%

Per Capita Income Growth 1990-2000

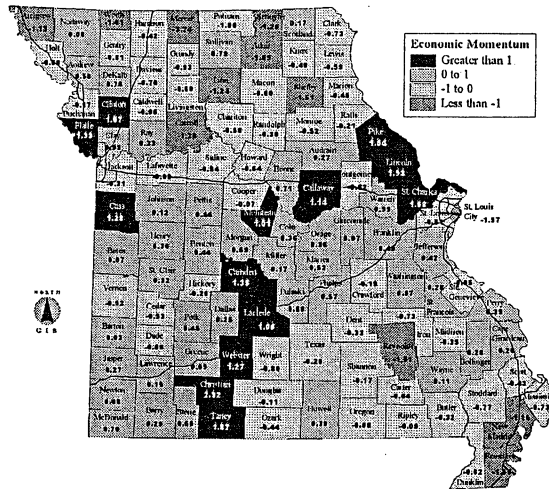


Economic Momentum

1995 - 2000

•The Index of Economic Momentum measures the economic growth in a county relative to growth statewide.

•Counties with the greatest Economic Momentum were Christian, Lincoln, Taney, St. Charles, Camden and Platte counties.



Source: MERIC

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APPENDIX E

**Fact Sheet (2002-2003) for the North Central Missouri College
Profile of Growth, Funding, and Achievement**

**Provided by Dr. Walter Nolte, President of
the North Central Missouri College**

North Central Missouri College 3rd 1st Employer Apr 300

Profile of Growth, Funding & Achievements

Vision

North Central Missouri College optimizes learning.

Local Governance

The College is governed by a six-member, locally elected Board of Trustees. Members are: Diane Raynes, President; Doug Dible; Stan Lowrey, Vice President; Chris Hoffman; Betty Frances Hall; and Mark Whiteaker.

Administration

Walter H. Nolte, President; Marlene Tignor, Dean of Instruction; Joanna Anderson, Interim Dean of Student Services; Mary Tredway, Business Manager; Bev Hooker, Dir. Head Start; Becky Steele, Dir. WIB

Financial Overview (2002 audit)

Total expenditures exceeded 13 million (restricted and unrestricted) for NCMC and its administrative entities: Head Start, Workforce Investment Act, Adult Education & Literacy, and other grants and services.

Payroll for employees of all administrative entities was \$4,610,043. Using a given rollover of five times within a community, the economic impact of the NCMC payroll would be nearly \$22 million.

NCMC Operating Revenue and Expenditures

Fiscal year ending June 30, 2002

REVENUES (Unrestricted Funds)			
	Amount	Percent	Prev. Yr.
Student Tuition and Fees	\$2,170,719.	27	27
Federal Funding	96,874.	1	2
State Funding	2,663,620.	34	43
Local Taxes	237,860.	3	3
Auxiliary Services	1,402,568.	18	22
Other Revenues *	1,335,544.	17	3
TOTAL REVENUES	7,907,185.	100	100

EXPENDITURES (Unrestricted Funds)			
	Amount	Percent	Prev. Yr.
Instruction	2,828,279.	36	43
Academic Support	419,713.	5	5
Student Services	599,137.	8	8
Institutional Support	687,673.	9	10
Plant Operation & Maint. *	1,530,599.	19	8
Scholarships & Stud. Aid	114,189.	1	1
Transfers	286,494.	4	4
Auxiliary Services	1,383,453.	18	21
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	7,849,537.	100	100

* Includes Hoffman Hall Renovation

NCMC Employees and Payroll (current)

Full-time Faculty	34	Part-time Faculty	60
Administrators	4	Professional Staff	16
Full-time Staff	29	Part-time Staff	3

Missouri Higher Education Spending

Total Appropriations for FY'03	\$959,322,892.
Total for Community Colleges	136,900,582.
Total for NCMC	2,663,620.

Missouri community colleges receive only 14% of state appropriations for higher education; however, they generate more than 21% of the total credits (FTE).

NCMC Tuition (Fall 2002)

In-district Resident Tuition	\$44/credit hr.
Missouri Resident Tuition	69/credit hr.
Out-of-State Resident Tuition	98/credit hr.

Annual Tuition & Fees (Fall 2002) 2 sem. @ 15 cr.

In-district Resident	\$1,770
Missouri Resident	2,520
Out-of-State Resident	3,390

Residence Hall Room & Board (Fall 2002)

Double occupancy with 12 meal plan (2 sem.)	\$3,260
---	---------

Capital Improvements 1994-2002

The NCMC campus has changed dramatically in recent years. Capital improvements, which have been funded by donations/revenues and their costs include:

Ketcham Community Center	\$2,500,000
Hoffman Hall Expansion	1,300,000
Selby Residence Hall	1,300,000
Ellsworth Residence Hall	750,000
Green Space & Parking	500,000
Frey Administrative Center	208,000
Geyer Hall Elevator/Addition (state funds)	75,000
Art Instruction Center	65,000
Construction Technology Building	60,000
Rehard Plaza	51,000
Selby Hall Parking	50,000
TOTAL	\$6,859,000

Private Giving

Private resources play a major role in the growth and development of NCMC. In 2002, the NCMC Foundation completed its "Partners In Growth" capital campaign and exceeded its goal by raising more than \$5.6 million. Donations have funded the Ketcham Community Center, Hoover Memorial Quadrangle, Rehard Plaza, Hoffman Hall, Dorris Rider Art Gallery, parking areas and property acquisitions.

Scholarship Endowment \$2.5 Million

The NCMC Foundation Endowed Scholarship Fund currently exceeds \$2.5 million. Growth of the fund is assured as only 90% of the income is disbursed each year with 10% added back into the endowment. Without these resources, many students would find it difficult to achieve their goal of a college education.

Student Enrollment, Fall 2002

Total students: 1,433

16-County Service Region Enrollment: 1,274 students

Andrew	3	Holt	5
Atchison	2	Linn	222
Caldwell	62	Livingston	228
Daviess	103	Mercer	64
DeKalb	5	Nodaway	17
Gentry	30	Putnam	41
Grundy	293	Sullivan	77
Harrison	110	Worth	15

Other Missouri Counties: 138

Out-of-State students: 21

Foreign students: 3

Student Profile

16% are from the NCMC district

83% are out-of-district Missouri residents

68% are women and 32% are men

91% receive a scholarship, grant or loan

A+ Schools Program

A+ student enrollment: 237

A+ freshman GPA: 3.14

ALL NCMC programs are A+ eligible

NCMC Facts

Average Class Size: 19

Degree/Certificates Offered: 42

Areas of Study

Accounting, Agriculture, Applied Technology, Business Management, Criminal Justice, E-Business Management & Commerce, Early Childhood Development, Emergency Medical Technology-Paramedic, Environmental Technology, General Studies, Human Services, Information Technology, Liberal Arts (transfer), Manufacturing Technology, Medical Assistant, Microcomputer Specialist, Nursing Level I & II, Office Systems Technology, Tech Teacher Education, Therapeutic Riding Instruction

Founded: 1925

Economic Impact: \$33 million on region's economy each year

Accreditation: The Higher Learning Commission of the North Central Association, Missouri Coordinating Board for Higher Education, Missouri State Board of Nursing, National Junior College Athletic Association



North Central Missouri College

1301 Main Street

Trenton, MO 64683

(660) 359-3948 www.ncmc.cc.mo.us

R 09/02

Major Achievements

- Hoffman Hall expansion for Science & Technology Center (completed Summer 2002)
- O.G. Sanford Clock Tower and Rehard Plaza with Shakespeare Garden dedicated (Fall 2000)
- Ketcham Community Center--\$2.5 million facility includes basketball court, fitness center, walking track, training areas, meeting rooms and seating for 2,000
- Intercollegiate Athletics
Women's sports: Softball, Basketball
Men's sports: Baseball, Basketball
- Selby Residence Hall (opened fall 1997) and Ellsworth Residence Hall (opened fall 1994) offer campus housing to 150 students and campus dining facilities
- Maryville Level II (A.D.N.) Nursing Program
- Vocational program graduates: 97% placement rate
- Nursing placement rates (PN and A.D.N.): 100%
- Outreach program--classes at Bethany, Brookfield, Chillicothe, Gallatin, Maryville, Princeton, Stanberry
- Host for Science Olympiad, Communications Festival, Ag Workshops & Contests, Career Fair, Kids College
- Noncredit courses provide computer training, customer service skills and other business improvement classes
- U.S. Department of Education Grants
Upward Bound (6 schools) totals \$230,000 annually
Student Support Services totals \$225,970 annually
Adult Education & Literacy totals \$220,000 annually
- NCMC sponsors the following programs: Head Start, Workforce Investment Act, Adult Education and Literacy, AEL Technology Center
- Dual-credit courses in area high schools give students a jump start on college, and Tech Prep agreements enable area vo-tech students to earn college credit

Persons Served by NCMC (headcounts 2001-02)

Credit classes	1,936
Non-credit classes	383
Head Start (9 counties' children and parents)	1,267
JTPA/WIB programs (including Welfare to Work, Summer Youth)	767
Workforce Development Center	1,321
Customized Training (6 companies)	980
AEL program participants (at 6 sites)	438
GED/other testing	937
Tech Prep students/faculty (46 H.S. in 16 co. area)	1,635
Kids College (summer 2002)	54
Summer camps (softball, basketball, etc.)	118
KCC (membership + classes)	1,321
Upward Bound (6 schools)	50
Career Fair (55 employers)	500
Science Olympiad (9 schools)	112
FFA practice judging, judging and banquet	600
RTEC (students served at five centers)	142
Graceland College students at NCMC site	72
William Woods and MWSC students at NCMC site	40
TOTAL	12,673

APPENDIX F

"Missouri Jobs and Workforce"

A presentation by the Department of Economic Development

Missouri Jobs and Workforce



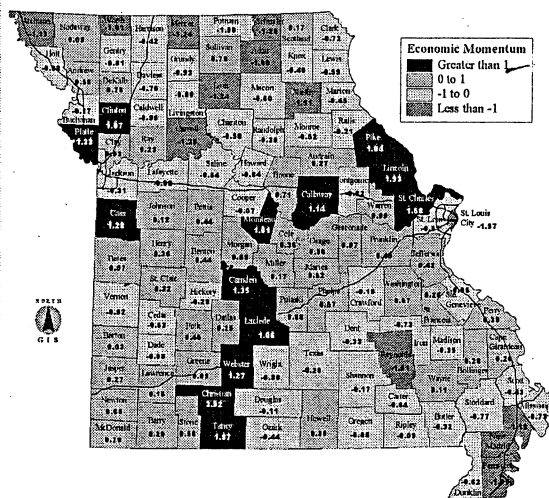
October 24, 2002

•The Index of Economic Momentum measures the economic growth in a county relative to growth statewide.

•Counties with the greatest Economic Momentum were Christian, Lincoln, Taney, St. Charles, Camden and Platte counties.

Source: MERIC

Economic Momentum 1995 - 2000

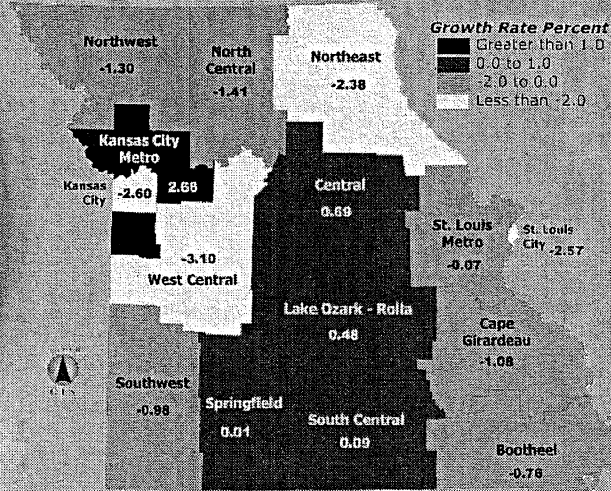


MISSOURI ECONOMIC RESEARCH & INFORMATION CENTER
www.missourieconomy.org

Regional Job Loss

West Central, Kansas City, St. Louis City, and Northeast Missouri have shown the greatest rates of employment decline.

Based on a comparison from 2nd quarter 2001 through 1st quarter 2002.

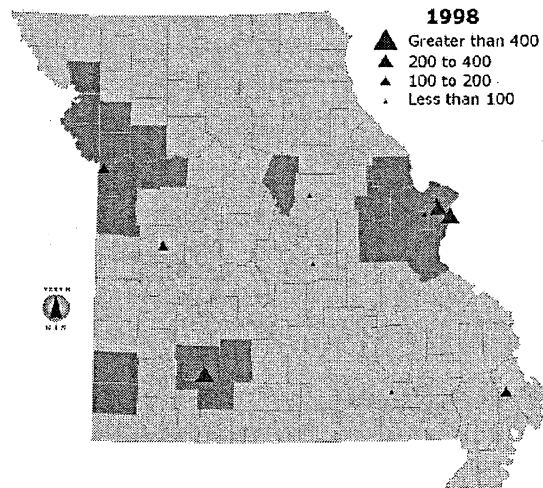


Source: MERIC

Plant Closings and Layoffs

1998

•In 1998, there were only a few mass layoffs in Missouri, occurring mainly in urban areas of the state.



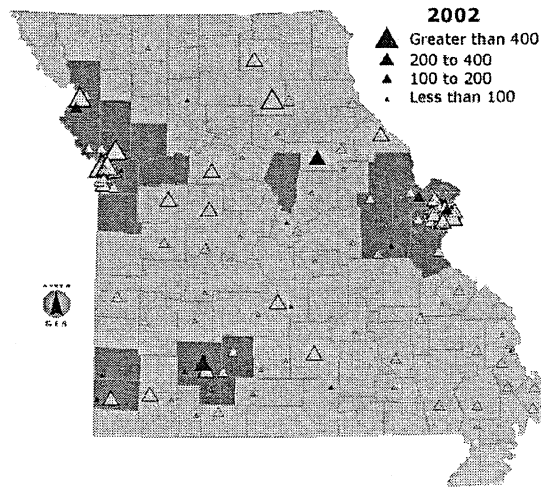
Source: MERIC, based on WARN log notices.

Plant Closings and Layoffs

1998-2002

• There were 176 mass layoff events in the state from 1998 to present affecting 20,862 Missouri workers.

• These events occurred in nearly every part of the state.



Source: MERIC, based on WARN log notices

Plant Closings and Layoffs

Industry	2001		1st Half of 2002	
	Events	Separations	Events	Separations
Agriculture	1	350	-	-
Mining	1	85	-	-
Construction	1	*	1	*
Manufacturing	49	7,963	12	1,454
TCPU	7	1,077	9	919
Wholesale Trade	2	631	2	430
Retail Trade	9	2,028	2	264
FIRE	-	-	3	604
Services	4	498	2	310
Public Administration	1	*	-	-
TOTAL	75	12,632	31	3,981

• In 2001, most mass layoff events and separations occurred in the manufacturing sector. The first half of 2002 has had slightly less than half the number of events and one-third the number of separations.

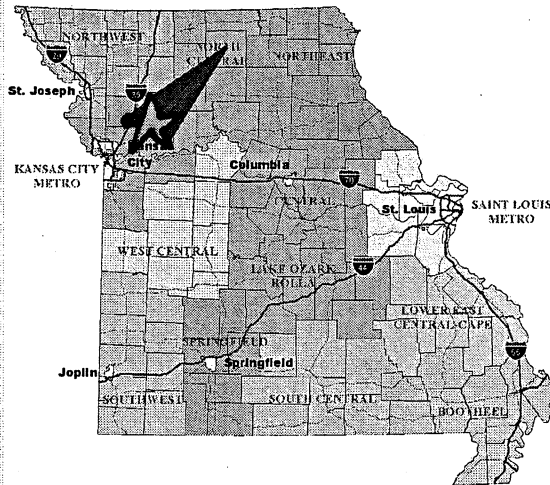
* Separations data not available. Source: MERIC

ConAgra Foods is in the process of reorganizing its operations. In Milan, 532 manufacturing jobs will be lost.

Source: MERIC, based on WARN log notices

Plant Closings and Layoffs

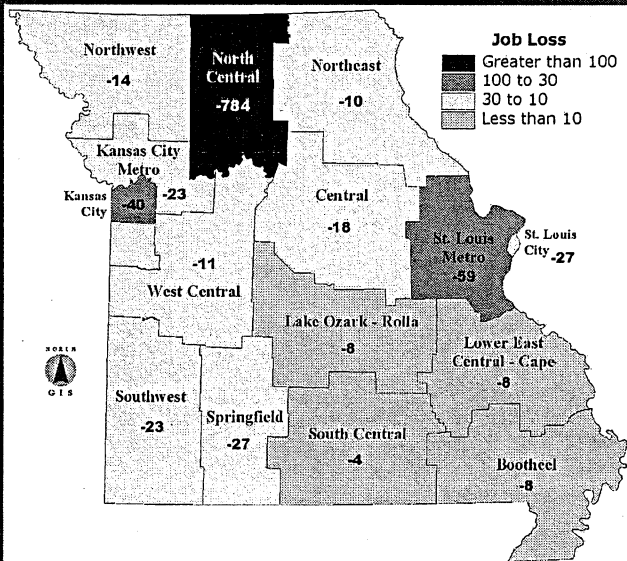
The Case of ConAgra Foods



Plant Closings and Layoffs

The Case of ConAgra Foods

The economic impacts of this event can be estimated using the REMI economic forecasting model. Around 1,066 jobs will be lost in Missouri, with nearly 800 coming from the North Central Region.



Source: REMI

Plant Closings and Layoffs

The Case of ConAgra Foods

	Missouri	North Central
Employment	-1,066	-784
Personal Income (current dollars)	-\$26,730,000	-\$16,010,000
Economic Activity (current dollars)	-\$113,645,710	-\$95,107,316

The layoffs will also have significant impacts on personal income and total economic activity. The job loss in the North Central Region is estimated to be 1.8% of the region's workforce, and 12% of the region's manufacturing base. The lost economic activity is around of 5% of the North Central Region's total economy.

Source: REMI

Plant Closings and Layoffs

The Case of ConAgra Foods

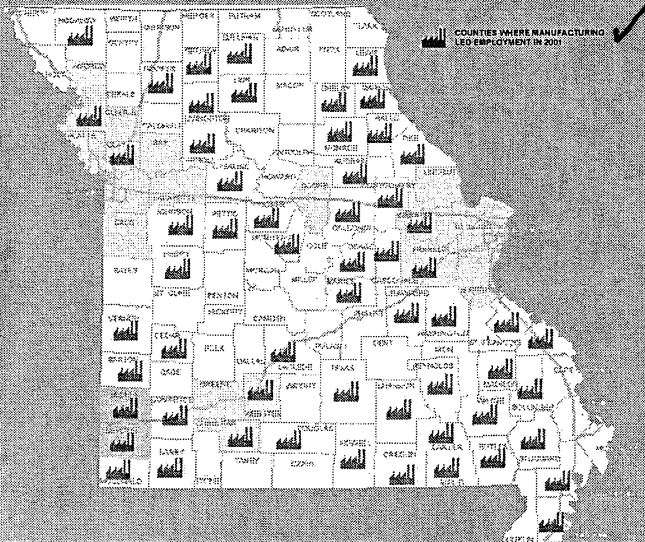
	Missouri	North Central
Durable Mfg.	-28	0
Non-Durable Mfg.	-598	-560
Mining	-1	0
Construction	-72	-42
TCPU	-35	-21
FIRE	-34	-16
Retail Trade	-104	-62
Wholesale Trade	-52	-23
Services	-119	-46
AFF	-6	-3
Government	-15	-10
Total Employment	-1,066	-784

The layoffs will ripple through all sectors of the economy, causing job losses in Trade, Services, and Construction in addition to the Manufacturing losses.

Source: REMI

Missouri Manufacturing

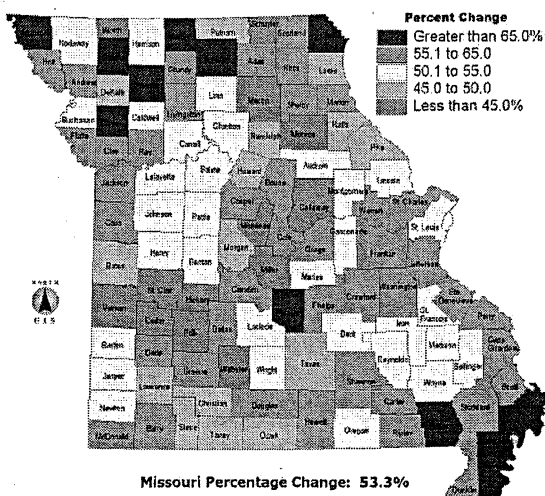
Manufacturing is the largest sector in many rural counties, but not in the largest metropolitan areas, where Services are larger.



Source: MERIC

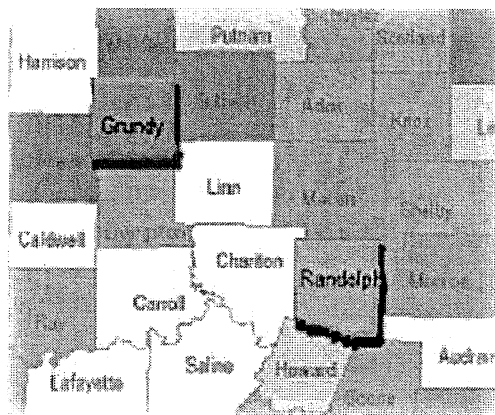
Per Capita Income Growth 1990-2000

From 1990 to 2000, per capita income increased in every county in Missouri by a minimum of 33%. Mercer County had the largest percent increase at 89%. St. Louis County had the greatest dollar amount increase with \$13,294.



Per Capita Income Growth 1990-2000

County	1990	2000	%-Change
Audrain	\$14,952	\$22,823	52.64%
Boone	\$17,163	\$26,851	56.45%
Charlton	\$13,794	\$21,275	54.23%
Davless	\$12,440	\$21,621	73.80%
Grundy	\$13,754	\$21,749	58.13%
Harrison	\$13,225	\$20,233	52.99%
Howard	\$13,373	\$19,751	47.69%
Linn	\$13,993	\$21,694	55.03%
Livingston	\$15,514	\$25,096	61.76%
Macon	\$14,021	\$20,109	43.42%
Mercer	\$10,300	\$19,477	89.10%
Monroe	\$14,552	\$20,525	41.05%
Randolph	\$13,817	\$20,126	45.66%
Shelby	\$14,538	\$23,131	59.11%
Sullivan	\$11,474	\$21,267	85.35%
Missouri	\$17,743	\$27,206	53.33%



Percent Change

- Greater than 65.0%
- 55.1 to 65.0
- 50.1 to 55.0
- 45.0 to 50.0
- Less than 45.0%

Per Capita Income for Selected Counties

County	1990	1999	2000	1990-2000	%-Change	1999-2000	%-Change
Audrain	\$14,952	\$20,870	\$22,823	\$7,871	52.64%	\$1,953	9.36%
Boone	\$17,163	\$25,623	\$26,851	\$9,688	56.45%	\$1,228	4.79%
Charlton	\$13,794	\$19,642	\$21,275	\$7,481	54.23%	\$1,633	8.31%
Davless	\$12,440	\$18,169	\$21,621	\$9,181	73.80%	\$3,452	19.00%
Grundy	\$13,754	\$19,808	\$21,749	\$7,995	58.13%	\$1,941	9.80%
Harrison	\$13,225	\$18,254	\$20,233	\$7,008	52.99%	\$1,979	10.84%
Howard	\$13,373	\$18,593	\$19,751	\$6,378	47.69%	\$1,158	6.23%
Linn	\$13,993	\$19,918	\$21,694	\$7,701	55.03%	\$1,776	8.92%
Livingston	\$15,514	\$22,981	\$25,096	\$9,582	61.76%	\$2,115	9.20%
Macon	\$14,021	\$18,463	\$20,109	\$6,088	43.42%	\$1,646	8.92%
Mercer	\$10,300	\$17,029	\$19,477	\$9,177	89.10%	\$2,448	14.38%
Monroe	\$14,552	\$18,641	\$20,525	\$5,973	41.05%	\$1,884	10.11%
Randolph	\$13,817	\$18,862	\$20,126	\$6,309	45.66%	\$1,264	6.70%
Shelby	\$14,538	\$18,739	\$23,131	\$8,593	59.11%	\$4,392	23.44%
Sullivan	\$11,474	\$19,789	\$21,267	\$9,793	85.35%	\$1,478	7.47%
Missouri	\$17,743	\$25,877	\$27,206	\$9,463	53.33%	\$1,329	5.14%

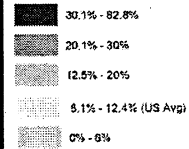


Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis

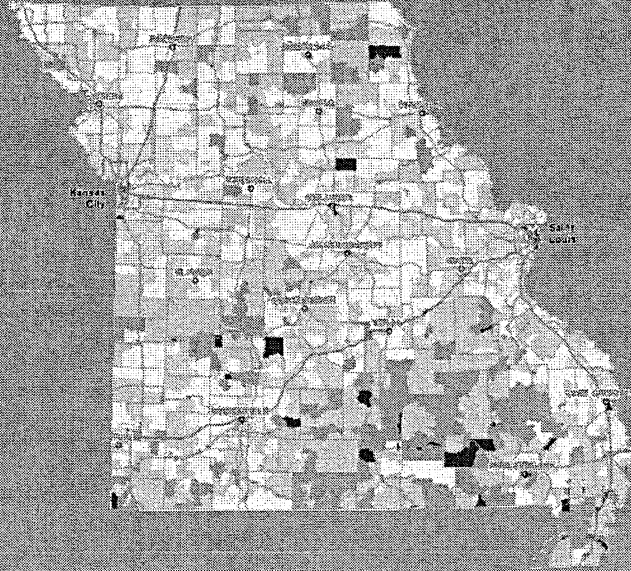
Poverty Clusters

**1999 Percent of
Individuals Below
Poverty Level:
By BlockGroup**

Source: Census 2000 SF 3

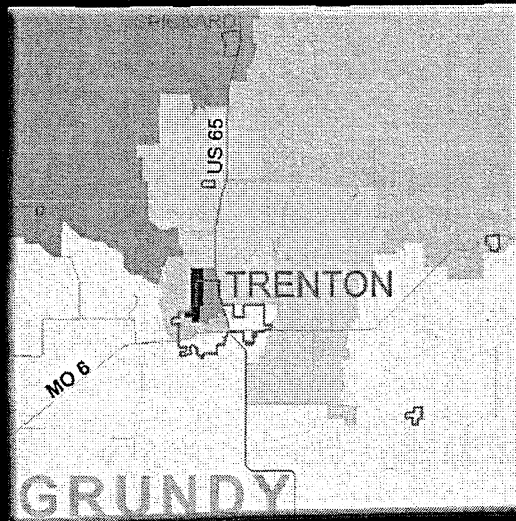


Missouri's
average poverty
rate in 1999 was
11.7%, while the
nation averaged
12.4%.



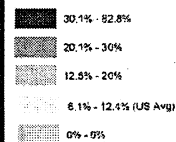
Source: MERIC; US Census Bureau data

Poverty Clusters



The northeastern
corner of Grundy
county had poverty
rates of 30.1% or
higher in 1999.

**1999 Percent of
Individuals Below
Poverty Level:
By BlockGroup**
Source: Census 2000 SF 3

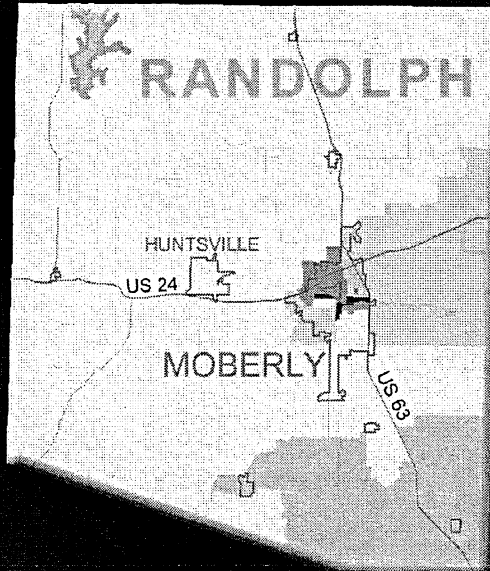
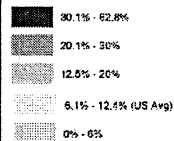


Source: MERIC

Poverty Clusters

Most of Randolph county had poverty rates at or below the national average in 1999.

1999 Percent of Individuals Below Poverty Level: By BlockGroup
Source: Census 2000 SF 3



Source: MERIC

Employment and Wages

Industry Employment and Wages 2000

Industry	Grundy			Randolph		
	Employment	% of Total Employment	Average Annual Wage	Employment	% of Total Employment	Average Annual Wage
Total	3,909	—	\$20,696	9,648	—	\$22,472
Manufacturing	808	20.7%	\$28,850	1,498	15.5%	\$24,383
Construction	83	2.1%	\$19,344	225	2.3%	\$23,259
Trade	876	22.4%	\$14,853	2,753	28.5%	\$18,946
TCPU	147	3.8%	\$31,131	607	6.3%	\$40,965
FIRE	97	2.5%	\$25,277	531	5.5%	\$27,516
Services	820	21.0%	\$16,393	1,950	20.2%	\$17,448
Government	1,011	25.9%	\$21,167	2,029	21.0%	\$23,729

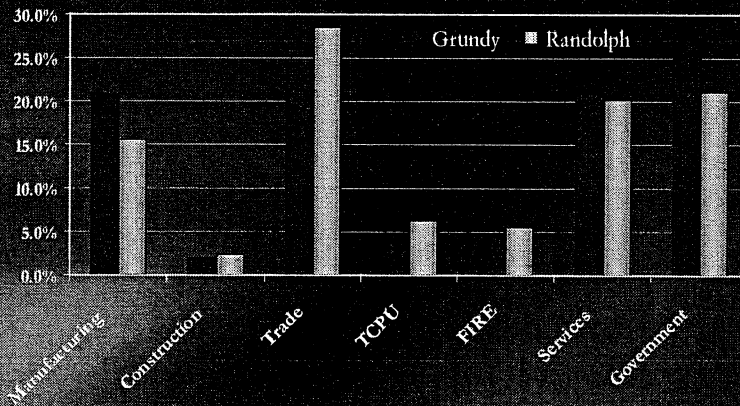
•The highest wages in each county in 2000 were in the Transportation, Communication and Public Utilities (TCPU), Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (FIRE), and Manufacturing industries.

Source: ES202 data

Employment and Wages

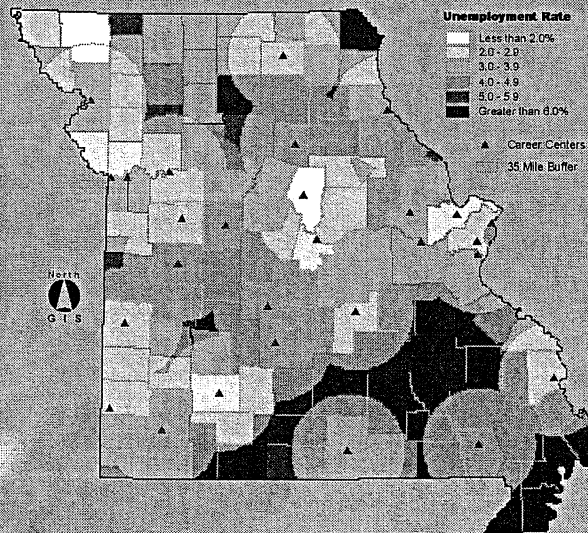
Major employing industries in each county are Government, Manufacturing, Services and Trade.

2000 Industry Employment
as % of Total Employment



Missouri Career Center 35 Mile Service Area and 2001 Annual Unemployment Rate*

In southeast Missouri, where unemployment rates generally exceed the rest of the state, there are large service gaps between career centers.

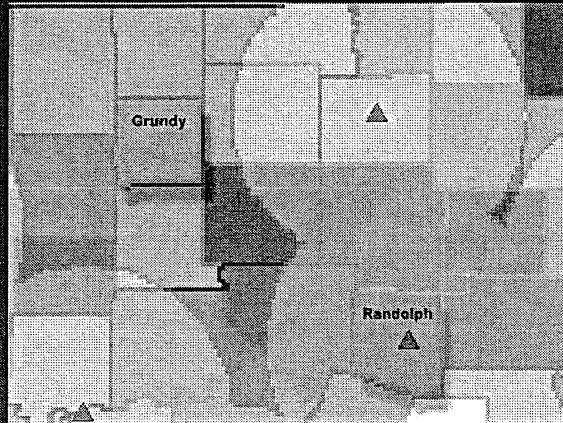


Source: MERIC

*Preliminary 2001 rates

Missouri Career Center 35 Mile Service Area and 2001 Annual Unemployment Rate*

**Randolph
County contains
a Career Center
and Grundy
County falls
outside of the 35-
mile service area.**



Source: MERIC



APPENDIX G

Written testimony of Mr. Jack Briggs,
Citizen of Cameron, MO

HOW TO HELP RURAL E.D.

1. Allow DED to concentrate on rural Missouri. St. Louis, Kansas City, Springfield, Columbia, etc. have the resources and manpower to do it on their own.
2. While targeting incentives, allow for a rural differentiation in wages. BioLife projects spin off very few jobs - and many are concentrated in areas of high skills/universities.
3. Control the skyrocketing growth of Historical Tax Credits. They have far surpassed the much more important job training funds.
4. Simplify the state's incentives by making them in cash in stead of tax credits.
5. Regional ED offices were a big help. We again have people assigned to areas - but no travel budgets.
6. DED should stress face-to-face marketing, not advertising.

Jack Briggs CED/EDE
Manager of Business Development
NW Electric Power Cooperative
1319 DeKalb Drive
Cameron, MO 64429
816-632-4198
jackbrig@cameron.net

APPENDIX H

Written testimony of Dr. Judy Smith,
Caldwell County Economic Development Department

DR. JUDY SMITH, CECD

Rt. 2, Box 96A
Braymer, MO. 64624
660-645-2434
wjsmith@greenhills.net

October 24, 2002

Representative Jim Whorton
Missouri House of Representatives
State Capitol Building
201 West Capitol Avenue
Jefferson City, MO 65101-6806

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE WHORTON AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Pursuant to your request, Caldwell County would like to submit the following suggestions for Job Preservation and Expansion in Rural Communities:

(1) When a grant is offered and applications are accepted and particularly if they are awarded, the State must NEVER reverse that decision. They must make sure the money is there BEFORE the grant is offered. Example: A company, J. D. Steele, received CDBG money to build a rail spur. They have spent millions of dollars constructing their building and preparing to locate in Caldwell County only to learn recently that the funding was not there to award the CDBG Grant. This is totally unacceptable and a clear message to any company locating in Missouri that the state government cannot be trusted.

(2) If in fact funds ARE available for grants, there needs to be a better dissemination of that information. Each community economic development person should be notified on a regular basis of such availability of funds. We should not have to search for that information, it should be made readily available.

(3) In rural areas, grants should be awarded 100% with no match. It is virtually impossible for small rural communities to provide the same match as larger communities. I understand that it's important for communities to show some kind of commitment to the project, however, counties like Caldwell County cannot apply if a monetary match is required. We have no hotels, no fast food restaurants, none of the standard tax generating entities in our county. Perhaps that should be the determining factor rather than just population. These are the counties that MOST NEED the assistance in order to grow. The State should, therefore, expedite the process for such a municipality...not require impossible matches.

(4) When we have been fortunate enough to receive a grant such as a park grant that we just received (with an inkind match), it is not possible for us to acquire the needed 3 bids

on items that are required. Usually we are lucky to find even ONE contractor or supplier who is willing to either come this far to work or to deliver supplies. In urban areas there are many suppliers to draw from and it's easy for larger communities to acquire the needed 3 bids. But here, it's next to impossible. Unfortunately the people in Jefferson City who write these requirements live in Jefferson City...a large metropolitan community so they don't understand our handicap. Their standard answer is "that's the regulations, we can't do anything about that, everyone has to follow the same rules". We need different rules for rural areas!!!

(5) It was helpful to have the regional economic development offices spread throughout the state, but again, they were located in the larger communities so even they didn't fully understand our plight. We need them, but we need them to locate in the truly RURAL communities so they have a grasp for the unique problems that we face.

(6) Most of the labor force in rural communities were raised on farms and are limited in the training that was available to them. We need to support vocational training in rural areas to give these people the same advantage as those in more populated areas.

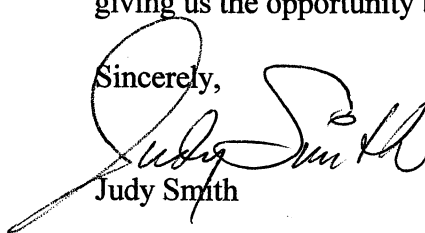
(7) As the government establishes regulations and guidelines for doing business in the state, they must construct different rules and regs that are applicable in the rural areas. We cannot all play by the same rules. Tax incentives and other incentives should be structured to ATTRACT businesses to the rural areas...not discourage them from locating there. Population and income should not necessarily be the criteria upon which decisions are made, but how many jobs are in that area and how many people have to commute to jobs and what tax generating entities are located there.

(8) One of the most difficult frustrations that we face in a rural community is the lack of technology available to us. Cell phones that only work in a 50 mile radius. No DSL or high speed internet. The lack of water and treatment facilities. Just to name a few.

I come from a background of doing business in large metropolitan areas and it was a drastic cultural shock when I moved to Caldwell County. I understand how the government might not understand the special needs that exist here. Most of them are from larger areas or they wouldn't have the votes to be elected.

I want to thank you for taking the time to come at least close by a true rural area and giving us the opportunity to express our concerns and frustrations.

Sincerely,



Judy Smith

APPENDIX I

Written testimony of Mr. Rick Childers,
Assistant City Administrator for the City of Trenton, MO

DATE: October 24, 2002

TO: Representative Jim Whorton, Missouri House of Representatives
House Interim Committee on Job Preservation & Expansion in Rural Communities

FROM: Rick Childers, Assistant City Administrator for Development, City of Trenton

Thank you for the opportunity to address the Committee on this matter of vital importance to rural Northwest Missouri. During the course of this hearing you will hear repeatedly the critical need for legislative assistance in four primary areas: Education, Telecommunications, Transportation, and Economic Development. The General Assembly will continue to receive input regarding these issues during the 2003 session as the voice of the Great Northwest makes itself heard. Today is just the beginning.

My remarks will focus on two of these four issue areas -- Transportation and Economic Development. While all of the issues are important, these are of the greatest immediate concern to the City of Trenton.

We need credible, viable and immediate plans for improvements to our highway system. The completion of a four-lane US 36 must be made, and kept, a priority. Improvements to Trenton's access to I-35 is extremely important, but the completion of US 36 is more important in the short term. US 36 is the lifeline of Northwest Missouri. Stop throwing that lifeline to us too short to keep from sinking.

The General Assembly must produce a plan for highway funding that will have support of the electorate during the 2003 session. Effective leadership in this area has not been forthcoming from the Executive branch, and in the absence of an Executive plan it is imperative that the legislature act decisively. The defeat of Proposition B was not an indication that voters in the state are against highway taxes. That defeat was an indication that the voters of this state are against bad plans.

Give us a good plan, one that is equitable, that is distributed based on vehicle miles traveled, that has regional input, and that has a single supportable revenue source. This is not rocket science. Every State in the Union has highways, and every State in the Union finds ways to fund their repair and upgrading. Find a way to accomplish highway repair and improvement in Missouri.

As we watch businesses fail, and as we watch projects go to neighboring states, the need for a thorough re-working of Missouri's business assistance programs becomes evident. While it is good from a professional standpoint to see some communities succeed in attracting or developing new businesses, just how that is occurring needs to be examined.

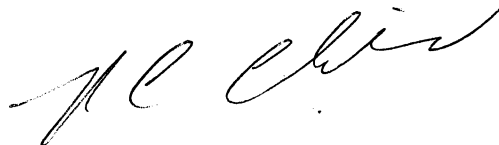
The communities that are most successful are, in nearly every instance, succeeding because of the dollars they are able to put into projects locally, not because of assistance from the State. An un-funded hodge-podge of programs created and operated to help large cities attract giant

companies isn't really that much help in rural areas. And cutting the funding for job training programs when the economy cries out for ways to put people into new jobs is nearly suicidal.

Introduce and pass legislation that allows all cities and counties to pass local economic development taxes. Expand the array of transferable tax credits by capping credit programs that only apply to any significant extent to urban areas. Add credit programs that are truly targeted to the development of small business: 30- to 90-job companies rather than 300- to 500- job companies. Provide production and development incentives for the full range of bio-fuels production instead of just ag-based ethanol. And begin the process of a Constitutional Amendment to allow the direct use of cash incentives in business assistance programs.

Please don't think that we don't appreciate all that has been done, and all that continues to be done. And don't think that we can't continue to succeed without these tools we have always needed. But do believe that we want and need your help in order to have a chance at success in a timely enough manner to save all of our communities.

Thank you for allowing us to share our concerns.



10-24-02

APPENDIX J

Written testimony of Mr. Richard Fordyce,
Missouri Value Processors

Written testimony for House Interim Committee on Job Preservation and Expansion in rural communities: October 24, 2002; North Central Missouri College, Trenton, MO.

My name is Richard Fordyce. I'm a farmer from Bethany and serve as President of the Missouri Value Processors (MVP). MVP is a new generation cooperative investigating the feasibility of locating a value-added soybean processing facility in North Missouri, most likely in Chillicothe. The proposed investment would be around \$20 million. Our board is comprised of nine progressive and forward thinking producers representing six counties.

MVP has been an ongoing process for 3 years. We have completed feasibility studies (2), a business plan, and marketing plan. The Missouri Small Business and Agricultural Development Authority has been very helpful in assisting with funding through grants to help fund our preliminary studies and professional services.

MVP is temporarily awaiting the answer to some key questions before we proceed: 1) determining end users for our product, 2) what products produce the most value, and 3) certain technology providers.

MVP's facility is projected to employ no more than 25 people once the plant is operational, but the support services generated from such an industry (transportation, construction, supporting farms, local services) would be significant.

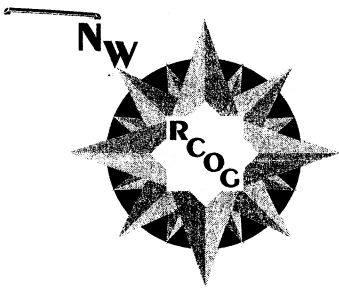
It seems as though money is always the thing that people request to initiate new industry in depressed areas. Given the nature of the state's budget, this may not be a viable option. Certainly the fact that grants and tax credits are extremely helpful and much appreciated, other less budget straining options could be initiated.

Study groups, introductions to various industries interested in locating in smaller communities, well placed and positive guidance, and some monetary support are areas the state could explore.

North Missouri is fortunate to have a number of leaders representing various segments of society and industry and with some direction and ideas we will be successful.

APPENDIX K

Written testimony of Mr. Randy Cottrell,
Northwest Missouri Regional Council of Governments



NORTHWEST MISSOURI

REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS

October 24, 2002

The Interim Committee on Job Preservation and Expansion in Rural Communities

The Northwest Missouri Regional Council of Governments is a regional planning commission that represents the interest of over 42, 000 citizens, 42 communities in Atchison, Gentry, Holt, Nodaway and Worth counties in Northwest Missouri. While our economic base is agricultural in nature, we also have a board base of manufacturers in our communities. Our unemployment rates remain low in the area ranging from 1.2 % to 3.3% in September of 2002.

While we have not faced the layoffs and loss of jobs as many of our neighboring communities, we are concerned what the future holds for our citizens and communities as the economy changes throughout the next five years and more families struggle to make a livable wage to support their families. Employment opportunities that pay livable wages and benefits are key to keeping our communities alive and thriving.

Recently, organizations in Northwest Missouri met to determine the regional issues that are faced by our communities. The issues identified by this coalition are:

REGIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS:

- Improved Regional Cell Phone Access
- Increased Broadband access
- Expanded Local-Calling access
- Increased support for Distance Learning & Telemedicine

REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION: Transportation Funding

- Complete 4-Lane Highway 36
- Increased regional input for transportation projects
- Base highway funding on vehicle miles traveled
- Develop a highway funding bill that is passable

REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- More tax credits transferable and applied to small business
- Authorize all counties to pass an economic development tax.
- Provide state production incentives for Bio-Diesel
- Constitutional amendment to allow Cash Incentives

REGIONAL LIFELONG LEARNING

- Increase funding for schools teaching community development, leadership and entrepreneurial training
- Encourage participation in the A+ program and expand funding for that program
- Fund Needs-Based Scholarship programs
- Stop Cutting Budget for Higher Education
- Fund capital improvement projects
- Support education consortiums to allow more distance learning in schools

PHONE: (660) 582-5121 • 114 W. Third • MARYVILLE, MO 64468 • FAX: (660) 582-7264

E-Mail: NWMORCOG@MSC.NET

COUNTIES SERVED: ATCHISON • GENTRY • HOLT • NODAWAY • WORTH

The following are issues that we have identified at the Northwest Missouri Regional Council of Governments

Population Retention

From 1990 to 2000, our five county region lost over 1,500 (3.5%) people.

We are losing our most valuable human asset, our young citizens; they leave the area after high school or college graduation.

Customized Training

We support full restoration of the funding for the Missouri Customized Training Program through the Department of Economic Development and Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.

Existing Business Retention and Expansion

Restore economic development incentives for existing businesses

Agriculture

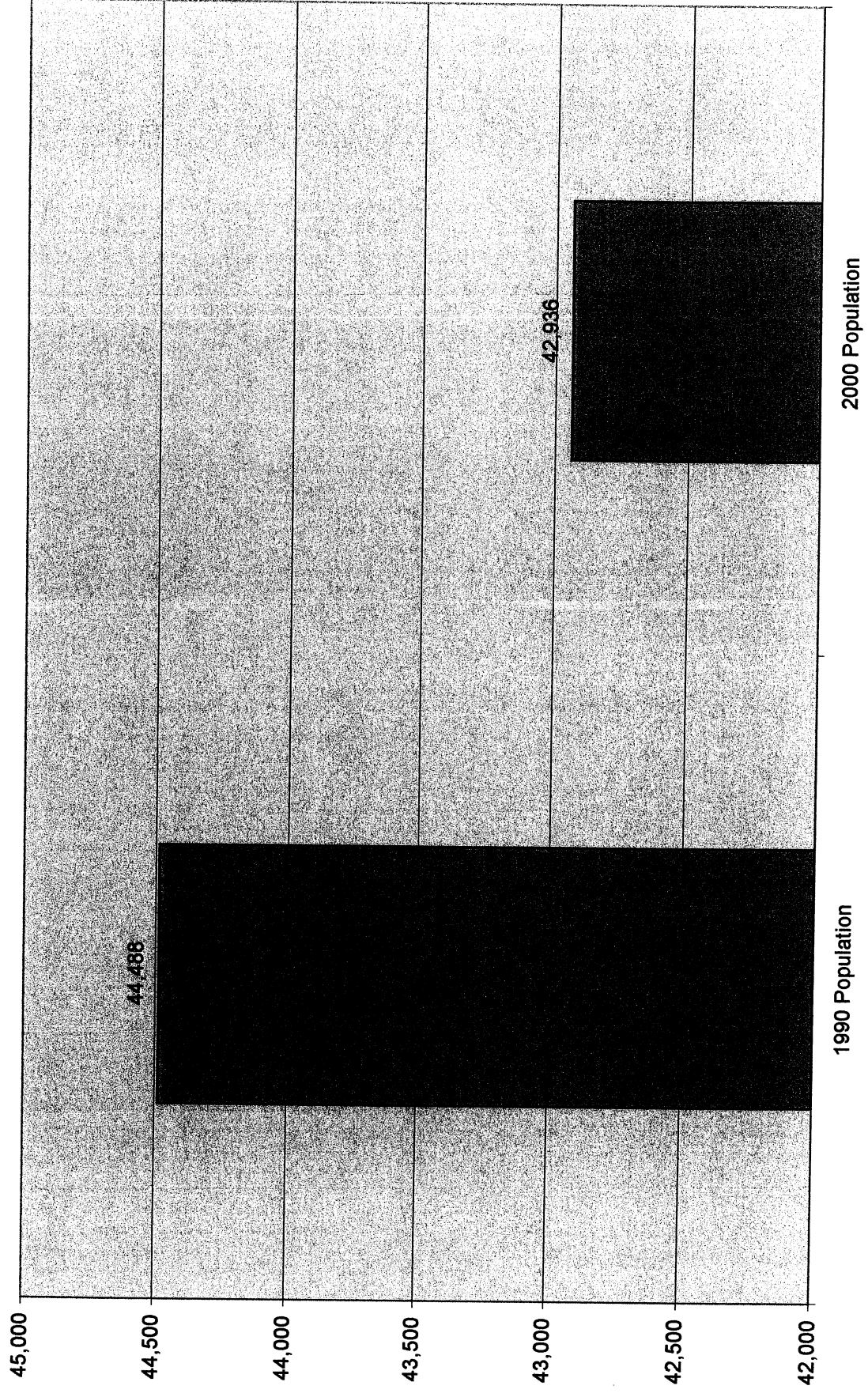
Northwest Missouri has been predominately agriculture and anything that can be done to restore agriculture to this area would be an extreme economic benefit. We encourage any new agricultural innovative ideas and support from the State such as genetic Farming, organic farming, biodiesel and etc.

Sincerely,

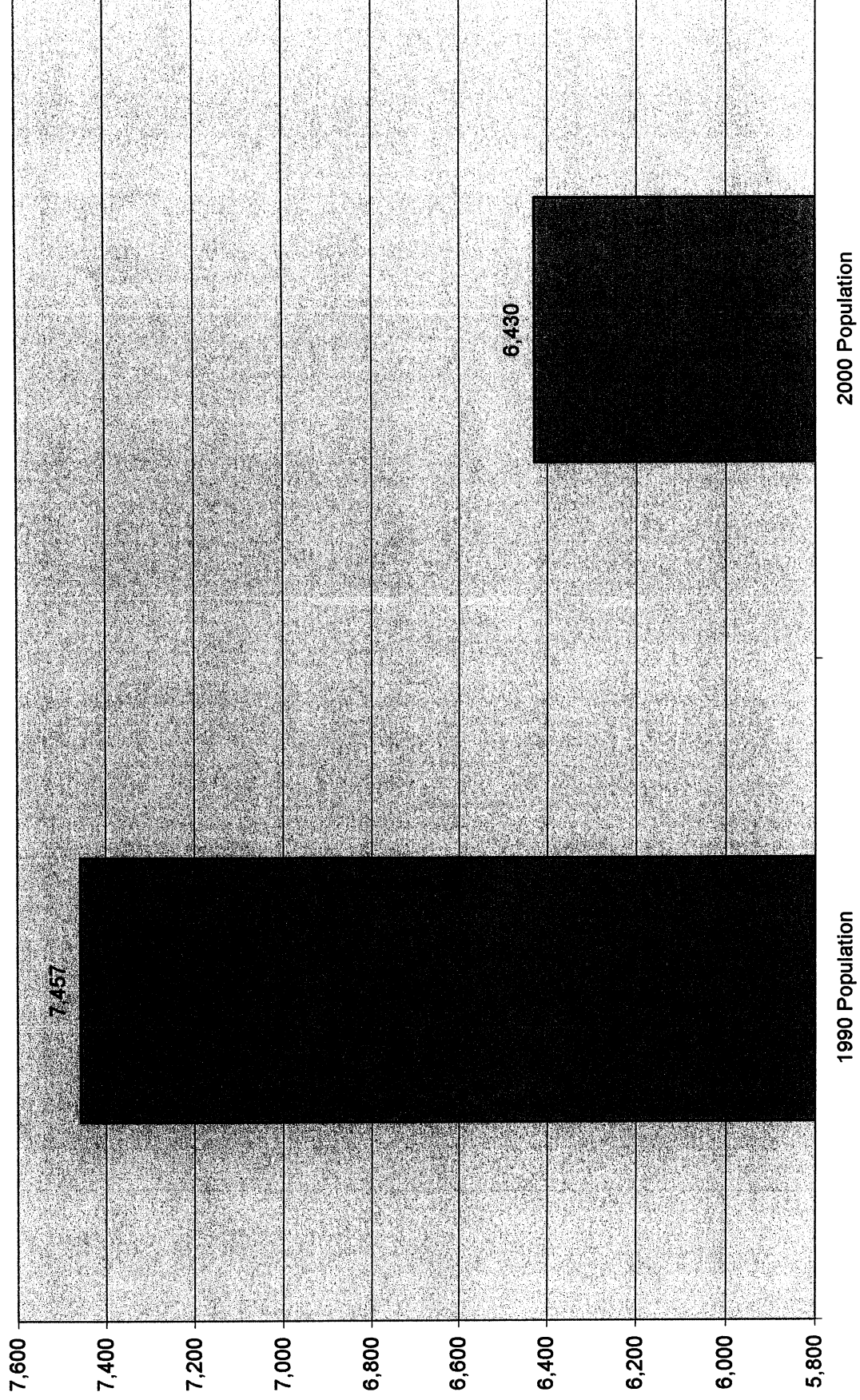
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Randy Cottrell", written in a cursive style.

Randy Cottrell
Executive Director

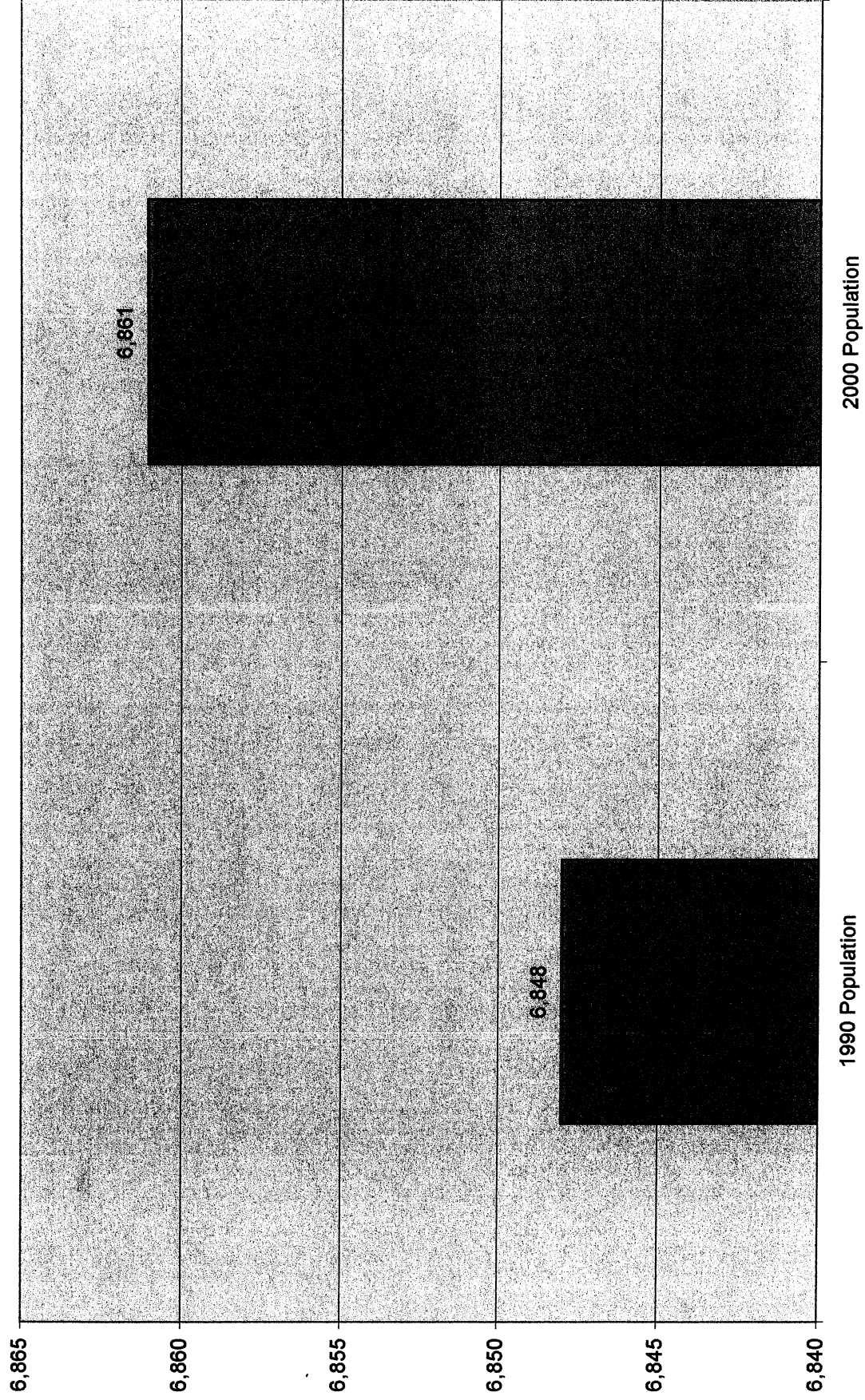
NWMORCOG's 5 County Region



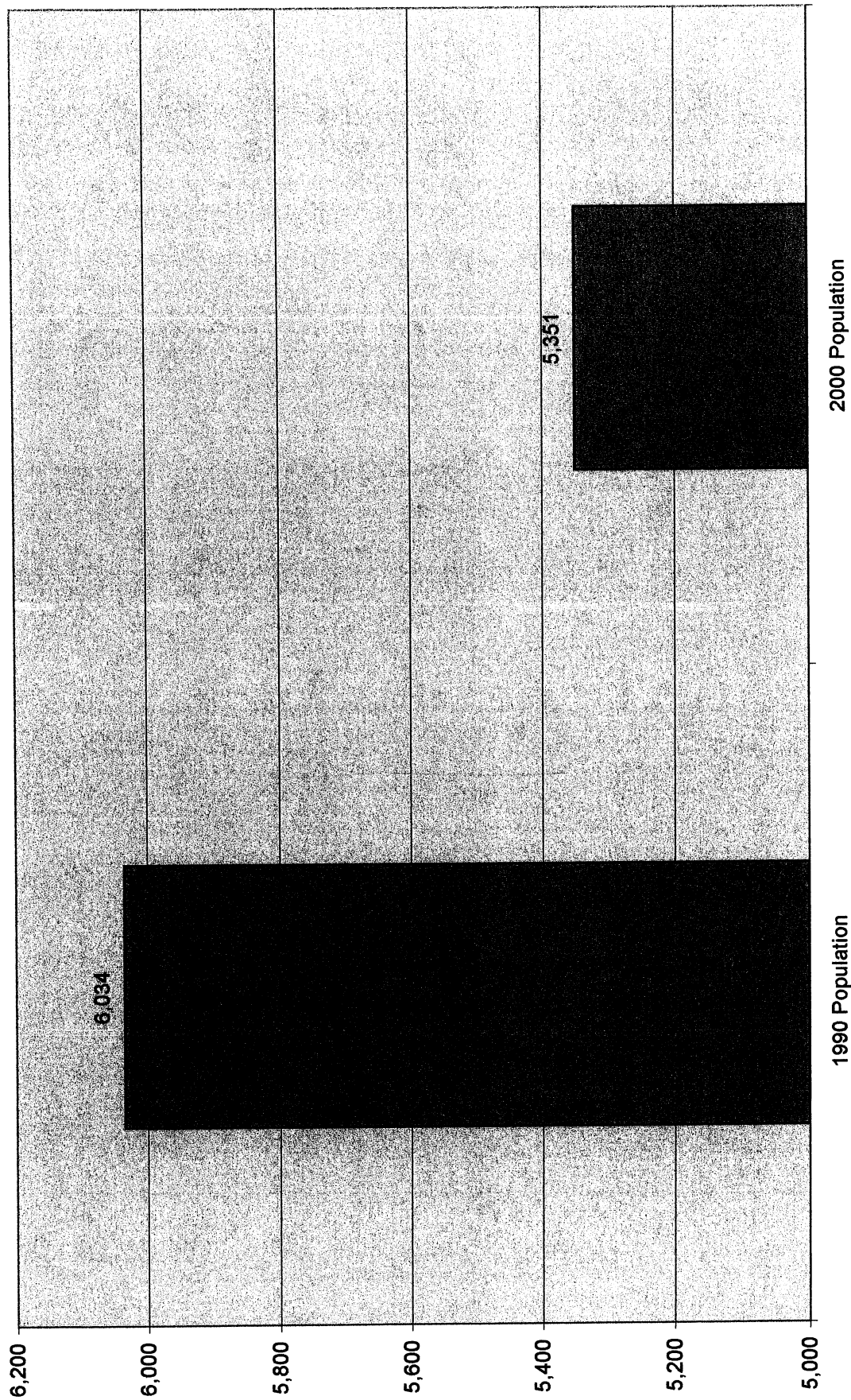
Atchison County



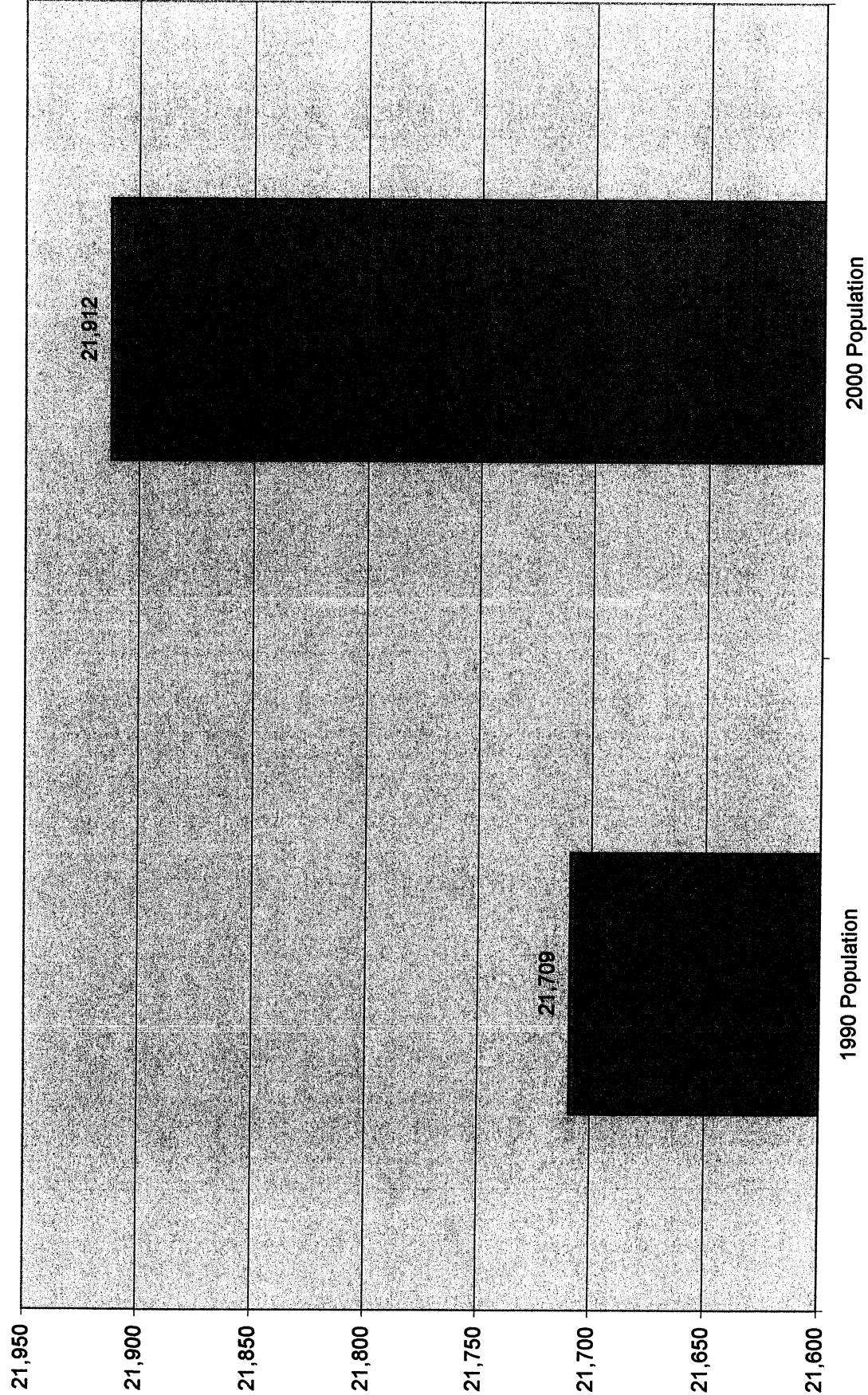
Gentry County



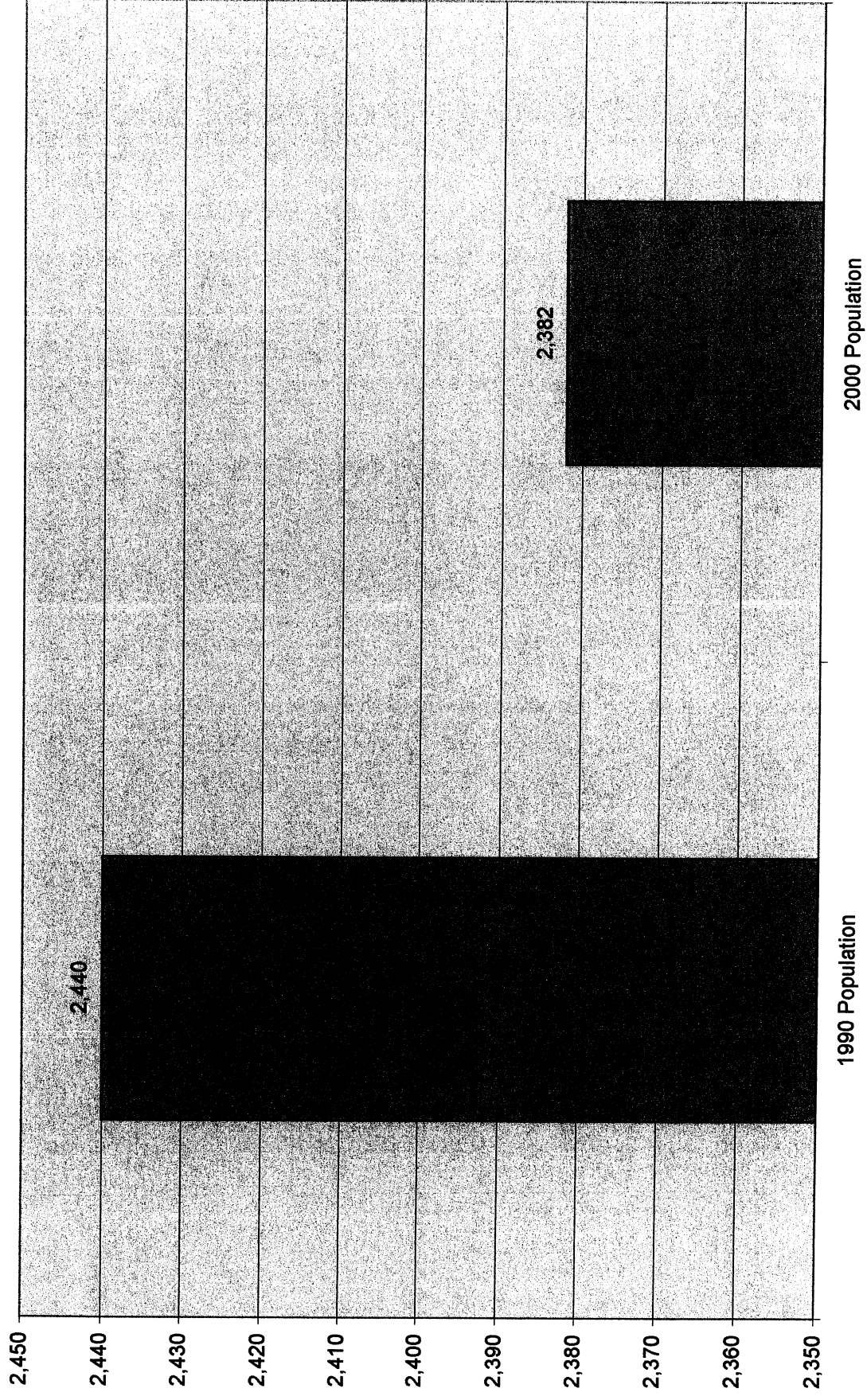
Holt County



Nodaway County



Worth County



APPENDIX L

Written testimony of Mr. Cliff Gauldin, Premium Standard Farms

10/24/02

Interim Committee on Job Preservation and Expansion in Rural Communities

The topic of this hearing today is the basis of any strong economy – the creation and preservation of jobs. We employ 2,400 people in Mercer, Putnam, Sullivan, Daviess and Gentry counties. While we have no operations in Grundy or Harrison counties, Trenton and Bethany are the largest communities in our area and many of our people live and shop in these communities. Our payroll is \$69.1 million. We have just over \$500 million in assets in north Missouri. Last year, we paid \$2.3 million in property taxes in those counties.

All of the counties in which we have operations had population increases in the 2000 Census. Sullivan County was one of the fastest growing counties in the state. Statistics show the presence of Premium Standard Farms in the region reduced out-migration from the area by 50% during the 90s. Census figures show the median household income in Mercer County rose 37% during the 90s (from \$21, 695 to \$29,640) – the largest percentage increase in the state of Missouri.

Our economic influence in north Missouri extends beyond taxes paid and jobs provided:

- About 60% of the cost of producing a hog is related to feed. Corn is our basic feed ingredient. We purchase approximately 18-million bushels of corn annually for our three feed mills in north Missouri. Well over half of that amount is purchased from local farmers. The area basis on corn in our area has increased more than 11-cents per bushel since we began operations.
- Our contract finishing program offers area farmers an attractive option for diversifying their operations. A single 2,400-head finishing barn creates positive cash flow for a farming operation with no market risk. We have about 25 farmers in this program currently in seven counties.
- Turnover has been a challenge for our operations and a housing shortage, particularly in Sullivan County, has been a major contributing factor. To address this, we recently announced our Employer Assisted Housing (EAH) program. The program offers our employees forgivable loans of up to \$5,000 to help them purchase a new or existing home anywhere in Sullivan County.

Environmental issues at Premium Standard Farms have been well-documented over the last 8 to 10 years. Protecting the environmental is important to everyone. We have invested over \$12 million in improved environmental systems and land application methods in recent years. Our environmental performance has improved dramatically.

Missouri's environmental regulations are very strong. And that's good. Protecting the environmental is in everyone's best interests. In this area, we urge you to consider the economic impact of new regulations as they pertain to livestock production. And, like the

report issued last year by the Governors Task Force on Agriculture, we urge the discouragement of counties adopting regulations more strict than those at the state level. We ask this consideration not just for ourselves, but for all of agriculture in Missouri.

Cliff Gauldin
Manager, Communications and Public Affairs
Premium Standard Farms
Highway 65 North Box 194
Princeton, MO 64673
(660) 748-7110

Premium Standard Farms – Operations and economic impact

Missouri: - Premium Standard Farms has \$501 million in assets, 2,400 employees and an annual payroll of \$69.1 million in Missouri. Our production and processing facilities are dotted across five counties in the north central region of the state – Mercer, Putnam, Sullivan, Daviess and Gentry. Our economic impact on this region is well documented. A few examples include: *(Figures from MU study of PSF, MRI study of economic impact, 2000 Census and PSF records).*

- An increase in combined economic output and personal income of more than \$1 billion statewide. A total of 4,100 jobs created in the region.
- Taxes paid to county governments and other local subdivisions of more than \$2.1 million annually.
- Taxes to local school districts of more than \$1.35 million annually.
- The area basis on corn has increased more than \$.11/bu. since we began operations.
- Sullivan County, home to our processing plant, was one of the fastest growing counties in the state in the 1990's. PSF reduced out-migration from the area by 50%.
- The 2000 Census showed the media household income in Mercer County rose by 37% (from \$21,695 to \$29,640).
- The total assessed valuation in Gentry County is approximately \$60,000,000. Nearly half (\$27,000,000) can be attributed to pork production.
- The number of farms is increasing in the area. According to USDA figures, our counties saw the following increase in the number of farms from 1992 – 1997. Mercer – 11%, Grundy – 8%, Daviess and Gentry – 7%, Putnam – 6%, Sullivan – 2%.
- Personal income up by 16.5%, disposable personal income up by 13% and Gross Regional Product up by 29% in the 1990's due to PSF.
- The average salary of a Premium Standard Farms employee, not including bonuses or benefits, is greater than the average **household** income in the region.

Total assets: \$501 million

Total employment: 2,400 people

Total payroll: \$69.1 million

APPENDIX M

Written testimony of Mr. Jeff Ellis,
Economic Development Coordinator, City of Bethany

Jim Whorton
Interim Committee
Job Preservation & Expansion in Rural Missouri

Dear Committee Members,

I would like to begin by saying thank you for coming to Trenton Missouri, a truly rural community. The information you assemble from the area will be beyond doubt, representative of rural Missouri.

Rural Northwest Missouri has suffered many plant closings and layoffs during the recent economic downturn. As you are aware, there are only two ways to increase the revenue of a business. You can increase sales or decrease cost of operation. When the economy is bad and increased sales are not an option, businesses must reduce costs of operation. Everyone has experienced these times when the boss makes you cut corners and reduce spending, but there is always a point of no return when a business must reduce jobs to stay competitive.

Missouri does not offer any incentives to businesses to assist them through these hard economic times. Job preservation incentives for the state are non-existent. If it is more profitable for a business to operate in another state, it is up to the local community to create an incentive to keep the jobs in Missouri. I know this as a fact.

Bethany's second largest employer, Gumdrop Books (140 Jobs) was looking to consolidate and automate their warehouse and distribution systems. As all smart businessmen will do, they compared all options. These options included relocating their business to other states. I had little assistance from the State of Missouri to retain these 140 jobs, which represented 4% of the workforce in Harrison County.

The company with it's annual payroll of nearly 2.2 million was finally retained. The City of Bethany issued Industrial Revenue Bonds in the amount of 3 million dollars for purchase of a new facility and automation of equipment. The bonds also provided the company with 100% tax abatement for 10 years. Nothing the state had to offer was appealing to this company.

Many of the State's current incentives are not attractive to new or expanding businesses. Incentives are complicated and focused on specialty industries. My suggestion to the committee would be to develop a simple performance formula that measures the value of job creation and investment the same for all companies. Apply this formula to existing incentives and see which incentives are working.

Finally, get rid of programs that do not work. Find new programs that will work in both rural and urban areas. I would suggest that the State of Missouri consider forgivable loans and cash grants to not-for-profit Industrial Development Authorities. Then let these groups use the funds to induce job preservation and creation in their communities.

Since Missouri leads the Nation in job loss there must be many ways we can improve. This is just one. I would be glad to visit with any member of the committee about incentives that would work in my rural community and other like it.

Sincerely,



Jeff Ellis
Economic Development Coordinator
City of Bethany
206 N. 16th St.
P.O. Box 344
Bethany, MO 64424

Toll Free: (800) 479-0131
E-mail: econdev@grm.net
www.grm.net/bethany

APPENDIX N

Written testimony of Ms. Carol Gregg, Dan-D Services

Dan-D Services

October 21, 2002

The Honorable Jim Whorton
State Representative District 3
Missouri State Capitol
201 West Capitol Ave.
Jefferson City, MO 65101-1649

Dear Representative Whorton:

My name is Carol A. Gregg. I am Manager/Partner for Dan-D Services in Chillicothe and Warrensburg. We are a placement service for all types of jobs from professional to general labor. My territory is very broad. I travel north to Bethany and I go south to Clinton. I hire in Macon and extend to Cameron. I work with all types of employers from around northwest and central Missouri.

I believe there are significant reasons for growth or the loss of business and jobs in northwest Missouri. First, whether a city is small or large, they must have community development before they can have economic or industrial development. Second, a community must develop good infrastructure and means of transportation to attract businesses. Third, I believe that companies must stay competitive to attract a good labor base.

Communities must work on community development and build and support a plan to make their community "a quality place to live." As companies look to expand their businesses, they look toward communities that will be a "place to raise a family." They look for parks, recreation, churches, and good schools to name a few to attract and retain their employees.

To draw larger businesses and manufacturing into our area is going to require a strong workforce, which we have. Also, transportation and infrastructure is also key elements to attract new companies. I believe with the completion of HWY 36 to four-lanes will have a large impact on those communities that border it. However, those communities that are located on two-lane highways will have a slower time in attracting new businesses unless there are alternative forms of transportation available.

Smaller communities are missing out on larger manufacturing because they don't have the infrastructure within their communities, nor monies to provide infrastructure to attract larger manufacturing. Industrial parks that possess good roads, power and available building space are a plus. Tax incentives and spec buildings are also good recruiting tools that many smaller communities can't offer.

A quality labor base is another important aspect to attracting new business. At the present time we are fortunate in Chillicothe to have two new companies that have supplied the Chillicothe area with new jobs. Because of the great amount of lay-offs in northwest and central Missouri, we have not had a problem with supplying our clients with the quality workforce they demand. At the present time, GEAR for Sports has hired 173 employees and Associated Packaging Technologies has filled 80 positions with a possibility for many more as they expand.

As I work with employers from all around northwest Missouri and central Missouri, I find that most plants have downsized their workforce considerably. I believe this is due to a poor economy. Large expenditures are being delayed because the cash flow has diminished, thus we have large lay-offs.

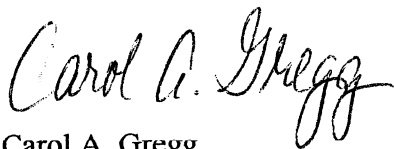
I believe that the higher, more skilled positions are being eliminated to again help with cash flow. Manufacturers are moving lines to Mexico or China because the labor is less expensive. They must cut costs to survive.

The labor pool in northwest and central Missouri is motivated by quality of benefits more than hourly wage. The difference between an \$8 or \$9 an hour wage does not have the impact on a family as does the option of having benefits or not. Competitive benefit packages are options in mostly larger companies--of which we are limited to in northwest and central Missouri.

To attract larger businesses and manufacturers to northwest Missouri will take money--money that most small communities don't have. North Missouri communities need help from the state government to help with incentive plans to help attract business to their area. They need help from the state government to build infrastructure within their communities and roads or other means of transportation to attract those businesses. They need help from the state government to help with business expansions for both small business and existing businesses. And communities need help from the state government to develop a strong plan for both community and economic development--to fund trained leaders to guide them in their efforts to build a strong community.

This is no small task for the leaders in our state legislature, and this is no small task for the leaders of our communities. But in order to survive well into the 21st century, Missouri must start taking steps to fund these efforts.

Very Respectfully Submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Carol A. Gregg". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Carol A. Gregg
Area Manager/Partner

APPENDIX O

Written testimony of Ms. Jeanne Dau,
Grand River Area Visitors Bureau

Whorton Hearing Trenton, Missouri October 24, 2002

Thank you for hosting this hearing and letting us discuss our ideas about how to improve the economic viability of the region.

As you probably know, small businesses account for 60% of workforce. There are more than 500,000 business start-ups per year. Small businesses are the principal source of new jobs.... Yet, three out of every four start-ups fail in business after five years.

The mission of the Small Business Development Center is to help change that last statistic. I help small businesses in seven counties in your area succeed by providing management assistance and promoting economic growth. This is achieved by: one on one counseling, training, financial analysis, business plan assistance, loan packaging and involvement in local economic development efforts.

Over the last four years, I have counseled or trained approximately 1000 people in the region and have impacted the region with assisting in securing over \$17,000,000 of financing from banks, venture capitalists and private investing. This has created or retained approximately 400 jobs.

All of this has been made possible by a partnership with the federal government through the Small Business Administration, the State of Missouri through funding through the Department of Economic Development, Northwest Missouri State University and small amount of funding from the City of Chillicothe.

1. In the last fiscal year, the State of Missouri now provides no direct funding to this program that has shown clear and measurable impact to the region. I don't even see it making the budget for this year. The higher education budget, Northwest's budget, is probably at risk of being decreased with may put the three regional offices in peril.

Obviously, maintaining funding to this small business effort is a primary concern.

2. Over the past four years, I have also seen low interest revolving loan funds (RLFs), such as the Greenhills Regional RLF or the NW Electric RLF having less and less funds available to loan out to businesses. The low interest loan really helps the new business's cash flow and sometimes makes the project a reality where it would not be if we had to rely on conventional funding. This is a wonderful economic tool and one that needs to be funded.

As the consolidation of banks continue, more decisions about financing small businesses are made on numbers such as credit ratings and liquidity ratios and less on the character of the business or the good of the local community. Providing loan funds to local revolving loan funds would put the communities back in the lending equation.

3. My third and final suggestion is to maintain funding to the Department of Tourism. This region has been positively affected by the tourism efforts that have slowly grown over the past years. The Grand River Area Visitor's Bureau is a regional tourism marketing agency that has documented an increase in tourism from visitors to the area. When the hospitality industry has seen a drop in their numbers since 9/11, our hotels occupancy achieved a 10% increase. The Regional Marketing Grant Funds have help us maintain and improve our business. Hundreds of buses passed through our region this past summer, many attributed to the Mormon opening of a temple in Hannibal, Missouri. We are ideally located in between many of the historic sites of this church and want to continue developing products to capture this market so they spend more in our region. By working regionally, we are promoting the strengths and attractions of Jamesport, Marceline, Trenton, Gallatin, Hamilton, etc. with the lodging and dining facilities of Chillicothe and it is working.

In closing, let me summarize by requesting to continue funding or increase funding to the programs that are working. These are the Small Business Development Center, the Low Interest Revolving Loan Funds and the Regional Marketing Grants through the Department of Tourism.

Thank you for the opportunity to discuss these topics with you.

APPENDIX P

Written testimony of Ms. Rebecca Steele,
Northwest Workforce Investment Board

Rural Workforce Development Issues

Northwest Missouri

Submitted by: Becky Steele, Director of Workforce Investment Board
– Northwest Region

Thursday, October 24, 2002

Good morning. My name is Becky Steele; I am the Director for the Northwest Region Workforce Investment Board. Workforce Investment Boards are legislatively-mandated, appointed bodies who set policy, guide implementation, and provide oversight to the workforce development system in their region. They also serve as a catalyst in their communities for planning workforce development strategies. There are fourteen Workforce Investment Boards (WIBs) in Missouri; the Northwest WIB covers eighteen counties. A PowerPoint presentation regarding the Northwest Missouri WIB, its membership, and its' goals is attached to my written testimony. In Northwest Missouri a three-way agreement has been established between the Presiding Commissioners of each of the eighteen counties, the WIB, and North Central Missouri College for the College to serve as the administrative entity. So, although I am an employee of North Central Missouri College, I answer to, and now speak on behalf of, eighteen Presiding Commissioners and forty-one WIB members. There is one Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) in our region – St. Joseph, which encompasses Buchanan and Andrew county. With that single exception, ours is a rural region with some of the smallest counties in the state – both population and level of county government.

There are three areas of comment I would like to offer for the committee's consideration:

1. Plant closures/ mass layoffs in rural areas, what we need to maintain and attract business
2. Health care industry in rural areas
3. Funding formula – unique impact for rural areas

1. Plant closures/ mass layoffs in rural areas

In the most recent year (July 1, 2001 through June 30, 2002), there were 29 company closures or mass layoffs in the Northwest Region of Missouri affecting over 1100 people. In the last published Mass Layoff Report prepared by Missouri Economic Research & Information Center (MERIC) the Northwest region was third of the fourteen regions in the State in number of individuals filing a UI claim from a layoff (221 claims in the 2nd quarter of 2002). Already this year, we have had announcements of significant plant closures, including 532 people whose jobs are threatened by ConAgra's closing of the facility in Milan. Although there are still negotiations taking place to try to find a buyer for the building and equipment, it appears highly unlikely that the entire workforce will be maintained – perhaps not even half. The impact of a plant closure of this size, with this history, in a rural community is significant...ConAgra workers represent nearly one-third of the total population of Milan (532/1958). This is true in many rural

closures/mass layoffs...usually more so than in more urban areas. The closing significantly alters the entire community structure, not just the lives of those employed by the company.

So what are the things we can do to prevent these closures and induce new companies and business to locate in our rural communities? We must provide an adequate infrastructure; by that, I am specifically referring to transportation system, technology, and the workforce.

- Transportation - Companies will locate where they can bring in raw product and from which their product can be distributed. Lack of adequate highway and railway access is a strike against many rural communities. We encourage the State to explore ways to finance the implementation of the ten-year transportation plan, even in this most difficult budget period.
- Technology – A recent study (attached) done by the State of Massachusetts identified six states as the Leading Technology States (LTS). These states were: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Minnesota, New Jersey, and New York. Using these states as the benchmark, MERIC analyzed Missouri's technological capabilities. They looked at four broad categories – High-Tech Industries, Money, Speed, and People. In general, Missouri lags far behind the LTS in all categories. In fact, not only does Missouri lag behind the LTS, but also behind the national average in all categories but one. This urgent need is magnified in rural areas where sometimes the most basic of technological infrastructure is missing. For Missouri, and in particular, rural areas of Missouri to become competitive, we encourage the State to increase its technological capacity.
- Workforce – Workforce and economic development are intrinsically linked – a skilled workforce can spark and sustain economic growth. While we acknowledge that this piece is our specific mission, we also acknowledge some real concerns for the Northwest Region. Many rural communities are losing their best and brightest when they leave for college and never return. This phenomenon referred to as “brain drain”, has sounded the death toll for several of our communities which have historically been agriculture-based. (Cainsville) In addition, over one-third of our labor pool in the Northwest region consider themselves to be under-employed. This means that they believe they possess skills and/or training that exceed the responsibilities of their current job. This is a “drain” of another sort which means we are not fully exploiting the capacity of our workforce. While we encourage life-long learning, we must also continue to work towards the best job skill matching possible.

2. Health Care industry in Rural Missouri

According to the US Department of Labor/ Bureau of Labor Statistics, health services is one of the largest industries in the nation with 11.3 million workers. The health services industry will account for 14% of all wage and salary jobs created between 1998 and 2008. Of the thirty positions expected to grow the fastest in the next decade, twelve are in health services. Opportunities in health

services are available to a wide range of skill and education levels, with many requiring less than four years of college.

The healthcare industry is facing an unprecedented workforce crisis. This is a crisis that directly impacts each of us, since at some point all of us become users of this service. It is a crisis that is created from the merging of various interdependent factors.

- The crisis is due to a tarnished healthcare image; national questions have been raised about service and quality in the health services industry. Customers are expecting more than ever before and technology is extending the industry's capacity. As a nation, we have not yet reached resolution on many of the social issues related to health care.
- The crisis is due to expanded occupational choices. While the healthcare workforce continues to increase in diversity, it is still predominantly female. At Heartland Hospital in St. Joseph, females comprise 67% of the workforce. Years ago, women traditionally selected careers such as teaching, nursing, or secretarial work. Today, not only are there increased career options, but the salaries are often more attractive in other fields as well. One of the very real effects of expanded choice is a significantly decreased pool of potential healthcare workers. For those who do initially choose healthcare careers, there are competing opportunities outside of direct healthcare, even after skill attainment.
- The crisis is due to the aging of America. This phenomenon will impact the general workforce, but is exaggerated in the health services industry, because the same aggregate aging that reduces the potential labor pool, also increases the user pool. As we age, we need more health services. Consider these facts:
 1. Over the next 20 years, Missouri's population is expected to grow 11%, while the projected increase in the 65+ population is 44%.
 2. Nearly half of all currently employed nurses in Missouri will reach retirement age between now and 2015, yet only 10% of currently employed nurses are younger than 30. Statistically this means that for every five nurses that leave active employment, only one is joining the workforce.
 3. Enrollments in nursing schools has dropped 20% in Missouri, meaning there are not enough enrolled students to replace those who retire. On a bright note, although enrollment in local nursing programs had decreased significantly in the past decade, both Missouri Western State College and Hillyard Technical Center have seen a rebound in the 2001-02 school year.

In response to this identified crisis, the Northwest Missouri Regional Healthcare Workforce Development Group was formed. A comprehensive survey was conducted to establish the extent of the problem in Northwest Missouri. Findings were consistent with national data. The six healthcare positions in greatest need in our region were:

Respiratory Therapist – 29% vacancy
Imaging Technologist – 21% vacancy
Nursing Aide – 15% vacancy
Registered Nurse – 11% vacancy
Lab Technologist – 11% vacancy
Pharmacist – 9% vacancy

While all six of these healthcare positions are facing shortages, nursing is probably the most critical due to the sheer numbers of nurses needed. An 11% vacancy rate for RNs is based on 600 nursing positions at Heartland, while a 29% vacancy rate for respiratory therapists is based on 18 positions. In addition, nurses are the very foundation of the caregiving team. The net effect of these shortages is an increase in surgery wait times, patient wait times, mandatory overtime for staff, and recruitment costs and a decrease in employee fulfillment, patient satisfaction, and the perception of quality care. The Northwest Missouri Regional Healthcare Workforce Development identified possible responsive strategies in four areas:

Recruitment practices

- Increased salary alone is not enough.
- We must attract a more diverse workforce.
- We must be creative in attracting future workers.

Retention practices

- Focus on recognition.
- Increase flexibility in schedules.
- Provide a variety of work-life support mechanisms.

Education practices

- Maximize potential enrollment.
- Attract the best and brightest to healthcare.
- Increase awareness of opportunities.
- Create positive experiences and partnerships.

Workforce practices

- Hire employees that are a good fit.
- Orient and “inculturate” employees immediately.
- Invest in education and development.

Finally, it is clear that this healthcare shortage must become a public policy issue. While this shortage is universal in Missouri, Missouri’s rural hospitals have a larger percentage of vacant positions than their urban counterparts. We encourage the State to explore ways to divert this healthcare crisis through public funding of partnerships that connect the quality of healthcare to job creation and attraction...particularly in rural communities. Shining examples of other states promoting health care occupations through public funding include California’s \$60 million Nurse Workforce Initiative and Massachusetts’ Career Bridge program.

3. Funding formula – unique impact for rural areas

Public Law 105-220, the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) establishes the funding, implementation, and policy structure for Youth, Adult and Dislocated Worker programs. Funds come through the Missouri Department of Economic Development, Division of Workforce Development and are designated for each workforce region based on a three-part allocation formula. (Disadvantaged Adult and Youth) The funding criteria are:

- Disadvantaged Population
- Unemployment (over 4.5%)
- # individuals in ASU – Areas of Substantial Unemployment
(*An ASU is a contiguous area of at least 10,000 individuals with an unemployment rate of 6.5%*)

The formula for Dislocated Worker funding is based on six factors:

- Unemployment
- Unemployment concentrations (similar to ASU)
- Plant closings/ mass layoff data
- Declining industries data
- Farmer/Rancher economic hardship data
- Long-term unemployment data

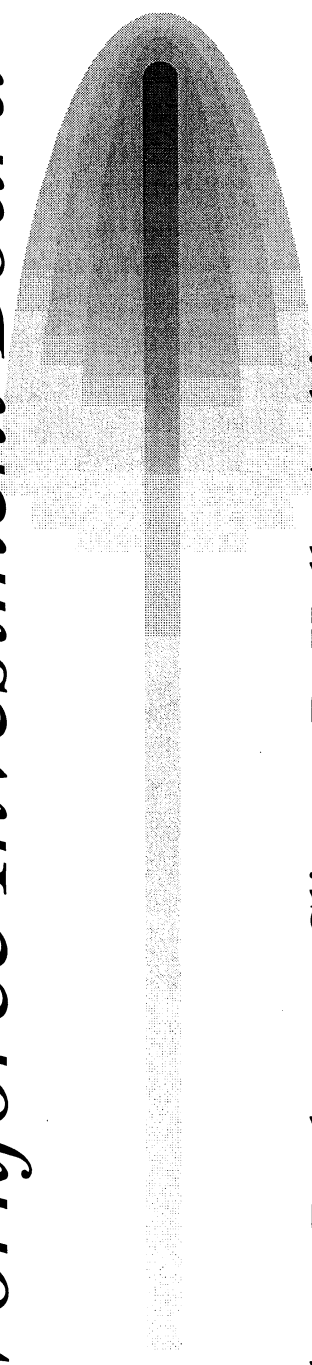
There are a couple of issues specifically related to rural areas in this formula.

1. Obviously, the ASU definition presents a hardship to less populous areas where it can be difficult to “round up” 10,000 individuals, let alone 10,000 that meet the unemployment level required. Anytime a definition includes flat numbers, it will favor more populous areas. We have recent examples of funding in the Northwest Region dropping 45% one year, and rebounding the next specifically because of the ASU factor.
2. Because the state has been unable to identify a credible data source for farmer economic hardship data, that factor was simply omitted in the formula in 2000. Obviously, this has a negative impact for rural areas.

Attachments

- Northwest Workforce Investment Board
PowerPoint Slides
- Missouri Mass Layoff Review – 2nd Quarter, 2002
- Missouri Highway Map
- Missouri Technology Report Card
- NW MO Healthcare Workforce Development
Group Action Plan

Northwest Missouri Workforce Investment Board



Andrew, Buchanan, Clinton, DeKalb, Atchison,
Gentry, Holt, Nodaway, Worth, Caldwell,
Davies, Grundy, Harrison, Linn, Livingston,
Mercer, Putnam, and Sullivan

Mission Statement



- The Workforce Investment Board of Northwest Missouri is an appointed group of community leaders responsible for developing and directing employment-related opportunities. Our goal is an economically self-sufficient, productive and skilled workforce through partnerships with community, business, and the workforce.

Introduction



- What is a Workforce Investment Board?
- Who are members of the WIB?
- What does a WIB do?
- Why does it matter to me?
- The Vision...

What is a Workforce Investment Board?

- An appointed body, certified by the Governor to set policy, guide implementation, and provide oversight to the local workforce development system, as authorized by Public Law 105-220, the Workforce Investment Act of 1998.
- A forum for planning workforce development strategies. The Board attempts to anticipate economic and business trends, develop community linkages and partnerships, and provide a focus on system outcomes.

An appointed body...

- The WIB is authorized by the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-220).
- The goal of the WIA is to:
 - Increase the occupational skill attainment, employment, retention, and earnings of individuals, and as a result
 - Increase the quality of the workforce
 - Reduce welfare dependency, and
 - Enhance the productivity and competitiveness of the nation

An appointed body...

- The Workforce Investment Act of 1998 requires that each workforce investment area (18 counties of Northwest Missouri) establish a single WIB to set policy, guide implementation, and provide oversight to the local workforce development system.

A planning forum...

- The broad representation of various public and private sectors on the WIB facilitates community planning.
- The analysis of labor market information, economic trends, and industry patterns provides the basis for planning.
- Planning focuses on outcomes.



Guiding Principles...

- Work enhances the quality of life.
- Collaboration is essential to success.
- Communities working together are strengthened.
- Best service possible.
- A workforce system that supports business needs.
- Trust, Integrity, Leadership.

Who are members of the WIB?

- Representatives from:

Business and Industry

Community-based Organizations

Economic Development

Labor

Education

One Stop Partners

Structure of the WIB...

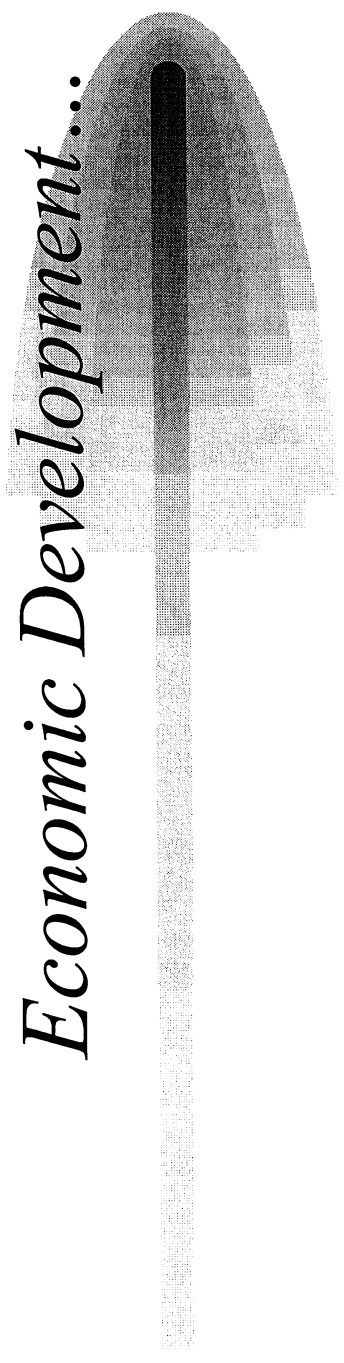
- Majority of membership on the Board is reserved for individuals with “optimum decision-making authority” in their business or industry.
- Northwest Missouri Workforce Investment Board has 41 members – 21 are Business and Industry leaders.

Virgil Davison	Andrew	Realty Executives
Ross Woodbury	Buchanan	Woodbury Industries
Kent Osborn	Clinton	Cameron Insurance
Janice Taylor	DeKalb	Taylor Chevrolet
Mary Cornett	ABCD At-Large	Cornett Automotive
Ned Seymour	Atchison	Farmers & Valley Bank
Robert Youngclaus	Gentry	King Pharmacy
Skip Laukemper	Holt	505 Trading Company
Kirk Nicholson	Nodaway	NW Missouri Credit Union
Darold Hughes	Worth	Hughes Insurance Agency
Doug Sutton	NW At-Large	Kawasaki Motors Manufacturing
Gene Dinwiddie	Caldwell	Green Hills Corporation
Julie Burrell	Daviess	Landmark Manufacturing
Deb Vandevender	Grundy	Vandevender Construction
Terry Campbell	Harrison	Bank Midwest
Dennis Fletcher	Linn	Fletcher Hardware
Alice Bartlett	Livingston	Wire Rope Corporation
Glen Kirby	Mercer	Citizens Bank
Del Davis	Putnam	Dunlap Manufacturing
Lisa Garrison	Sullivan	Premium Standard Foods
Theresa Figg	GH At-Large	PDQ Cleaning

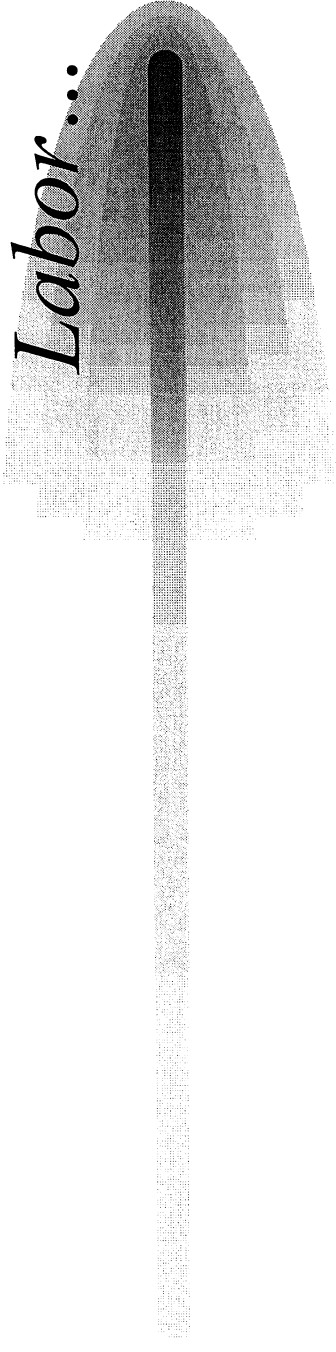
Community-Based Organizations...

- Dave Leyland, Economic Opportunity Corporation
- David Bell, Community Services, Inc.
- Michael Johns, Green Hills Regional Planning Commission
- Daisy Workman, Farm Bureau
- Kathleen Grint, Eastside Human Resources

Economic Development...

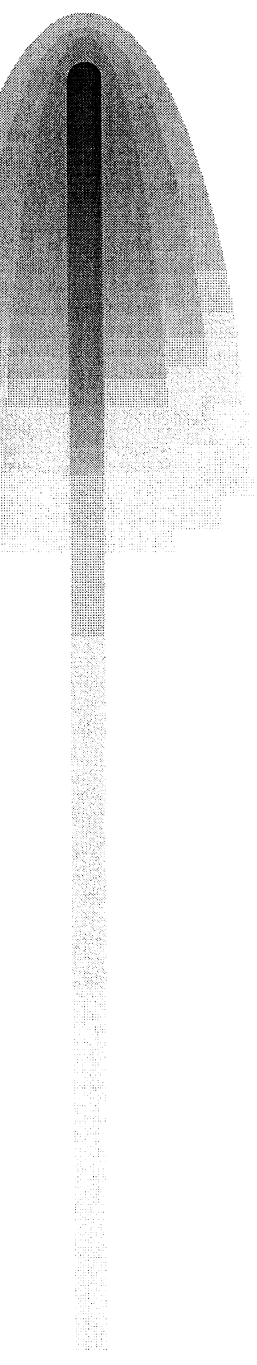


- Jean Waltemath, MO-KAN Regional Planning Commission
- Brad Lau, St. Joseph Chamber of Commerce



- G.E. Pierce, Jr., Missouri AFL-CIO
- Ron Dauphin, Missouri AFL-CIO

Education....



- John Zeliff, Northwest Technical School
- Dr. Scott Bradley, Missouri Western State College

One- Stop Partners...

- John McLaughlin, MO Workforce Development
- Yvonne Wright, MO Vocational Rehabilitation
- Kimberly O'Hara, MO Family Services
- Dr. Marlene Tignor, AEL North Central Missouri College
- Fae Lewis, ExperienceWorks
- Allan Quilty, CSBG Green Hills Community Action
- Nancy Miller, MO Labor & Industrial Relations
- Sandy Liechti, Resources for Missouri, Inc.

People critical to the WIB...

Though not voting members of the Northwest Missouri Workforce Investment Board, the eighteen Presiding Commissioners are ex-officio members – since they are ultimately responsible for all funds appropriated under the Workforce Investment Act. They appoint members to the WIB, and work with the WIB to develop a local plan and oversee the One-Stop delivery system. They also have a separate body- the Chief-Elected Officials Coordinating Committee, which meets bi-annually to handle relevant workforce development issues.

What does a WIB do?



The functions of the WIB include:

1. Develop a local plan
2. Select Operators and Providers of Services
3. Budget Administration
4. Program Oversight
5. Negotiate Performance Measures
6. Employment Statistics System
7. Employer Linkages
8. Connecting, Brokering, Coaching

What does a WIB do?

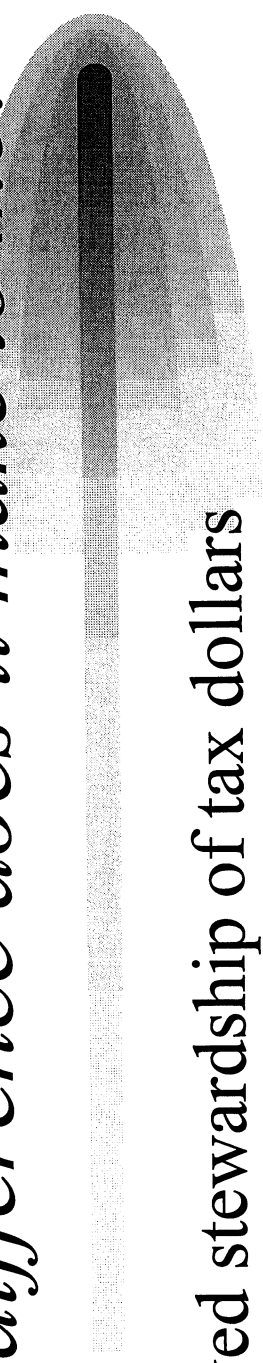
- They meet at least every other month in various locations throughout the eighteen counties.
- They attempt to connect with other institutions, industries, or groups who are struggling with like issues in workforce development.
- They focus on a workforce development system, rather than singular program operations.
- They try to avoid duplication of effort.

What does a WIB do?

The Workforce Investment Board is responsible for oversight of all programs and services to job-seekers and employers:

Job-Seeker Services	Employer Services
Job Search, Assessment, LMI, IEP, Prevocational Services, Classroom Training, OJT, Skill Upgrading & Retraining	Job-Screening and Matching, Task Analysis, Customized Workplace Training, Rapid Response for Layoffs

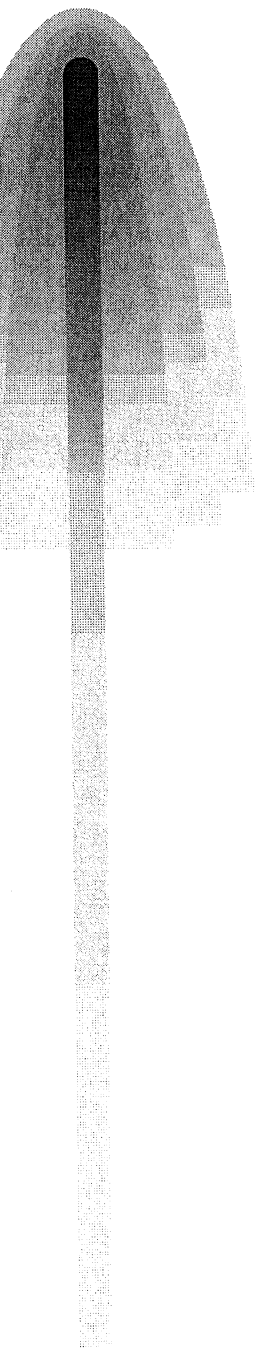
What difference does it make to me?



- Improved stewardship of tax dollars
- Local input in system design and oversight
- Available resource for business & industry
- Lift up community workforce issues

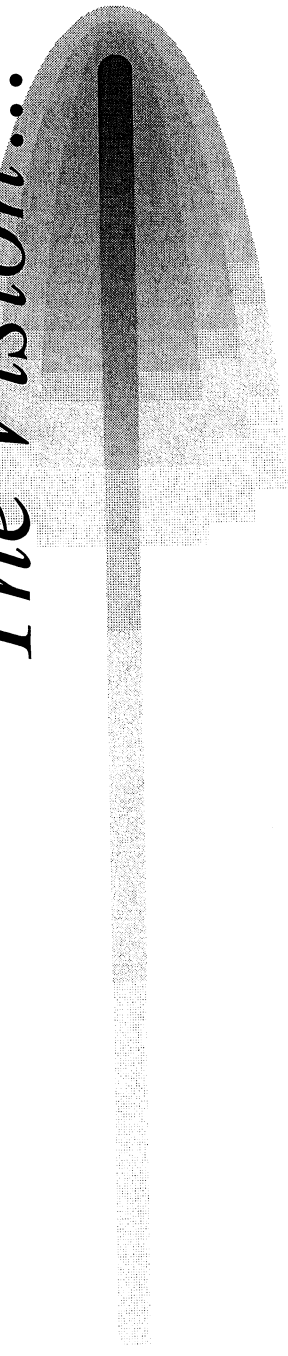
The Northwest Missouri Workforce Investment Board can help ensure that in workforce development, we are doing the right things, and that we are doing things right! Effectiveness and Efficiency

The Vision....



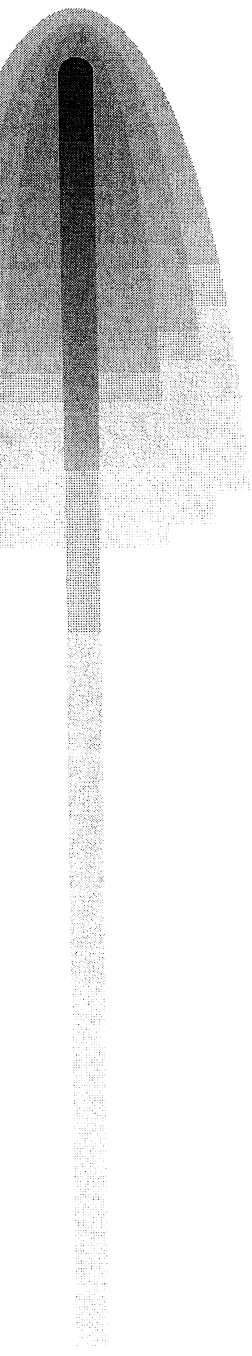
1. Population is increasing in the region, creating a larger labor pool for the available workforce. This compensates for the retiring baby-boomers.

The Vision....



2. Educational institutions are providing classroom training necessary to prepare individuals for locally-available skilled jobs, thus the workforce has become higher skilled.

The Vision...

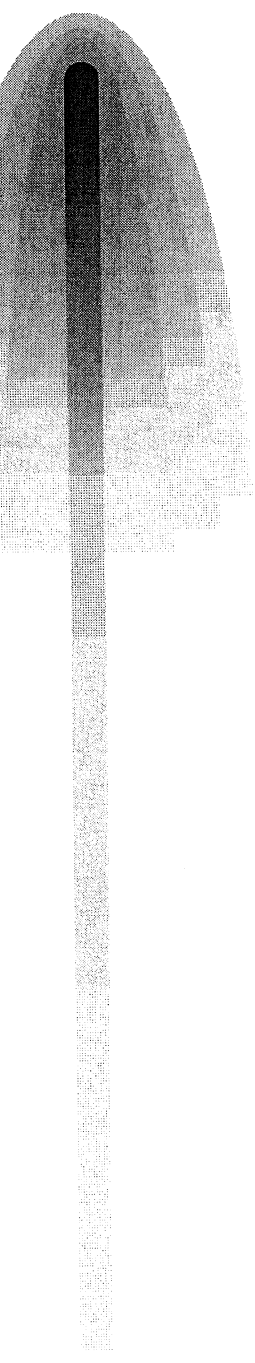


3. Individuals recognize the benefit of perpetual learning, and realize that career development is a life-long process.

The Vision...

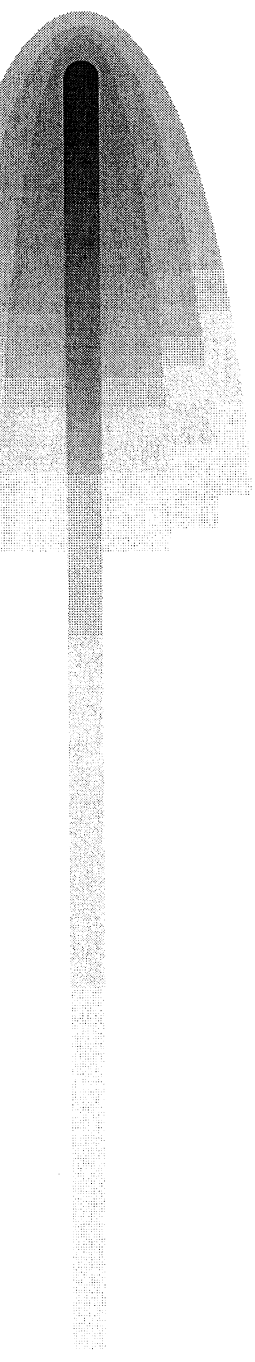
4. No one is left behind...there are options at all levels for individuals to find employment which maximizes their particular interests and skills.

The Vision...



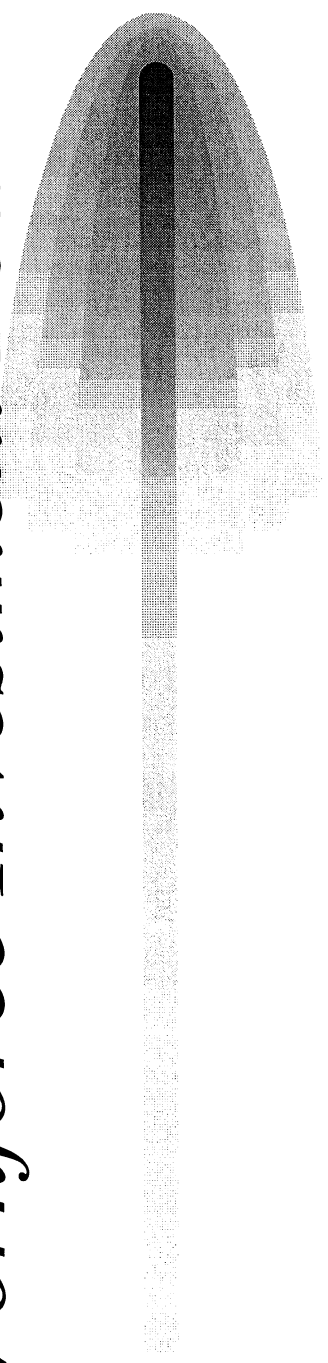
5. There is effective communication between all partners in the workforce development system, resulting in a good match between employers' needs and educational/employment preparation.

The Vision...



6. Creative problem-solving in an open arena is the accepted standard for both proactive (economic development) and reactive (rapid response) positions.

The Northwest Missouri Workforce Investment Board



Missouri Extended Mass Layoff Review

2nd Quarter, 2002

Prepared by Tom Reichart, Research Analyst
Mass Layoff Statistics Program

The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program is a Federal-State cooperative statistical effort which uses a standardized, automated approach to identify, describe, and track the effects of major job cutbacks, using data from each state's unemployment insurance database. This report looks at establishments that had 50 or more initial claims for unemployment insurance during a 5-week period, with at least 50 workers separated for more than 30 days. This scenario constitutes one layoff event. *Seasonal events are not included in this report.*

In the 2nd quarter of 2002, there were 16 mass layoff events in Missouri, which resulted in the separation of 2,228 workers from their jobs for more than 30 days. By comparison, there were 15 events and 1,753 separations in the 1st quarter of 2002, and 20 events and 4,138 separations in the 2nd quarter of 2001.

Among the employers laying off, 4 expect a recall, 11 expect no recall, and 1 was unsure if there were going to be recalls. Of the 2,228 workers laid off, approximately 32.3% are expected to be recalled.

Quarter	Events	Separations
1998		
1st Quarter	19	2,090
2nd Quarter	19	5,862
3rd Quarter	17	5,654
4th Quarter	22	3,003
1999		
1st Quarter	22	1,170
2nd Quarter	13	*
3rd Quarter	7	*
4th Quarter	14	2,509
2000		
1st Quarter	10	1,830
2nd Quarter	14	2,277
3rd Quarter	12	1,083
4th Quarter	9	598
2001		
1st Quarter	11	1,708
2nd Quarter	20	4,138
3rd Quarter	22	4,603
4th Quarter	22	2,183
2002		
1st Quarter	15	1,753
2nd Quarter	16	2,228

*Separations data not available.



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Industry Overview

The Manufacturing sector accounted for 8 of the layoff events and 1,095 (49.1%) of the separations. This was an increase from the 4 events and 359 separations for Manufacturing in the 1st quarter of 2002. Transportation, Communications, and Utilities accounted for 5 events and 763 separations in the 2nd quarter of 2002.

The remaining mass layoffs were in Construction (1 event, separations data not available), Wholesale Trade (1 event, 200 separations), and Services (1 event, 170 separations).

Industry	2nd Quarter, 2002	
	Events	Separations
Construction	1	*
Manufacturing	8	1,095
Transport, Comm, Utilities	5	763
Wholesale Trade	1	200
Services	1	170
TOTAL	16	2,228

Layoffs by Reason

Layoff events are identified by reason for layoff. The more prevalent reasons for layoffs include Bankruptcy, Contract Completed, Financial Difficulty, Labor Dispute, Reorganization within the Company, and Slack Work.

Layoffs due to Slack Work accounted for 4 events and 395 separations in the 2nd quarter of 2002. Contract Cancellation accounted for 3 events, with 436 separations.

Other reasons were as follows: Bankruptcy (2 events, 391 separations), Contract Completed (1 event, separations data not available), Domestic Relocation (1 event, 200 separations), Financial Difficulty (2 events, 312 separations), Material Shortage (1 event, 300 separations), Overseas Relocation (1 event, 73 separations), and Reorganization within the Company (1 event, 121 separations).

Reason for Layoff	2nd Quarter, 2002	
	Events	Separations
Bankruptcy	2	391
Contract Cancellation	3	436
Contract Completed	1	*
Domestic Relocation	1	200
Financial Difficulty	2	312
Material Shortage	1	300
Overseas Relocation	1	73
Reorganization within the Company	1	121
Slack Work	4	395
TOTAL	16	2,228

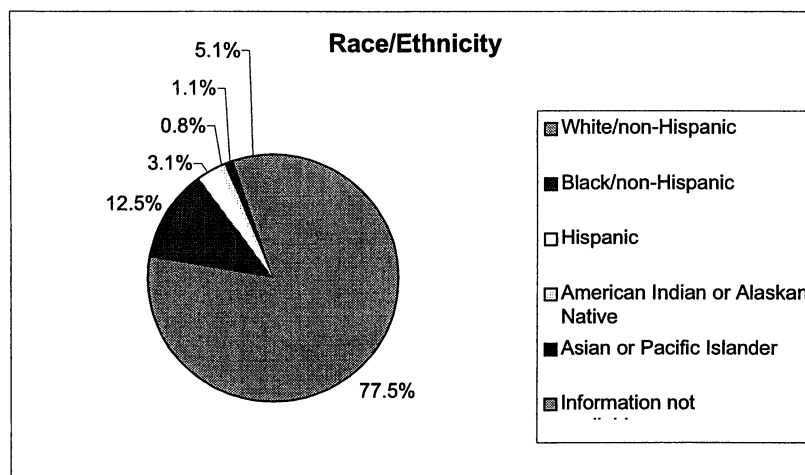
*Separations data not available.



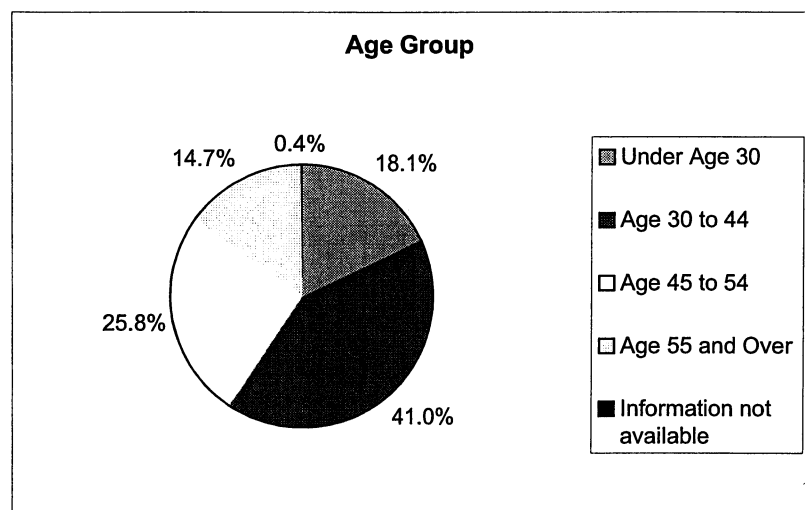
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Initial Claimant Characteristics

Race/Ethnicity: There were 1,956 initial claims for unemployment insurance related to the establishments reporting mass layoff events in the 2nd quarter of 2002. Of these, 77.5% were White/Non-Hispanic, 12.5% were Black/non-Hispanic, 3.1% were Hispanic, 0.8% were American Indian or Alaskan Native, and 1.1% were Asian or Pacific Islander. Information was not available for 5.1% of the claimants.



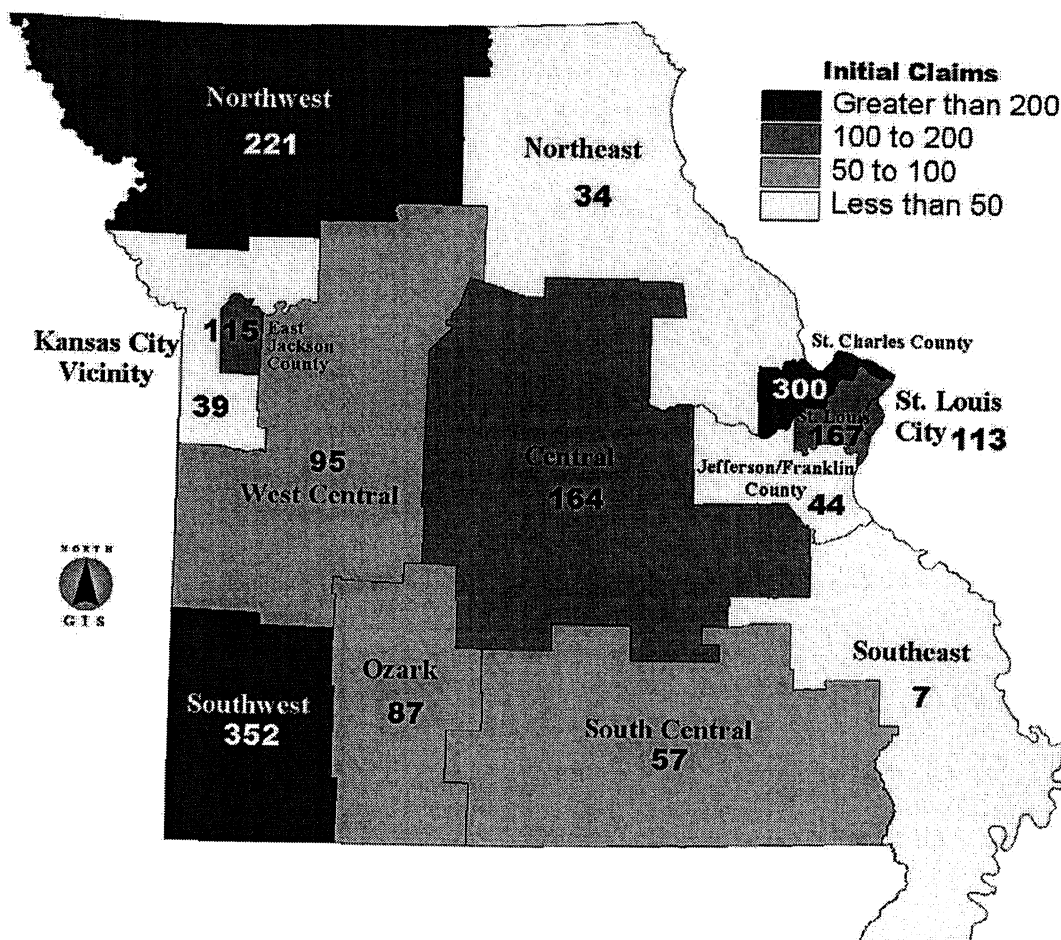
Age Group: The Under 30 age group accounted for 18.1% of the initial claimants, while the 30 to 44 age group had the highest percentage at 41%. Ages 45 to 54 made up 25.8% and ages 55 and over accounted for 14.7% of the initial claimants. Information was not available for 0.4% of the claimants.

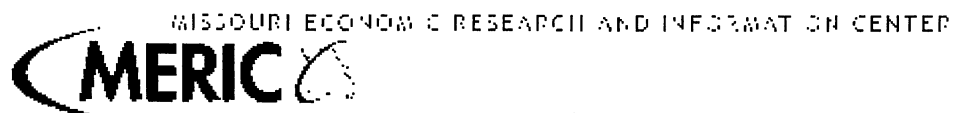


Gender: Of these claimants, 53% were male while 47% were female.

Initial Claims by Workforce Investment Area

A large percentage of the initial claims associated with layoff events in the 2nd quarter of 2002 were concentrated in two areas of the state. The Southwest region had 352 initial claims, while St. Charles County had 300 initial claims. These two areas accounted for 36.3% of all claims. The Northwest Region was third, with 221 claims. Initial claims are by place of residence.





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Technology Report Card for Missouri



by
Veronica Gielazauskas
Kevin Highfill
Kerri Tesreau



[Full Report](#)

Recently, a study published for the state of Massachusetts identified six states as the Leading Technology States (LTS) in the nation. These states include California, Colorado, Connecticut, Minnesota, New Jersey, and New York. To identify these states, researchers studied a wide variety of data in the areas of innovation, state resources, and results indicators.

The Missouri Economic Research & Information Center (MERIC) has mirrored this study for the state of Missouri, using many of the economic indicators identified in the Massachusetts study, in the Corporation for Enterprise Development's (CFED) *Development Report Card for the States 2001*, and a few that are the unique contributions of MERIC. The purpose of this analysis is to present evidence that demonstrates Missouri's technological capabilities compared to the typical state in the union, as well as to the six states identified as

technology leaders by Massachusetts. These indicators have been grouped into four categories: High Technology Industries, Money, Speed, and People.

In general, the conclusion to be drawn from this effort is that Missouri lags far behind the six states identified as technology leaders. In fact, there is much cause for concern, for in approximately half of the indicators chosen for the study, Missouri lags behind not only the technology leaders, but the national average as well. Alarming, this is true for all but one indicator in the Hi-Tech Industry category, the category MERIC has identified as most important in determining technology leaders.

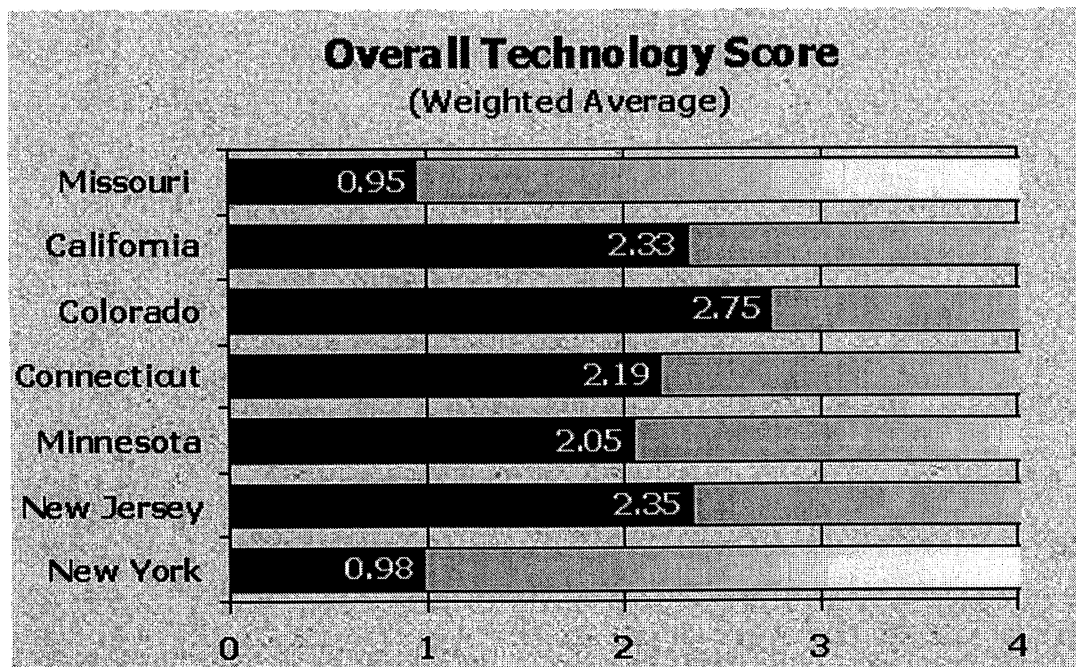
The figure on the following page presents a comparison of Missouri and the six LTS. Details about each specific indicator category can be found in the pages that follow. For each category, a state is given a score of 0 to 4, based on their performance. A state receives 1 star if it scores higher than at least 1 other LTS state, 2 stars if it scores higher than at least 3 other LTS states, and 3 stars if it scores higher than all other LTS states. Additionally, a state is given 1 star if it achieves a score higher than the US average for an individual indicator.

Connecticut received a score of 4 in eight categories, by far the most of all states in the study. Of these marks, four of the perfect scores occurred in the Hi-Tech category. By comparison, the Show-Me State received no marks of 4, and only three marks of 3 across all the categories. Further, Missouri outscored more than one other LTS state in only one aggregate category. Finally, and of great concern, Missouri received a combined score of 0.2 for the 10 Hi-Tech industry measures, indicating that the state is well below the national average in this area.

Technology Report Card for Missouri and the Leading Technology States

	Missouri	CA	CO	CT	MN	NJ	NY
Hi-Tech							
Employment in Hi-Tech Industries	0	3	2	4	2	2	0
2000 Annual Average Pay -- All	0	3	2	4	2	3	2
2000 Annual Average Pay -- Hi-Tech	0	3	1	4	0	3	1
Total R&D Per Capita	0	3	2	3	1	4	0
R&D as a % of GSP	0	4	3	1	1	3	0
Industry % of R&D Expenditures	0	2	1	3	3	4	2
Federal R&D Obligations	2	4	3	1	1	3	0
Patents Per Million Population	0	3	2	4	3	2	1
Utility Patents as a % of all Patents	0	2	3	1	4	3	0
SBIR Awards	0	3	4	3	1	2	0
Score	0.2	3.0	2.3	2.8	1.8	2.9	0.6
Money							
SBIC Program Financing to Small Businesses Per Capita	0	3	4	3	2	2	1
Venture Capital Investments	0	4	3	2	0	3	1
Private Lending to Small Businesses	3	1	2	0	4	1	2
Manufacturing Capital Expenditures per Mfg. Employee	2	2	4	1	1	3	0
Score	1.3	2.5	3.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	1.0
Speed							
Gazelle Jobs	3	4	2	1	2	1	0
Employer Firm Births as a % of all Employer Firms	2	3	4	1	2	0	3
Employer Firm Deaths as a % of all Employer Firms	1	0	3	1	4	1	1
Computers and Internet in the Household	0	2	4	2	3	3	0
Digital Infrastructure	2	0	2	2	1	4	1
Score	1.6	1.8	3.0	1.4	2.4	1.8	1.0
People							
Per Capita Personal Income	0	2	2	4	1	3	3
Annual Unemployment Rate	2	0	3	4	3	2	1
Poverty Rate	2	1	2	3	4	3	0
NAEP Math Scores	2	0	2	3	4		2
NAEP Science Scores	2	0	2	2	4		2
HS Graduate	3	0	3	3	4	3	1
College Graduate	1	1	4	3	3	2	2
S&E Graduate Students	0	2	3	3	1	0	4
S&E Doctorates	1	2	3	4	2	0	3
Ph.D. Scientists as a % of the Workforce	0	2	2	4	1	3	2
Score	1.3	1.0	2.6	3.3	2.7	2.0	2.0
Overall Score (Weighted Average)	0.95	2.33	2.76	2.19	2.05	2.35	0.98

Note: Categories were weighted according to their relative importance to technology. The Hi-Tech category was assigned a weight of 3; Money and Speed were weighted 2 each, and the People category was given a weight of 1.



Admittedly, the results of this study of Missouri's technological capacity could be considered severe, for it is partial toward those states identified as technology leaders. It was not expected that Missouri would beat every LTS on every indicator. However, the expectation did exist that Missouri, at a minimum, could be considered competitive. Clearly, this is not this case.

Thus, policy makers and business leaders in Missouri must begin exploring ways to increase Missouri's technological capacity, and with an acute sense of urgency. One of the greatest lessons of the 1990s is that technology is a driving force behind sparking and sustaining economic growth. For Missouri to become competitive with leading states and thereby improve its economic conditions, the state must begin to increase its technological capacity.

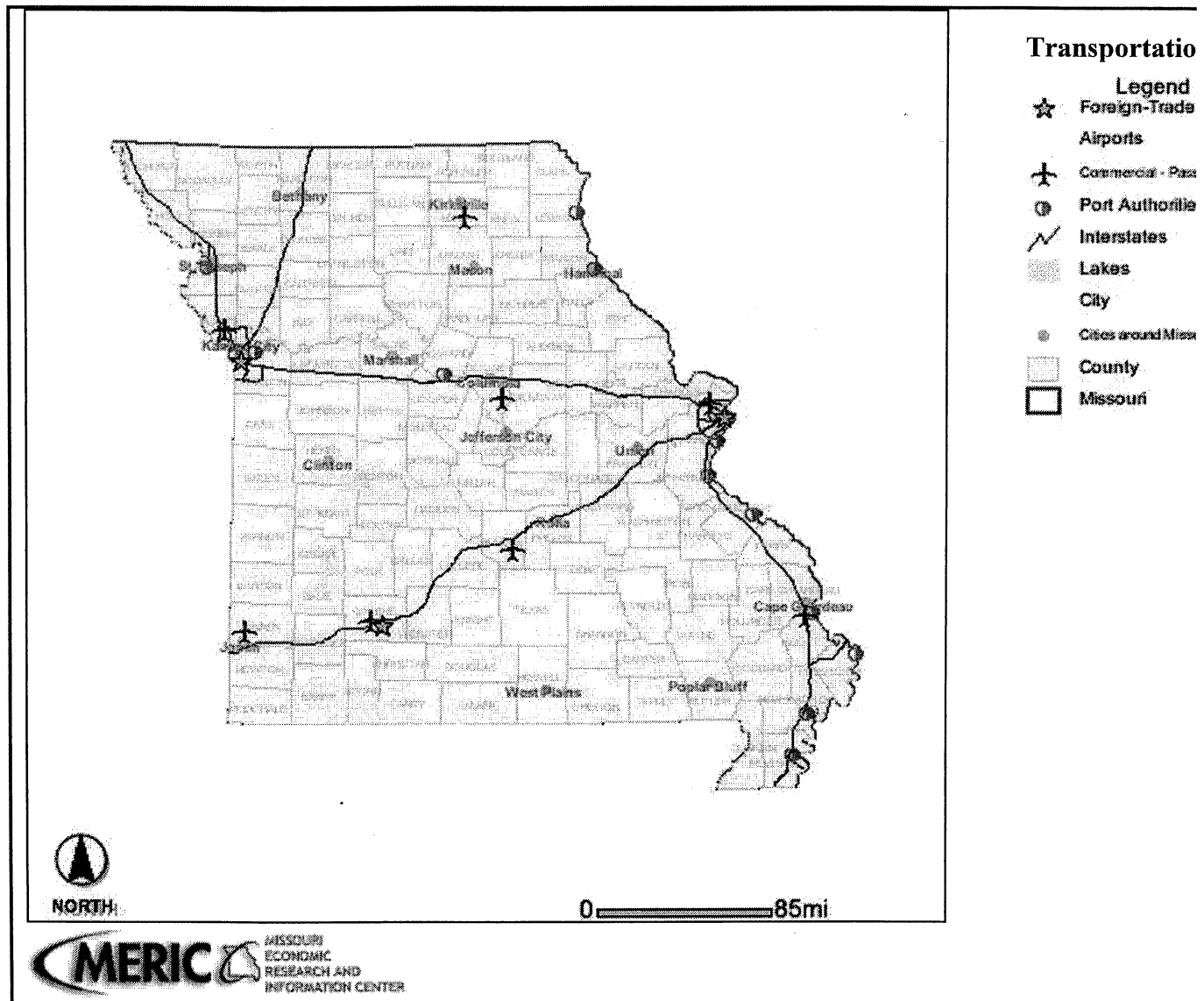


Full Report

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NORTHWEST MISSOURI REGIONAL HEALTHCARE WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT GROUP

Area Healthcare Education Center
Economic Opportunity Corporation
Heartland Health Medical Center
Heartland Regional Community Foundation
Hillyard Technical Center
Missouri Western State College
North Central Missouri Community College
Northwest Missouri Rehab Hospital
St. Francis Hospital
St. Joseph Chamber of Commerce
St. Joseph School District
Workforce Investment Board

Action Plan
Summer 2002

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Defining the Market

The healthcare industry is facing a workforce crisis unlike any previous labor shortage. Skilled and educated labor shortages in specific positions and geographic areas are to be expected; however, the looming crisis is across all front line healthcare workforce positions and across the United States. The difference today is due to the coming together of several factors:

- Decreased attractiveness of healthcare careers.
- Increased competition from non-healthcare organizations.
- The aging of America.

United States Demographics

The latter factor will impact all areas of American life as the baby boomer generation ages, as shown by US Census data (Table 1). While the baby boomers have been blamed or credited with much in American life, the simple fact is that the elderly population is growing and the workforce population is shrinking.

Table 1. Change in Number of US Workers		
Age of Workers	1970-80	1996-2006
16-19	30.6%	14.3%
20-24	50.0	14.0
25-34	72.4	-8.8
35-44	23.6	-3.0
45-54	0.0	25.1
55-64	5.3	54.0
65+	-6.1	9.2

The impact on healthcare is twofold;

1. The available workforce pool is decreasing.
2. The elderly pool is increasing, bringing with it greater demands on the shrinking healthcare workforce.

Missouri Demographics

As of 2000, hospitals statewide had 168,000 open positions with a dramatic 75% or 126,000 of those open positions for registered nurses. Overall, Missouri's rural hospitals have a larger percentage of open positions versus urban hospitals. Over the next 20 years, while Missouri's population is expected to grow 11%, the projected increase in the 65 and over population is four times that or 44%. Just to maintain current healthcare service levels, annual openings over the first decade of the new millennium will be 1600 registered nurse, 500 licensed practical nurses (LPN) and over 1200 nurse aides.

At the same time, Missouri is dealing with a shrinking workforce population as traditionally defined as 34 year old and younger. This demographic was over half the population in 1990 at 52.5%, while in the most recent census of 2000, the 34 and younger demographic had decreased to less than half or 48.3%. In northwest Missouri, the same pattern is repeated.

Workforce Demographics

While the workforce shortage is most dramatically viewed with registered nurses, other healthcare positions will be in short supply in the coming decade.

Table 2. Tech Positions

Tech Positions	1998 Employment	2008 Employment	Average Annual Openings	Growth %
Cardiovascular Tech	450	650	30	42.4
Clinical Lab Tech	6500	7500	130	7.5
Medical Records Tech	2150	2850	120	30.9
Pharmacy Tech	2950	3500	130	18.1
Radiology Tech	4000	4500	110	12.5
Surgical Tech	1450	2000	90	38.0

The Northwest region of Missouri has the highest percentage of vacancies for pharmacy and radiology tech positions; 24.0% and 19.8% respectively.

Table 3. Nursing Positions

Nursing Positions	1998 Employment	2008 Employment	Average Annual Openings	Growth %
Nursing Aide/Orderly	37,500	44,350	1210	18.3
LPN	16,100	17,650	500	9.4
Registered	49,350	57,200	1600	15.9

In addition, nearly half of all current nurses will reach retirement age between now and 2015; only 10% of nurses are younger than 30. Compounding this issue, nursing school enrollment has dropped by 20% meaning there are not enough enrolled students to replace those nurses who will soon retire.

Table 4. Aide Positions

Aide Positions	1998 Employment	2008 Employment	Average Annual Openings	Growth %
Pharmacy Aide	1300	1500	50	15.2
Physical Therapy Aide	2100	2750	120	31.9

Table 5. Therapist Positions

Therapist Positions	1998 Employment	2008 Employment	Average Annual Openings	Growth %
Physical Therapists	2500	2950	80	18.6
Respiratory Therapists	2150	3050	130	43.8

The Workforce Development Group

Combining all the above data, both projected and real, created the Northwest Missouri Regional Healthcare Workforce Development Group to address the trends of demographic change and healthcare needs via a joint effort of educational institutions, public policy creators, healthcare workers and the business community. The Northwest Missouri Group is a collaborative effort consisting of the following founding members:

- Area Healthcare Education Center
- Economic Opportunity Corporation
- Heartland Health Medical Center
- Heartland Regional Community Foundation
- Hillyard Technical Center
- Missouri Western State College
- North Central Missouri Community College
- Northwest Missouri Rehab Hospital
- St. Francis Hospital
- St. Joseph Chamber of Commerce
- St. Joseph School District
- Workforce Investment Board

All participants operate within northwest Missouri, a geographic region bordered on the west and south by the Missouri River, on the north by the Iowa border and the east by approximately US Highway 65. Northwest Missouri encompasses the following nineteen counties:

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Andrew | 6. Clay | 11. Grundy | 16. Nodaway |
| 2. Atchison | 7. Clinton | 12. Harrison | 17. Platte |
| 3. Buchanan | 8. Daviess | 13. Holt | 18. Ray |
| 4. Caldwell | 9. De Kalb | 14. Livingston | 19. Worth |
| 5. Carroll | 10. Gentry | 15. Mercer | |

Recognizing that healthcare is facing a broad labor shortage unlike that experienced before in the industry, the Northwest Missouri Group identified 2 key issues:

1. The combination of an increasing population and an aging society is causing dramatic growth in patient volumes, particularly in high-end diagnostics and procedures. This is a result of advances in imaging and other technologies allowing for earlier and more precise diagnosis, expanding demand for testing and resulting in an increasing number of procedures.
2. Even given a tight labor market, hospitals and healthcare facilities are having an increasingly difficult time finding employees with demand only projected to increase. In addition, increasing access to information has lead to a more knowledgeable consumer able to access a broad array of healthcare providers, both public and private, from pharmacies to imaging centers to labs.

The result, a coming together of these various public and private sector organizations into the Northwest Missouri Group, led to a workforce survey to quantify and better identify the workforce needs of northwest Missouri.

Northwest Missouri Workforce

The Northwest Missouri Group created a survey to assess the current workforce status in northwest Missouri. The results fueled the process of creating long-term strategies that would meet the health care needs of northwest Missouri and offer potential solutions to other stricken areas. Traditional workforce patterns are simply not going to meet the healthcare needs of northwest Missouri in the future.

Staffing Vacancies

Hospitals indicated that the following positions were difficult to fill.

Table 6. Positions Difficult to Fill

Position	Vacancy %	Months to Fill	Average Worker Age
Respiratory Therapist	29%	3	39
Imaging Tech	21	4	36
Nursing Aide	15	3	35
Registered Nurse	11	3	43
Lab Tech	11	2	39
Pharmacist	9	12	37

Impact

Respondents were also asked to list the impact of shortages in the above positions. Impact ranged from moderate to severe in the following areas:

- Increases in;
 - surgery wait times,
 - patient wait times,
 - mandatory overtime and
 - recruitment costs.
- Decreases in;
 - employee fulfillment,
 - patient satisfaction and
 - the perception of quality care.
- Triple impact of
 - ER over crowding,
 - delayed discharges and
 - increasing length of admission.

Workforce Approach

With a continual and growing need for new personnel, healthcare providers must improve their ability to recruit new hires on an ongoing basis. In the past, recruitment of healthcare staff simply responded to vacancies in a reactive manner. Presently, and over the next decade, this model must be discarded in place of proactive continual recruitment in an increasingly competitive employee market. At the same time, the workforce education network and public policy makers must coordinate efforts in support of workforce development. The end result is coordination between various private, tax-exempt, state and federal organizations in support of healthcare workforce development in northwest Missouri.

Recruitment Practices

When seeking to attract healthcare workers, several approaches have been utilized in various combinations depending on position, institution, location and community. These are:

- Sign-on bonuses
- Education loans or scholarships
- Tuition reimbursement
- Relocation pay

Interestingly, increasing salary packages are not sufficient inducement for recruitment when not combined with other attractive and competitive benefits. Healthcare institutions need to start working with external partners and become creative in their approach when creating recruitment practices.

Retention Practices

Retention of employees cannot be ignored as healthcare workforce and service levels expand; therefore, ever more creative retention efforts will also need to be created with workforce partners. Retention approaches encompass the following:

- Retention bonus
- Goal-driven bonus
- Weekend incentive
- Longevity recognition
- Model employee recognition
- Job sharing
- Flexible shifts
- Mentor/preceptor
- Career ladder
- Child/adult care on-site
- Increasing employee decision making

Education Practices

Missouri has a broad-based and decentralized post-secondary education system that is widely viewed as available to all. Yet, with the exception of the University of Missouri – Columbia, all nursing programs have excess student capacity; schools are under enrolled. Factors influencing the drop in enrollment are:

- Healthcare careers, and nursing in particular, are not actively encouraged by teachers and school counselors.
- Career opportunities for women have expanded.
- Medical school is where the bright students go; other healthcare fields are second best.
- Career opportunities are unknown or students are misinformed.
- Healthcare is no longer viewed as stable employment.

Granted, some of these are simply misplaced stereotypes, but are damaging to the healthcare workforce nonetheless. The result is that post-secondary healthcare education also needs creative recruitment and retention practices.

Workforce Practices

Ideally, recruitment and retention practices are seamless; one supports the other in ongoing healthcare workforce efforts. This combination approach focuses on finding employees that work best with the organization's culture and, once hired, are vested into the organization with personal orientation, manager accountability and active responses to employee concerns. However, recruitment and retention does not end with the healthcare organization itself, but needs to be extended to healthcare workforce educators as well. This belief in comprehensive workforce development is the major goal of the Northwest Missouri Group.

Recommended Actions

Combined, all the above raise serious concerns regarding the delivery of healthcare the citizens of northwest Missouri expect and deserve. Solutions are available given the collective efforts of the Northwest Missouri Group; however, with the technical demands and education required, the solutions are not immediate. There are four main solutions that must be addressed:

1. Working together with the Northwest Missouri Group, the healthcare shortage must become a public policy issue addressed by agencies and legislation to expand the healthcare workforce.
2. The Northwest Missouri Group will encourage communities and their leaders to become active partners with schools and healthcare agencies to create an understanding that quality of healthcare directly impacts job retention, creation and the future of their community.
3. Expanding partnerships with schools, the Northwest Missouri Group will work to increase awareness of healthcare careers as secure, rewarding, diverse, high tech and challenging.
4. Collaborating with our healthcare partners and encouraging others to join the Northwest Missouri Group, the Group will work to create healthcare work environments that meet the needs of today's healthcare workforce.

The Northwest Missouri Group had developed a sequence of events to begin addressing the above solutions in support of healthcare workforce development. To be given priority are the following:

- Healthcare career bridging programs
- Mentor/preceptor relationships
- Healthcare career information for secondary teachers and counselors
- Career development for the current healthcare workforce
- Healthcare internships
- Orientation programs focused on acclimating the employee to the organization
- Youth programs promoting healthcare workforce
- Enhancing post-secondary scholarship and loan programs

The Northwest Missouri Group has also worked to identify best practices in the region. These are:

- Fast track hiring
- Employee referral programs
- Flexible scheduling
- Shift or schedule security
- Eliminating mandatory overtime

The Northwest Missouri Group is committed to developing the necessary action plans, securing the resources needed, and monitoring progress as they work towards healthcare workforce development for northwest Missouri.

APPENDIX Q

Written testimony of Ms. Eva Danner,
Chairman of the Coordinating Committee
for the Chief Elected Officials for the
Northwest Workforce Investment Board

KENNETH WARREN
Commissioner West District

KEN LAUHOFF
Commissioner East District



EVA DANNER
Presiding Commissioner

KELLY CHRISTOPHER
County Clerk

COUNTY COMMISSION
660-646-2200

LIVINGSTON COUNTY COURTHOUSE
700 WEBSTER STREET
CHILLICOTHE, MO. 64601

COUNTY CLERK
660-646-2293

October 24, 2002

To the honorable members of the House Interim Committee on Job Preservation and Expansion in Rural Communities:

I am Eva Danner, Presiding Commissioner of Livingston County and also the chairman of the coordinating committee for the Workforce Investment Board that serves the 18 counties of Northwest Missouri.

First, I would like to extend our appreciation to you for coming to our community to hold this hearing. We are experiencing several plant closings throughout North Missouri and we want the opportunity to express our concerns for the people who are impacted by these closings, as well as discuss other economic development issues.

Becky Steele, Director of the Workforce Investment Board, has in-depth comments about some of the concerns we have in regard to these layoffs and some of the resulting problems and also comments regarding the funding formula for the WIB. Rather than re-state the same concerns, I want to support her comments.

Speaking as a representative of the eighteen counties of Northwest Missouri, we want you to know we would appreciate your consideration of the statements you hear today and any decisions you make to better the economic conditions in our area.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Eva Danner".

Eva Danner

APPENDIX R

Written testimony of Mr. Doug Dible,
Citizen of Trenton

PDQ Cleaning Services, Inc.

Serving The Green Hills Area

Phyllis J. Dible, President

P.O. Box 49, 1433 Lulu St., Trenton, Missouri 64683
www.pdqcleaning.com

660/359-2836
pdqclean@grm.net

660/359-4783 fax

October 24, 2002

1. Enlarge the tax base of North Central Missouri College to include all counties in the district, not just the Trenton R-IX School District.

Counties in the service region are:

Atchison
Holt
Nodaway
Andrew
Worth
Gentry
DeKalb
Harrison
Daviess
Caldwell
Mercer
Grundy
Livingston
Putnam
Sullivan
Linn

2. Health Care Benefits.

3. Roads.

4. Make rural Missouri a priority for funding. School Funding.



APPENDIX S

Written testimony of Ms. Jackie Soptic,
Green Hills Regional Planning Commission

GREEN HILLS REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
PO Box 28
1104 Main
Trenton MO 64683
660/359-5636, FAX 660/359-3096
E-mail ghrpc.org

To: Interim Committee on Job Preservation and Expansion
From: Jackie Soptic, Workforce Development Program Director
Date: October 23, 2002
Re: October 23, 2002 Committee Meeting
Written Testimony

Thank you for this opportunity to express my views concerning the infrastructure needed for job preservation and expansion in the rural area. Areas in which I feel present a challenge for all involved in the areas of business, education, state and local government, and community/economic development is as follows:

1. The states customized training policy should be revised to allow for criteria that fit the urban and rural area. The rural area competes for customized training at a considerable advantage. A \$7.50 p/hr job in the rural area is comparable to a \$10.00 p/hr job in the rural area.
2. Target industries should be defined for the urban area and the rural area. Computer technology and high-tech industries are predominately found in the urban area. The majority of the rural industries and business do not meet the states definition of target industry.
3. Increase funding in the area of diversified agriculture employment.
4. Funds are needed for expanded workplace education in the rural area. School districts, community colleges, and votechs need incentive to provide basic skill and advanced training in business and industry throughout the rural area.
5. A tuition reimbursement program, set up through an employer sponsored tax credit program or through state funding is needed, which would provide tuition reimbursement for workers who choose to attend post secondary education and/or training pertinent to upgrading and enhancing their workplace skills

Thank you for this opportunity to share my views concerning the needs of the rural area to be competitive in the current economy. If I can provide additional assistance to this effort, please feel free to contact me.

APPENDIX T

Written testimony of Mr. Allan Quilty,
Green Hills Community Action Agency



GREEN HILLS COMMUNITY ACTION AGENCY (GHCAA)

1506 OKLAHOMA AVENUE * PO BOX 278 * TRENTON, MO 64683

e-mail: ghcaa@lyn.net / TDD Relay Missouri: 1/800/735-2966

Phone: 660/359-3907 / Fax: 660/359-6619

Don Warren, Executive Director

DATE: October 23, 2002

TO: House Interim Committee on Job Preservation & Expansion in Rural Communities

We appreciate the opportunity to express our thoughts on Job Preservation & Expansion in Northwest Missouri.

Our agency has worked with low-income job seekers, employers, and training institutions in the area for thirty-six years. The one constant in these thirty-six years has been: "Trained people get and retain jobs". While this is obviously simplified, there needs to be communication or networking between employers and training institutions.

This communication must begin with employers identifying necessary skills for employees to possess and then communicating those identified skill requirements to training institutions for inclusion in their course offerings.

If training institutions are responsive to the needs of employers, school counselors and social service agency staff are then able to guide individuals lacking marketable job skills toward making informed career training choices that will result in long-term employment and economic self-sufficiency.

Our experience has proven that individuals with job skills in areas of identified employment growth, succeed and do not rely on society/government to support them, but instead become contributing members of society.

Thank you for allowing us to express our opinion.

Sincerely,

Allan Quilty
Employment/Training Director

APPENDIX U

Written testimony of Mr. Jamie Cline,
Missouri Corn Growers Association

Employment and Economic Benefits of Ethanol Production in Missouri

Executive Summary

- The two ethanol plants in north Missouri have added significant direct benefits to Missouri, with the Macon plant adding almost \$14 million and the Craig plant adding slightly over \$10 million this past year.
- The direct benefits of the two corn processing-ethanol plants to the north Missouri economy accrued to: 1) the 600 plus members of the two new generation cooperatives that own and operate the two plants, 2) most of the other corn farmers in north Missouri, 3) the local businesses in north Missouri that supply products and services to the ethanol plants, and 4) the state in terms of tax collections.
- The total direct benefits of the Northeast Missouri Grain Plant represents an increase of about \$0.50/bushel for all the 27.8 million bushels of corn produced in the 9-county region surrounding the plant. The total benefits of the Golden Triangle Energy Plant is an increase of about \$0.23/bushel for each of the 44 million bushels of corn produced in the 4-county area of northwest Missouri.
- The excellent financial performance of the two plants this past year may not be as good in the immediate future because:
 - The Federal Biomass Energy Subsidies offered last year to encourage expanded bioenergy production may not be offered again this year,
 - The very high ethanol prices resulting from high gasoline prices (nearing \$2.00/gallon in Winter 2001) are now much lower, with ethanol spot market prices currently at \$0.85- to \$0.90/gallon.
- During 2001 the Northeast Missouri Grain, LLC received \$2.85 million from the Missouri Ethanol Producer Incentive Fund and documented a value added in direct benefits of almost \$14 million. Thus, every dollar of the Incentive Fund resulted in 491 percent return to the Producer Incentive Fund to corn producers, rural businesses and tax revenues in northeast Missouri. Similarly, during the last 6 months of 2001, the Golden Triangle Energy, LLC received \$1.513 million from the Incentive Fund, while generating value-added of slightly over \$5 million (\$10 million annually) in northwest Missouri. This resulted in a 339 percent return to the Incentive Fund for rural northwest Missouri. When considering both direct and indirect value added benefits, the return to the Missouri Ethanol Producer Incentive Fund is 943%.
- Operating the two ethanol plants -- with each producing 22 million gallons of ethanol annually -- will result in increased total economic activity of almost \$173 million throughout the rural Missouri economy annually.

- The **direct and indirect impacts** of the two plants, each producing 22 million gallons of ethanol annually have major positive impacts on the north Missouri economies, including:
 - Process and add value to almost 16 million bushels of corn annually,
 - 1,815 additional jobs,
 - \$31.3 million increase in income to labor,
 - \$55.4 million increase total value added,
 - \$172.8 million increase in total output to the state, and
 - Tax revenues of \$17.7 million.
- The large number of benefits are expected since both processing plants result in a large interaction with many farmers and businesses throughout north Missouri. Also, depending on market prices, both plants double the value of corn processed in the plants.
- With five ethanol plants – each with a 40 million gallon production capacity – **estimated direct and indirect impacts** include:
 - Processing and adding value to 71.4 million bushels of corn,
 - 8,894 new jobs,
 - \$153 million increase in labor income,
 - \$271 million in increase in total value added to the Missouri economy,
 - \$845 million increase in total output, and
 - Over \$87 million in new federal and state tax revenues annually.
- The 600 plus farmers that are member-owners of the two corn processing-ethanol plants took very significant risks by pledging their own collateral – including their farms in some instances – to secure and to guarantee loans that were necessary to build the plants.
- Because many of the benefits of the two corn processing-ethanol plants are just beginning, much of the noted economic activity has not yet occurred, but will happen in the future. Also, other plants and businesses are expected to located near or adjacent to the ethanol plants to use some of the feedstocks and/or location advantages to benefit their own businesses.
- When using ethanol in E-10 blends, greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) are reduced by up to 30%, relative to the use of regular unleaded gasoline. The use of E-85 reduces GHG emissions by up to 35%, relative to unleaded gasoline (Wang, Argonne National Laboratory).

APPENDIX V

Written testimony of Mr. Scott Wilson,
General Manager for the Grundy Electric Cooperative, Inc.



Grundy Electric Cooperative, Inc.

4100 Oklahoma Avenue • Trenton, MO 64683 • (660) 359-3941 FAX (660) 359-6030

October 23, 2002

House Interim Committee on Job Preservation and Expansion in Rural Communities
Representative Jim Whorton
Missouri House of Representatives
201 West Capitol Avenue
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

To Whom It May Concern:

Communities located in Northwest Missouri continue to search for new and viable alternatives to increase jobs. Grundy Electric Cooperative understands the importance of sustaining and adding jobs in our area. A few issues that we would like to see addressed are:

- * Additional tax credits for small business
- * Increased support for Distance Learning and Telemedicine
- * Increased funding for education
- * Improved regional cellular phone access
- * State production incentives for Bio-Diesel
- * Develop a highway funding bill that is passable

We believe that small businesses and entrepreneurship will help sustain rural communities in the future. Thank you for allowing us to give input regarding job preservation and expansion in Northwest Missouri.

Sincerely,

Scott Wilson
General Manager

cc

APPENDIX W

Written testimony of Dr. R. M. Thornsberry,
President of Cattle Baron Specialty Meats, AVANCO Feeds, TNT
Cattle Company, and Mid Missouri Veterinary Consulting



Cattle Baron Specialty Meats
Home of Cattle Baron Specialty Meats™

2 Industrial Drive Richland, MO 65556
PHONE 573-765-4901 FAX 573-765-5790
R. M. Thornsberry, D.V.M., M.B.A.

Wednesday, Oct 30, 2002

State Representative Bill Ransdall
201 West Capital Avenue
Jefferson City, MO 65101

Representative Ransdall,

I am writing this letter to register my concern about the 2000 or more jobs that have been lost in southwest Missouri over the last few months. The impact on my businesses has been significant. With agriculture prices and agriculture income at a historic low, I cannot maintain my business if this trend continues.

When the H. D. Lee plant closed in Richland, the downtown business district was devastated. The economic impact of the loss of 500 jobs on the surrounding communities of Richland, Missouri has never been accurately measured.

The State of Missouri has lost thousands of jobs to foreign manufacturing. We must stop this corporate greed or our local economies will be lost to the next generation. Gordon Warren's generation was successful in attracting these corporate firms to Pulaski County. It will be up to our generation to make sure they stay in Pulaski County.

Tax breaks and other incentives will not be enough to keep manufacturing in our state. It is the negative effects of The General Agreement on Taxes and Tariffs and The North America Free Trade Act that are responsible. We must make a change at the national government level to stop this hemorrhage.

As your committee gathers information, please consider the impact on our local economy. The people that were previously employed at the H. D. Lee plant are good, hard working women and men with excellent work ethics. They do not show up on the unemployment statistics, but they do not have good paying jobs with benefits that contribute to the health of our local economy. You will find these highly trained professional manufacturing employees pumping gas or standing behind a cash register. Some are cleaning houses and some are cutting wood. They and we are in a melt down mode. We must stop this disgrace to our communities.

My son has just finished medical school at St. Louis University. He is completing his intern and resident training at Cox Medical Centers in Springfield, Missouri. Jonathan wants to come home to practice medicine in the community where he was raised. Other men and women of Jonathan's generation want to come home and raise their families in our quiet, beautiful part of the state. It is up to our generation to make sure that opportunity is still available!

Thank for allowing me to express my concern. I have enclosed a "Letter to the Editor" that was published in the *Richland Mirror*, *Lebanon Daily Record*, and the *Springfield News Leader*. That letter has generated many responses. I have enclosed one of those responses from an employee at Copeland in Lebanon. That gentleman has recently traveled to Mexico where he has seen first hand the negative effects of Free Trade.

Free Trade will never work when two nations are so divergent in their customs and their economic structure. My father and mother were raised without electricity, without running water, without indoor bathrooms, and without regular medical or dental facilities. My children are just one generation removed from that poverty. Mexico is still at that level of poverty. Free Trade will work to bring the two economies together, lowering our standard of living to closer match that of Mexico. We must intervene to prevent that from occurring.

Sincerely,



R. M. Thornsberry, D.V.M., M.B.A.

President

Cattle Baron Specialty Meats

AVANCO Feeds

TNT Cattle Company

Mid Missouri Veterinary Consulting

Enclosures: Letter to the Editor, Response

Letter to the Editor

I have recently read in your paper about the closing of the Vanity Fair plant in Lebanon, Missouri, and the Rawlings plant in Licking. When you consider the recent closing of the garment plant in Seymour and the H. D. Lee plant in Richland, a total of nearly 2000 jobs have been lost from our general area to Mexico or other Central American countries. I read in the Springfield News Leader that a city officer from Licking said he was definitely sorry the Rawlings plant was closing, but southwest Missouri would just have to accept that the garment industry was all going to move out of the United States. An official from Vanity Fair was quoted as saying the move was necessary in order to save the company, but recently Vanity Fair reported an earnings level considerably higher than that reported for last year.

These companies are moving good paying jobs, with benefits, capable of supporting the economy of many small communities in southwest Missouri. In the place of these jobs paying \$7.00 to \$12.00 per hour, these corporations will hire Mexican women to work in their factories for less than \$2.00 per hour. In many cases these poor Mexican or Central American women will make less than \$1.00 per hour. The wages the garment corporations will pay these Mexican citizens will not allow them to have even the most common of modern conveniences.

The garment corporations are going to make the same garments they make in the United States, but pay 3.5 to 6 times less to their foreign employees. These corporations will not sell those garments to Mexicans because they do not make enough salary to afford them. I do not understand how a pair of blue jeans made with \$1.00 an hour labor could cost \$50.00 in the United States. A year from now I expect a pair of Lee jeans will cost no less than they do today. I would encourage all your readers to buy only those garments with a "Made In The USA" label, if that is still possible.

As an employer in Missouri I have many responsibilities that are incorporated into the price of my products that contribute to the well being and health of my local economy. I pay unemployment insurance for my employees. I pay $\frac{1}{2}$ of my employees social security tax. The cost of these items, plus the regulatory costs of doing business, are all incorporated into the price of the products my employees produce. When other people buy my products, they are contributing to the health and well being of all my employees and as such, are contributing to the health and well being of the entire economy around the Richland, Missouri area. The garment corporation's payroll is much more than just a paycheck; it is the foundation of a local economy. The recently enacted Free Trade laws were supposed to revitalize both the economies of Mexico and the United States. Instead of the intended effect, the god of Free Trade has contributed to the decline of our local Missouri economy. The god of Free Trade has accelerated the exploitation of the labor market in many third world countries. Rather than improving the standard of living in Mexico, free trade laws are actively reducing the standard of living in the United States.

How long can this loss of local manufacturing continue? We have moved Zenith, a paper-manufacturing firm, several garment manufacturers, and numerous other small

industries out of Missouri in order to exploit cheap labor in Mexico or Costa Rica or Honduras. If we continue to lose our manufacturing base, we will have nothing left but a consumer economy. All consumer economies eventually collapse. Before the passing of NAFTA and GATT, these companies could not exploit labor markets in foreign countries to the degree they are exploiting them today. Tariffs on imported goods were high enough to discourage taking manufacturing out of this country. Now those tariffs have been eliminated or greatly reduced by the enforcement of NAFTA and GATT.

We must let our legislators know what their Free Trade laws are doing to southwest Missouri. We do not have to accept that all manufacturing in the garment industry will move to third world countries. We must change the current laws to protect those jobs. It is high time citizens took action. The recent press concerning Enron and MCI demonstrate the degree of corporate greed that exists in the United States. Our current Free Trade laws encourage this greed. We must make our legislators understand what they have done to our state. The loss of manufacturing from Missouri cannot continue or our standard of living will be greatly reduced!!!

I would encourage each of your readers to write our state and national legislators concerning this matter. A letter that demonstrates heart-felt need will generate a response.

Sincerely,

R. M. Thornsberry, D.V.M., M.B.A.
cowman@advertisnet.com
AvanCo Feeds
Cattle Baron Specialty Meats
Mid America Veterinary Consulting.
TNT Cattle Company

R. M. Thornsberry, D.V.M.

From: Willis, Rick [COPE/LEB] <RWWillis@Copeland-Corp.com>
To: <cowman@advertisnet.com>
Sent: Oct 29, 2002 9:05 AM
Subject: Good Letter

Mr Thornsberry

Just read and wanted to compliment you on the letter to the editor in the Richland newspaper from October 23. I just returned from a church mission trip to Juarez, Mexico (Oct 11-19) and I saw this first hand. Talking to a gentleman named Narciso, he described the attitude that many educated Mexicans have about American business. Yes, we do provide jobs, and without them they have no means of income, so there is that benefit. But instead of going in and trying to slightly raise their standard of living by offering a decent wage, even if much lower than the American equivalent, we offer the standard wage and take full advantage of the break that gives our business. Meanwhile, the Mexicans continue to live in relative poverty. Juarez is a large metropolitan area with row after row of small concrete block houses and small courtyards, with almost no grass, few trees and dirt streets in the residential areas. No one can afford anything more.

Meanwhile, Americans are losing jobs from a company that was being successful in the US, but who sees the opportunity to make more by moving a business south of the border. And the sad fact is, many of them don't make more money south of the border. Productivity is much worse, the ability to move equipment and supplies and to export the product all create financial restraints which end up making it much less profitable than was expected. Then, the company picks up and moves to the far east, seeking another low wage opportunity.

As we crossed back over to El Paso on Oct 18, I stopped at a convenient store and picked up the local newspaper. The headline was: VF Jeans to Close Two Plants With 1,200 Jobs in El Paso. We had just heard the day before about the Lebanon plant closing.

10/30/02

US companies must be able to make a profit to survive. No doubt about that. But there is a philosophy at work that is hurting our country in the long run, to say the least. Just wanted to let you know that I appreciated your well written letter.

Rick

10/30/02

APPENDIX X

Written testimony of Ms. Sharon Hays,
the Executive Director of the
Northeast Missouri Workforce Investment Board

**MISSOURI***Where jobs and opportunities meet***NEMO WORKFORCE INVESTMENT BOARD** • 111 E. Monroe • Paris, Missouri 65275 • (660) 327-5125 • Fax (660) 327-5128

October 30, 2002

Representative Bill Ransdall, Chairperson
House Interim Committee on Job Preservation
And Expansion in Rural Communities
201 W. Capitol Avenue
Room 411B
Jefferson City, Missouri 65101

Dear Representative Ransdall,

I recently attended the Public Hearing held at the Moberly Area Community College on October 24th and would like to provide a written testimony on Job Preservation and Expansion in Rural Communities. On behalf of the Northeast Missouri Workforce Investment Board, I would like to provide the following comments and suggestions on the job preservation and expansion in our sixteen county region.

The NEMO Workforce Investment Board administers programs of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 within a sixteen county region. As the administrative entity, part of our responsibility is providing Rapid Response services to individuals who loose their job through closures and layoffs. During 2000 (July 1, 2000 – June 30, 2001), we experienced a number of layoffs and closures, with the largest closures in the Macon and Kirksville areas which affected over 700 individuals. In addition to these layoffs, our region experienced a 51% reduction in funding from the previous program year. With the assistance of a National Emergency Grant from the U.S. Department of Labor and NAFTA/Trade Act Assistance, additional funds were provided to assist in serving these individuals. In 2001 (July 1, 2001 – June 30, 2002), we again experienced numerous layoffs and closures affecting over 900 individuals. We saw a 12 % increase in our funding from the previous year but due to our lack of an "Area of Substantial Unemployment" our region saw a drastic cut in it's funding for a two year period of time.

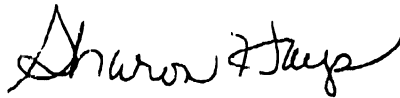
We have also experienced a decline in the Missouri Job Development Fund (General Revenue) which supports the Customized Training Program. This program is for those new and/or expanding employers who need assistance with training their employees whether it is through Classroom Training or On-the-Job Training. Only two projects were funded in our area in 2001. With funding cuts such as these it is difficult to offer assistance to employers who have training needs, especially for new and/or expanding business. In addition, there appears to be no programs or incentives available for those employers who are struggling to maintain the business they currently have. Several of the closures in the past two years have been a result of foreign competition.

To reiterate the topics discussed at the Public Hearing, I believe that the lack of four lane highways also hinders the growth of the northeast region. Many companies need reliable transportation systems in order to transport their goods to market and without a good transportation system we exclude ourselves from being considered as potential sites for economic growth. We currently have three major highways in the Northeast Region (Highway 36, Highway 61 and Highway 63) that needs completion of four lanes in order to retain current employers and attract new business to our area. In addition, many businesses both big and small rely on high speed internet connection which allows them to keep up with advances in new technology as well as another way to market their product. Many entrepreneurial opportunities may be lost because of the lack of high speed internet connections in our rural areas.

I believe that better collaboration between the economic development and workforce development communities will provide more opportunities to help employers that are struggling to stay in business and to make a concentrated effort to attract new businesses in our communities.

I appreciate the opportunity to provide input to this Committee and hope that together we can rebuild our rural communities.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sharon Hays". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "S" and "H".

Sharon Hays
Executive Director

APPENDIX Y

Witness forms, in order of appearance

WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

(Please Print)

☐ SENATE

☒ HOUSE

Date: 9/11/02

Committee: Int'l Comm. Htee on Job Losses

Bill No.: W/A

Name of Witness: Joseph L. Driskill

Address of Witness:

(HOME)

PHONE)

(BUSINESS)

(PHONE)

Speaking (please check one)

☐ For

☐ For with Reservations (state below*)

☐ Against

☐ Against with Reservations (state below*)

☒ Information Only

Governmental Agency, Person, Business, Lobbyist, or Organization, if any, on whose behalf I am appearing:

Mo Dept. of Economi Develop.

* If written testimony is not provided, please summarize very briefly the testimony to be presented. Please attach a copy of a written statement if one is available. If you have checked either "For with Reservations" or "Against with Reservations", please state here.

Presutation provided.

WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

☐ SENATE

☒ HOUSE

Date 10.10.2002

Committee Committee on rural Job loss

Bill No. _____

NAME OF WITNESS: Jim Foley

ADDRESS OF WITNESS: (HOME) _____ PHONE _____

(BUSINESS) Truman Bldg 513-526-8204
~~Truman Bldg~~ ~~513-526-8204~~
apt. 680 65102
Jeff City, MO

SPEAKING (check one) FOR _____ AGAINST _____

Governmental Agency, Person, Business, Lobbyist, or Organization, if any, on whose behalf I am appearing:

Dept of Economic Development

If written testimony is not provided, please summarize very briefly the testimony to be presented. Please attach a copy of a written statement if one is available.

Presentation on Job loss in Missouri to interim
Committee on rural Job loss

THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC INFORMATION
UNDER CHAPTER 610 RSMo.

WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

☐ SENATE

☐ HOUSE

Date 10-10-02

Committee JOB PRESERVATION &

Bill No. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

NAME OF WITNESS: GARY MARBLE, ASSOCIATED TRADE
ADDRESS OF WITNESS: (HOME) 1500 S. OAKS PHONE INDUSTRIES OF MO.
JEFF CITY, MO 65101 513. 556. 8907
(BUSINESS) PO BOX 1709 PHONE _____
JEFF CITY, MO 65 513. 634. 2246

SPEAKING (check one) FOR _____ AGAINST _____

Governmental Agency, Person, Business, Lobbyist, or Organization, if any, on whose behalf I am appearing:

ASSOCIATED TRADE INDUSTRIES OF MO

If written testimony is not provided, please summarize very briefly the testimony to be presented. Please attach a copy of a written statement if one is available.

THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC INFORMATION
UNDER CHAPTER 610 RSMo.

WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

☐ SENATE

Date 10.10.02

☐ HOUSE

Committee _____

Bill No. _____

NAME OF WITNESS: Greg Chadwell

ADDRESS OF WITNESS: (HOME) 1313 E. Woodland PHONE 890-5008

Springfield, mo 65804
(BUSINESS) _____ PHONE _____

SPEAKING (check one) FOR job/industry retention AGAINST _____

Governmental Agency, Person, Business, Lobbyist, or Organization, if any, on whose behalf I am appearing:

local citizen, City of Republic

If written testimony is not provided, please summarize very briefly the testimony to be presented. Please attach a copy of a written statement if one is available.

**THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC INFORMATION
UNDER CHAPTER 610 RSMo.**

WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

☐ SENATE

Date 10/10/02

☐ HOUSE

Committee Ransdell- High Wage Jobs

Bill No. Leaving Rural Missouri

NAME OF WITNESS: Martha Wilkerson

ADDRESS OF WITNESS: (HOME) 1441 S Overbrook PHONE (417) 862-9128

Springfield Mo 65807

(BUSINESS) _____ PHONE (417) 836-5677

Southwest Missouri State U.

SPEAKING (check one) FOR _____ AGAINST _____

Governmental Agency, Person, Business, Lobbyist, or Organization, if any, on whose behalf I am appearing:

citizen

If written testimony is not provided, please summarize very briefly the testimony to be presented. Please attach a copy of a written statement if one is available.

if not successful → turn rural into commuter zones

→ export youth

THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC INFORMATION
UNDER CHAPTER 610 RSMo.

WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

☐ SENATE

Date 10/24/02

☐ HOUSE

Committee _____

Bill No. _____

NAME OF WITNESS: Walt Nolte

ADDRESS OF WITNESS: (HOME) 802 Town + Country PHONE 660.339.7022
Trenton MO 64683

(BUSINESS) 1301 Main PHONE 660.359.3113
Trenton, MO 64683

SPEAKING (check one) FOR _____ AGAINST _____

Governmental Agency, Person, Business, Lobbyist, or Organization, if any, on whose behalf I am appearing:

North Central Missouri College

If written testimony is not provided, please summarize very briefly the testimony to be presented. Please attach a copy of a written statement if one is available.

**THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC INFORMATION
UNDER CHAPTER 610 RSMo.**

WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

☐ SENATE

☐ HOUSE

Date 10-24-04

Committee Interim Comm on Rural Job

Bill No. 2055

NAME OF WITNESS: Jim Foley

ADDRESS OF WITNESS: (HOME) _____ PHONE _____

(BUSINESS) Truman BLAG PHONE 526-8216

SPEAKING (check one) FOR _____ AGAINST _____

Data presentation

Governmental Agency, Person, Business, Lobbyist, or Organization, if any, on whose behalf I am appearing:

Dept of Economic Development

If written testimony is not provided, please summarize very briefly the testimony to be presented. Please attach a copy of a written statement if one is available.

THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC INFORMATION
UNDER CHAPTER 610 RSMo.

WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

☐ SENATE

☒ HOUSE

Date _____

Committee _____

Bill No. _____

NAME OF WITNESS: _____

ADDRESS OF WITNESS: (HOME) JACK BRIGGS 1319 Dekalb PHONE 816-632-4196

CAMERON
(BUSINESS) SAME PHONE _____

SPEAKING (check one) FOR X AGAINST _____

Governmental Agency, Person, Business, Lobbyist, or Organization, if any, on whose behalf I am appearing:

If written testimony is not provided, please summarize very briefly the testimony to be presented. Please attach a copy of a written statement if one is available.

THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC INFORMATION
UNDER CHAPTER 610 RSMo.

WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

☐ SENATE

☒ HOUSE

Date

October 24, 2002

Committee

Job Preservation & Expansion

Bill No.

NAME OF WITNESS:

Dr. Judy Smith

ADDRESS OF WITNESS: (HOME)

Rt. 2, Box 96A

PHONE

660-645-2434

Braymer, MO. 64624

(BUSINESS)

Caldwell County

PHONE

660-645-2434

Ec. Dev. Department

SPEAKING (check one) FOR

?

AGAINST

?

Governmental Agency, Person, Business, Lobbyist, or Organization, if any, on whose behalf I am appearing:

Caldwell County

If written testimony is not provided, please summarize very briefly the testimony to be presented. Please attach a copy of a written statement if one is available.

THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC INFORMATION
UNDER CHAPTER 610 RSMo.

WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

☐ SENATE

Date 10/24/02

☒ HOUSE

Committee _____

Bill No. _____

NAME OF WITNESS: Rick Childers

ADDRESS OF WITNESS: (HOME) 403 E. 7TH PHONE 660-359-4636

Trenton, MO 64683
(BUSINESS) 1100 Main PHONE 660-359-4310

SPEAKING (check one) FOR _____ AGAINST _____

Governmental Agency, Person, Business, Lobbyist, or Organization, if any, on whose behalf I am appearing:

If written testimony is not provided, please summarize very briefly the testimony to be presented. Please attach a copy of a written statement if one is available.

THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC INFORMATION
UNDER CHAPTER 610 RSMo.

WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

☐ SENATE

☒ HOUSE

Date 10-24-02

Committee MO. Jobs & Work Force

Bill No. _____

NAME OF WITNESS: Bill Goad

ADDRESS OF WITNESS: (HOME) Garden City PHONE 816-862-8208
MO 64747

(BUSINESS) MO. Food & Fiber PHONE 816-830-1252
MO. Fiber & Food

SPEAKING (check one) FOR _____ AGAINST _____

Governmental Agency, Person, Business, Lobbyist, or Organization, if any, on whose behalf I am appearing:

If written testimony is not provided, please summarize very briefly the testimony to be presented. Please attach a copy of a written statement if one is available.

I. P. added Value From New Gen Coop.
about House R/LC 888 (Great Job)
Need Tax Credit!

**THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC INFORMATION
UNDER CHAPTER 610 RSMo.**

WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

☐ SENATE

☒ HOUSE

Date 10-24-02

Committee _____

Bill No. _____

NAME OF WITNESS: Dale R. Ludwig

ADDRESS OF WITNESS: (HOME) 704 Sherwood Dr. PHONE 573-636-5384

Jefferson City, MO 65109

(BUSINESS) 3337 Emerald Dr. PHONE 573-635-3819

Jefferson City, MO 65109

SPEAKING (check one) FOR Jobs AGAINST _____

Governmental Agency, Person, Business, Lobbyist, or Organization, if any, on whose behalf I am appearing:

Missouri Soybean Assn.

If written testimony is not provided, please summarize very briefly the testimony to be presented. Please attach a copy of a written statement if one is available.

The value added program put in place by House Bill 888 has been a great tool in redesigning Agriculture. However there are problems with the way that tax credits handled by the Missouri Dept. of Revenue. The Missouri Dept. of Revenue needs to be part of the solution not part of the problem.

**THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC INFORMATION
UNDER CHAPTER 610 RSMo.**

WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

☐ SENATE

☒ HOUSE

Date 10/24/02

Committee INTERIM COMMITTEE ON SB PRESEN

Bill No. EXPANSION IN RESEARCH COMMUNITIE

NAME OF WITNESS: RICHARD FORDYCE

ADDRESS OF WITNESS: (HOME) 31888 E. 240 AVE PHONE 660 425 7127

BETHANY MO. 64424
(BUSINESS) _____ PHONE _____

SPEAKING (check one) FOR _____ AGAINST _____

Governmental Agency, Person, Business, Lobbyist, or Organization, if any, on whose behalf I am appearing:

MISSOURI VALUE PROCESSORS

If written testimony is not provided, please summarize very briefly the testimony to be presented. Please attach a copy of a written statement if one is available.

TESTIMONY ATTACHED

THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC INFORMATION
UNDER CHAPTER 610 RSMo.

WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

☐ SENATE

☒ HOUSE

Date 10/24/02

Committee Job Preservation & Expansion

Bill No. _____

NAME OF WITNESS: Cliff Gaudin

ADDRESS OF WITNESS: (HOME) 902 Elm PHONE (660) 748-4014
Princeton, MO 64673
(BUSINESS) Hwy 65 North PHONE (660) 748-7110
Princeton, MO 64673

SPEAKING (check one) FOR _____ AGAINST _____

Governmental Agency, Person, Business, Lobbyist, or Organization, if any, on whose behalf I am appearing:

Premium Standard Farms

If written testimony is not provided, please summarize very briefly the testimony to be presented. Please attach a copy of a written statement if one is available.

THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC INFORMATION
UNDER CHAPTER 610 RSMo.

WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

☐ SENATE

☒ HOUSE

Date 10-24-2002

Committee Interior Committee on Job

Bill No. Preservation and Expansion
in Rural Missouri

NAME OF WITNESS: Jeff Ellis

ADDRESS OF WITNESS: (HOME) 1515 Bella Vista PHONE 660 425-3231

Bethany MO 64424
(BUSINESS) 206 N. 16th P.O. Box 344 PHONE 660 425-3511
Bethany MO 64424

SPEAKING (check one) FOR Economic Development AGAINST _____
City of Bethany

Governmental Agency, Person, Business, Lobbyist, or Organization, if any, on whose behalf I am appearing:

Economic Development Coordinator
City of Bethany

If written testimony is not provided, please summarize very briefly the testimony to be presented. Please attach a copy of a written statement if one is available.

Written Testimony provided

THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC INFORMATION
UNDER CHAPTER 610 RSMo.

WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

☐ SENATE

☐ HOUSE

Date 10-24-02

Committee Job Presentation

Bill No. _____

NAME OF WITNESS: Carol A. Gregg

ADDRESS OF WITNESS: (HOME) 3109 Cedar Crest PHONE 660-646-5330

Chillicothe
(BUSINESS) 402 S. Washington PHONE 660-646-2433
Chillicothe

SPEAKING (check one) FOR ☒ _____ AGAINST _____

Governmental Agency, Person, Business, Lobbyist, or Organization, if any, on whose behalf I am appearing:

I have two placement services in Chillicothe & Warrensburg.
I also help Economic Developers recruit new business into
their communities

If written testimony is not provided, please summarize very briefly the testimony to be presented. Please attach a copy of a written statement if one is available.

I have given my written testimony to Jim Whelan

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UNDER CHAPTER 610 RSMo.

WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

☐ SENATE

☒ HOUSE

Date 10/24/02

Committee House Int. Comm of Job Preservation

Bill No. *Expansion in Rural Communities

NAME OF WITNESS: Jeanne Dan

ADDRESS OF WITNESS: (HOME) 121 Parkview Circle PHONE 660-646-6525
Chillicothe, MO 64601

(BUSINESS) 715 Washington St PHONE 660-646-6920
Chillicothe, MO 64601

SPEAKING (check one) FOR _____ AGAINST _____

Governmental Agency, Person, Business, Lobbyist, or Organization, if any, on whose behalf I am appearing:

Small Business Development Center - Chillicothe ^{7 county} etc.
Grand River Area Visitor's Bureau

If written testimony is not provided, please summarize very briefly the testimony to be presented. Please attach a copy of a written statement if one is available.

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UNDER CHAPTER 610 RSMo.

WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

☐ SENATE

Date 10/24/02

☐ HOUSE

Committee _____

Bill No. _____

NAME OF WITNESS: Sandra Williams

ADDRESS OF WITNESS: (HOME) 2813 Maple St. PHONE (660) 359 4418

Trenton, MO 64683
(BUSINESS) ACMC, 1301 Main PHONE (660) 359-3948
Trenton, MO 64683 ext. 278

SPEAKING (check one) FOR Customized Training AGAINST _____

Governmental Agency, Person, Business, Lobbyist, or Organization, if any, on whose behalf I am appearing:

If written testimony is not provided, please summarize very briefly the testimony to be presented. Please attach a copy of a written statement if one is available.

There is a great need for more Customized Training
Funds in this area of NW Missouri. In the past
CT Funds have helped PSF, Hudson Valley Polymers,
Landmark Mfg, Lion Agri - Trenton Foods Grocery Products,
Wire Rope, Conaldsons - to name a few. With CT Funds
many employees have received training they ~~would~~ comp. would
have not been able to receive.

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UNDER CHAPTER 610 RSMo.**

WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

☐ SENATE

☐ HOUSE

Date

Committee

Bill No.

NAME OF WITNESS:

ADDRESS OF WITNESS: (HOME)

PHONE

Chillicothe, MO 64601

(BUSINESS)

PHONE

Trenton, MO 64683

SPEAKING (check one)

FOR

AGAINST

Governmental Agency, Person, Business, Lobbyist, or Organization, if any, on whose behalf I am appearing:

Northwest Workforce Investment Board

If written testimony is not provided, please summarize very briefly the testimony to be presented. Please attach a copy of a written statement if one is available.

THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC INFORMATION
UNDER CHAPTER 610 RSMo.

WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

☐ SENATE

Date 10/24/02

☐ HOUSE

Committee Job Preservation & Expansion

Bill No. _____

NAME OF WITNESS: Eva Danner

ADDRESS OF WITNESS: (HOME) 425 Vine PHONE 660-644-2949

Chillicothe Mo 64601
(BUSINESS) Livingston County PHONE 660-646-²²⁰⁰~~294~~

SPEAKING (check one) FOR _____ AGAINST _____

Governmental Agency, Person, Business, Lobbyist, or Organization, if any, on whose behalf I am appearing:

Chairman of the Coordinating Committee for the Chief Elected
Officials for the Workforce Investment Board serving the 18
Northwest Mo counties

If written testimony is not provided, please summarize very briefly the testimony to be presented. Please attach a copy of a written statement if one is available.

**THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC INFORMATION
UNDER CHAPTER 610 RSMo.**

WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

☐ SENATE

Date _____

☐ HOUSE

Committee _____

Bill No. _____

NAME OF WITNESS: DOUGLAS DIBLE

ADDRESS OF WITNESS: (HOME) 2105 BROOKSIDE PHONE 660/359-2836

(BUSINESS) RETIRED PHONE _____

SPEAKING (check one) FOR _____ AGAINST _____

Governmental Agency, Person, Business, Lobbyist, or Organization, if any, on whose behalf I am appearing:

If written testimony is not provided, please summarize very briefly the testimony to be presented. Please attach a copy of a written statement if one is available.

**THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC INFORMATION
UNDER CHAPTER 610 RSMo.**

WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

☐ SENATE

Date _____

☐ HOUSE

Committee _____

Bill No. _____

NAME OF WITNESS:

Jackie Sopic

ADDRESS OF WITNESS: (HOME)

310 Main

PHONE 660-359-4198

Trenton MO 64683

(BUSINESS) Green Hills Regional
Planning

PHONE 660-359-5636 x12

SPEAKING (check one) FOR

AGAINST

Governmental Agency, Person, Business, Lobbyist, or Organization, if any, on whose behalf I am appearing:

Green Hills Regional Planning Commission

If written testimony is not provided, please summarize very briefly the testimony to be presented. Please attach a copy of a written statement if one is available.

**THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC INFORMATION
UNDER CHAPTER 610 RSMo.**

WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

☐ SENATE

☐ HOUSE

Date 10/24/02

Committee _____

Bill No. _____

NAME OF WITNESS: Doug Kayler

ADDRESS OF WITNESS: (HOME) 509 Syc Dr PHONE 573 853 4660

Jellison City, Mo
(BUSINESS) 421 E Dunklin PHONE 573-751 5196
Jellison City, Mo

SPEAKING (check one) FOR Division of Employment Security AGAINST _____

Governmental Agency, Person, Business, Lobbyist, or Organization, if any, on whose behalf I am appearing: 

If written testimony is not provided, please summarize very briefly the testimony to be presented. Please attach a copy of a written statement if one is available.

**THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC INFORMATION
UNDER CHAPTER 610 RSMo.**

WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

☐ SENATE

Date 10-24-02

☐ HOUSE

Committee _____

Bill No. _____

NAME OF WITNESS: ALLAN QUILTY

ADDRESS OF WITNESS: (HOME) 702 W 4th Terr PHONE 660/359-6543
Trenton

(BUSINESS) 1506 Oklahoma Ave. PHONE 660/359-3907
Trenton

SPEAKING (check one) FOR _____ AGAINST _____

Governmental Agency, Person, Business, Lobbyist, or Organization, if any, on whose behalf I am appearing:

Green Hills Community Action Agency

If written testimony is not provided, please summarize very briefly the testimony to be presented. Please attach a copy of a written statement if one is available.

THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC INFORMATION
UNDER CHAPTER 610 RSMo.

WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

☐ SENATE

Date _____

☒ HOUSE

Committee ON JOIL PRESERVATION
AND EXPANSION IN RURAL COMMUNITIES
Bill No. _____

NAME OF WITNESS: Bruce Hensley

ADDRESS OF WITNESS: (HOME) P.O. Box 13 PHONE 660-265-4671
mulaw, Mo. 63556
(BUSINESS) P.O. Box 220 PHONE 660-265-4404

SPEAKING (check one) FOR _____ AGAINST _____

Governmental Agency, Person, Business, Lobbyist, or Organization, if any, on whose behalf I am appearing:

Rural citizens

If written testimony is not provided, please summarize very briefly the testimony to be presented. Please attach a copy of a written statement if one is available.

**THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC INFORMATION
UNDER CHAPTER 610 RSMo.**

WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

☐ SENATE

☒ HOUSE

Date 10-24-02

Committee _____

Bill No. _____

NAME OF WITNESS:

Randy Cottrell

ADDRESS OF WITNESS: (HOME)

611 S. Munn

PHONE 660-541-4239

Maryville MO 64468

(BUSINESS) NW MORCOG

PHONE 660-582-5121

114 W. Main
Maryville MO 64468

SPEAKING (check one) FOR _____ AGAINST _____

Governmental Agency, Person, Business, Lobbyist, or Organization, if any, on whose behalf I am appearing:

If written testimony is not provided, please summarize very briefly the testimony to be presented. Please attach a copy of a written statement if one is available.

**THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC INFORMATION
UNDER CHAPTER 610 RSMo.**

WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

☐ SENATE

☐ HOUSE

Date

10/24/02

Committee

Bill No.

NAME OF WITNESS:

Evelyn Jorgenson

ADDRESS OF WITNESS: (HOME)

Route 1 Box 50A

PHONE 660-269-8238

Moberly MO

(BUSINESS)

Moberly Area

PHONE 660-263-4110

Comm. College 101 College Ave Moberly

SPEAKING (check one) FOR

☒

AGAINST

Governmental Agency, Person, Business, Lobbyist, or Organization, if any, on whose behalf I am appearing:

If written testimony is not provided, please summarize very briefly the testimony to be presented. Please attach a copy of a written statement if one is available.

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UNDER CHAPTER 610 RSMo.

WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

☐ SENATE

☐ HOUSE

Date 10-24-04

Committee Interim Comm on Wa 1 Job

Bill No. 2055

NAME OF WITNESS: Jim Foley

ADDRESS OF WITNESS: (HOME) _____ PHONE _____

(BUSINESS) Truman BLAG PHONE 526-8216

SPEAKING (check one) FOR _____ AGAINST _____

Date presentation

Governmental Agency, Person, Business, Lobbyist, or Organization, if any, on whose behalf I am appearing:

Dept of Economic Development

If written testimony is not provided, please summarize very briefly the testimony to be presented. Please attach a copy of a written statement if one is available.

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UNDER CHAPTER 610 RSMo.

WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

☐ SENATE

☒ HOUSE

Date 10-24-02

Committee _____

Bill No. _____

NAME OF WITNESS: Jamey Cline

ADDRESS OF WITNESS: (HOME) _____ PHONE _____

(BUSINESS) 3118 Emerald Lane PHONE 573-657-1989
Jeff City, Mo 65109

SPEAKING (check one) FOR _____ AGAINST _____

Governmental Agency, Person, Business, Lobbyist, or Organization, if any, on whose behalf I am appearing:

Missouri Corn Growers Assoc.

If written testimony is not provided, please summarize very briefly the testimony to be presented. Please attach a copy of a written statement if one is available.

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UNDER CHAPTER 610 RSMo.

WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

☐ SENATE

☒ HOUSE

Date 10-24-02

Committee _____

Bill No. _____

NAME OF WITNESS:

Dale R. Ludwig

ADDRESS OF WITNESS: (HOME)

704 Sherwood Dr. PHONE 573-636-5384

Jefferson City, MO 65109

(BUSINESS) 3337 Emerald Dr.

PHONE 573-635-3819

Jefferson City, MO 65109

SPEAKING (check one) FOR Jobs

AGAINST _____

Governmental Agency, Person, Business, Lobbyist, or Organization, if any, on whose behalf I am appearing:

Missouri Soybean Assn.

If written testimony is not provided, please summarize very briefly the testimony to be presented. Please attach a copy of a written statement if one is available.

The value added program put in place by House Bill 888 has been a great tool in redesigning Agriculture. However there are problems with the way that tax credits handled by the Missouri Dept. of Revenue. The Missouri Dept. of Revenue needs to be part of the solution not part of the problem.

**THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC INFORMATION
UNDER CHAPTER 610 RSMo.**

WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

☐ SENATE

☒ HOUSE

Date 10-24-02

Committee _____

Bill No. _____

NAME OF WITNESS:

ADDRESS OF WITNESS: (HOME)

PHONE 660-258-2735

(BUSINESS)

PHONE 660-258-7278

SPEAKING (check one) FOR

AGAINST

Governmental Agency, Person, Business, Lobbyist, or Organization, if any, on whose behalf I am appearing:

Rural Mid-America Development Association - Brookfield Industrial Development Authority

If written testimony is not provided, please summarize very briefly the testimony to be presented. Please attach a copy of a written statement if one is available.

Highway 30-4 have
been DIF since
Chen up Incubation Program -
Fund Regional Economic Development
Efforts -

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UNDER CHAPTER 610 RSMo.

WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

☐ SENATE

☒ HOUSE

Date 10/24/02

Committee _____

Bill No. _____

NAME OF WITNESS: R. L. CHIZEK, MACE DIRECTOR OF BUSINESS

ADDRESS OF WITNESS: (HOME) (660) 263-1887

PHONE (INDUSTRY TRAINING PROGRAMS)

(BUSINESS) (660) 263-4110, EXT 225 PHONE _____

SPEAKING (check one) FOR WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT AGAINST _____

FINANCIAL OF PROGRAMS

1. NEW JOBS

2. NO COST TRAINING

Governmental Agency, Person, Business, Lobbyist, or Organization, if any, on whose behalf I am appearing:

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS FOR BUSINESS + INDUSTRY

NO CUSTOMIZED TRAINING

O.E. NEW JOBS TRAINING

If written testimony is not provided, please summarize very briefly the testimony to be presented. Please attach a copy of a written statement if one is available.

<u>FY 01</u>	<u>AWD 15.7 MILLION</u>	<u>DOWN</u>	<u>AWD 15.7 MILLION</u>
<u>DESE 5.2 BILLION</u>	<u>2.5 MILLION</u>		<u>DESE - 2.8 BILLION</u>
	<u>2.5 MILLION</u>		<u>REDUCED FUNDING</u>
			<u>REDUCED EMPLOYMENT & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IS REDUCED</u>

NEED TO MAKE THIS AROUND 1

INCREASE CUSTOMIZED TRAINING & NEW JOBS FUNDING

THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC INFORMATION
UNDER CHAPTER 610 RSMo.

WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

☐ SENATE

☒ HOUSE

Date 10/24/02

Committee _____

Bill No. _____

NAME OF WITNESS:

Virgil E. (Sonny) Reines

ADDRESS OF WITNESS: (HOME)

16751 N. Ritz Centrale

PHONE (573) 682-5130

(BUSINESS)

Moherly Area Community College

PHONE (660) 263-4110

SPEAKING (check one) FOR

Workforce Retention

AGAINST _____

Governmental Agency, Person, Business, Lobbyist, or Organization, if any, on whose behalf I am appearing:

If written testimony is not provided, please summarize very briefly the testimony to be presented. Please attach a copy of a written statement if one is available.

Moherly Area Community College is committed to being a part of the solution to activities & policies that serve to retain the existing workforce in NEMO. As such, we serve several committees & organizations committed to this end. The Tri-State Economic Development Summit & the NEMO Economic Development Roundtable are examples. The college anticipates sponsoring a "Job Retention

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WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

☐ SENATE

☐ HOUSE

Date 10-24-02

Committee _____

Bill No. _____

NAME OF WITNESS:

Craig Jones

ADDRESS OF WITNESS: (HOME)

31315 St. Hwy DD PHONE 660 385 5037

Macon Mo.

(BUSINESS) Macon Co.

Commission

PHONE 660 385 2913

SPEAKING (check one) FOR _____ AGAINST _____

Governmental Agency, Person, Business, Lobbyist, or Organization, if any, on whose behalf I am appearing:

Macon County Commission

If written testimony is not provided, please summarize very briefly the testimony to be presented. Please attach a copy of a written statement if one is available.

Transportation expansion of Hwy 36 to 4 Lanes from
Hannibal to Macon, Workforce Development continued
education for higher learning partnering with M.A.C.C. and
other vocational schools in this area.

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WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

☐ SENATE

☐ HOUSE

Date 10/24/02
Committee RURAL E. DEV. INTERIM
Bill No. _____

NAME OF WITNESS: Bill Borgmeyer
ADDRESS OF WITNESS: (HOME) 2640 CRESTWOOD PHONE 635-0625
J.C. Mo. 65101
(BUSINESS) _____ PHONE _____

SPEAKING (check one) FOR _____ AGAINST _____

Governmental Agency, Person, Business, Lobbyist, or Organization, if any, on whose behalf I am appearing:

If written testimony is not provided, please summarize very briefly the testimony to be presented. Please attach a copy of a written statement if one is available.

IMPROVE PRODUCTIVITY PROGRAMS FOR MFG.

THE INFORMATION ON THIS FORM IS PUBLIC INFORMATION
UNDER CHAPTER 610 RSMo.

WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

☐ SENATE

☒ HOUSE

Date 10-24-02

Committee _____

Bill No. _____

NAME OF WITNESS:

Kim Thompson

ADDRESS OF WITNESS: (HOME)

203 W. Vine

PHONE 660-644-3610

Clarence MO

(BUSINESS)

PO Box 9

PHONE 660-644-2378

Clarence, MO

SPEAKING (check one) FOR

Clarence Economic

AGAINST

Development Office

Governmental Agency, Person, Business, Lobbyist, or Organization, if any, on whose behalf I am appearing:

If written testimony is not provided, please summarize very briefly the testimony to be presented. Please attach a copy of a written statement if one is available.

- Transportation - finishing of Hwy 36

1999-
250 lbs
28 lbs
submitted
to 6
since Feb
2001

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WITNESS APPEARANCE FORM

☐ SENATE

☐ HOUSE

Date _____

Committee _____

Bill No. _____

NAME OF WITNESS:

Kathy McDargatz

ADDRESS OF WITNESS: (HOME)

111 W TEXAS

PHONE 573-256-2572

(BUSINESS)

City of Fayette

PHONE 660-248-2390

SPEAKING (check one) FOR _____

AGAINST _____

Governmental Agency, Person, Business, Lobbyist, or Organization, if any, on whose behalf I am appearing:

Fayette Industrial Development

2 factors effect Rural sustainability ← Regionalization
Brain Drain

If written testimony is not provided, please summarize very briefly the testimony to be presented. Please attach a copy of a written statement if one is available.

- * Rural Entrepreneurship
- * Expanding tax credits for expanding existing
- * Dept of Ec Development Marketing Budget ^{BIZ}

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UNDER CHAPTER 610 RSMo.