

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY - CRIMINAL LAW

March 16, 1999 Hearing Room 357

8:30 a.m. Tapes 87 - 90

MEMBERS PRESENT: Rep. Mannix, Chair

Rep. Prozanski, Vice-Chair

Rep. Bowman

Rep. Gianella

Rep. Hansen

Rep. Simmons

Rep. Sunseri

STAFF PRESENT: John Horton, Counsel

Patsy Wood, Administrative Support

MEASURE/ISSUES HEARD:

HB 2508 Public Hearing

HB 2393 Public Hearing and Work Session

HB 2273 Public Hearing

HB 2647 Public Hearing

These minutes are in compliance with Senate and House Rules. Only text enclosed in quotation marks reports a speaker's exact words. For complete contents, please refer to the tapes.

TAPE/#	Speaker	Comments
TAPE 87, A		

005	Chair Mannix	Calls meeting to order at 8:34 a.m.
<u>HB 2508 & 2393 PUBLIC HEARING</u>		
021	Counsel Horton	HB 2508 and HB 2393 have to do with a Class A misdemeanor known as assault on a public safety officer. It is one of the few misdemeanors that has a mandatory minimum sentence. These two bills raise the level of this crime from a Class A misdemeanor to a Class C felony.
039	Brian DeLashmutt	Oregon Council of Police Associations Testifies and submits testimony in support of HB 2508 and HB 2393 (EXHIBIT A).
056	Liz Cruthers	President, Oregon Council of Police Associations Testifies in support of HB 2508 and HB 2393. Explains that this legislation would bring parity to similar statutes where certain assaults on an EMT or paramedic, bus driver or corrections officer are Class C felonies. Discusses the problem with some district attorneys not prosecuting assaults against police officers because they are misdemeanors. Explains that assaults on police officers often occur on a daily basis and this legislation would protect those police officers who protect Oregon's citizens.
085	Philip Blanchard	Portland Police Association Testifies in support of HB 2508 and HB 2393. I was surprised to find Oregon's law against assaulting a police officer carried a misdemeanor charge when in other states it was considered a felony crime. Discusses that the district attorney's office does not take the crime of assaulting a police officer seriously because it is a misdemeanor, but the crime of assaulting a bus driver is a felony.
126	Jim Botwinis	President, Oregon State Police Officers' Association Testifies and submits written testimony in support of HB 2508 and HB 2393 (EXHIBIT B). Discusses why assaulting a police officer should be made a felony charge. Either of these bills could be amended to require that any conviction and sentence for assaulting a public safety officer run consecutively with any other criminal conviction. If cruelty to an animal is a Class C felony, surely assaulting a public safety officer should be the same.
170	Rep. Ben Westlund	State Representative, House District 55 Testifies in support of HB 2508 and HB 2393. This legislation is more than an issue of common sense and respect for our public safety officers.
186	Chair Mannix	Does this bill have a subsequent referral to Ways & Means?
187	Counsel Horton	Not at this point, but it may be necessary once we see the fiscal report.

188	Rep. Prozanski	Similar legislation was presented during the 1997 Session, and based upon the numbers received at that time, we will need a referral to Ways & Means.
200	Mary Botkin	Representing Public Safety Officers Testifies in support of HB 2508 and HB 2393. People who work in public safety and put their lives on the line every day should have more than a misdemeanor charge when assaulted.
225	Chair Mannix	Given the events of the last day or two and the budget with regards to education, what is your reaction to passing the bill with a delayed implementation date?
235	Botkin	I am aware of the proposed delayed implementation. I was not happy that the bill got vetoed two years ago, but we have created a better bill as a result of the veto.
243	Chair Mannix	Are you talking about the assault on corrections officer bill?
245	Botkin	Yes. A delayed implementation date is better than no bill at all.
247	Chair Mannix	Discusses what happens when a bill gets a subsequent referral to Ways & Means.
258	Botkin	I represent the corrections and public safety people and want to be sure they are kept safe while protecting the citizens of Oregon.
283	Rep. Prozanski	Are you advocating that people who are non-police or non-corrections officers should be assaulted?
286	Botkin	No.
287	Rep. Prozanski	I want to make sure that if a bill does pass out of this committee that the funding requirements are adequately addressed.
302	Botkin	I realize we have work to do when this bill gets to the budget process to make sure the people in public safety are protected.
322	Rep. Bowman	Why are the district attorney's not prosecuting for laws that are currently in statute?
336	Botkin	Some of this reluctance to prosecute has been budget-driven and includes indigent defense costs and jury trials. Only the most heinous crimes get prosecuted and that sends the wrong message that it is okay to hurt an officer.
359	DeLashmutt	The district attorney's office chooses which cases to prosecute due to the lack of resources, and in some counties they choose not to prosecute misdemeanors with

		regard to assault on a public safety officer.
380	Rep. Bowman	Many cases testified to last session were clearly assault cases, so the district attorney should have charged the offender with assault.
395	DeLashmutt	The district attorney's office chooses not to prosecute a number of misdemeanors and even though officers were assaulted. That is why we want to elevate this crime of assault to the level of a felony.
411	Chair Mannix	Isn't the issue before us whether assault on a police officer should be a Class A misdemeanor or a Class C felony?
417	DeLashmutt	Yes.
418	Rep. Bowman	I don't want you to think that if these bills don't get funded it is because we actually funded education at a decent level. There should be money to fund both of these issues.
427	Rep. Hansen	If the district attorneys aren't prosecuting assault on a public safety officer as a Class A misdemeanor because they lack resources, wouldn't it take more money to prosecute this crime as a felony?
435	DeLashmutt	By making it a Class C felony we hope to deter this crime of assault on a public safety officer.
TAPE 88, A		
003	Chair Mannix	Discusses what sanctions would apply if the crime of assault on a public safety officer was a Class C felony. The conviction of a felony means the person will not be able to possess a firearm for the next 15 years.
012	Rep. Prozanski	We need to be able to pay for programs required by statute without pitting one area of funding against another and pitting education against law enforcement is not right.
054	Russ Spencer	Oregon Sheriffs Association Testifies in support of HB 2508 and HB 2393. Recommends amending the legislation to include all Public Safety employees. Describes assaults within the Sheriffs office on all different levels of employees who should be covered by this legislation.
053	Chair Mannix	Could that amendment fit into HB 2273 relating to assault on corrections staff?
070	Spencer	We would be fine with that.

079	Sgt. Alan Hageman	Oregon State Police Testifies and submits written testimony in support of HB 2508 and HB 2393 (EXHIBIT C) . I would like to see the minimum penalty served as consecutive not concurrent with any other sentence. HB 2508 deletes ORS 163.208 from ORS 166.470 which currently prohibits the transfer of a firearm to anyone convicted of assault on a public safety officer. I don't want someone to be able to plead to a misdemeanor and escape the firearm prohibition. Shares with the committee his concerns about the felony sentencing guidelines, and his hopes that the felony status not be only symbolic.
121	Chair Mannix	If the case was plea-bargained to a misdemeanor, would you want the person to be able to apply for a concealed handgun permit or receive a firearm?
128	Hageman	No.
135	Chair Mannix	Would you like to see a specific statute favoring consecutive sentences unless the judge makes the determination to go with a concurrent sentence?
145	Hageman	I would like the judge to be required to make it consecutive, not discretionary.
148	Rep. Prozanski	Do you understand by doing that, that the fiscal impact would be higher?
151	Hageman	Yes.
160	Marcia Latta	Salem-Keizer Public Schools Testifies and submits written testimony in support of HB 2508 and HB 2393 (EXHIBIT D) . Asks that the category of school staff employees be added to the list of employees protected under ORS 163.165. Describes school staff who have been assaulted by students, parents and family members. We would like to send the message of zero tolerance for any violence in our schools.
186	Chair Mannix	Would you like to include educational institutions in the statute dealing with youth who intentionally or knowingly cause injury to staff in youth correctional facilities?
190	Latta	Yes.
192	Rep. Prozanski	Did I hear that it was not just students, but other persons such as parents or people not in attendance at the school who were assaulting staff?
196	Latta	Yes.
198	Chair Mannix	Is the problem lack of prosecution as opposed to insufficient sanctions?

199	Latta	Yes.
201	Chair Mannix	I wonder if other school districts want to be empowered to prosecute assault cases in an educational facility.
210	Latta	We believe that just having the threat of greater consequences would reduce the number of assaults in our schools.
215	Rep. Prozanski	I introduced HB 2508 to handle assaults on public safety officers, but from what we are hearing, maybe we need to look at covering a broader range of protected individuals.
237	Chair Mannix	Discusses correctional and youth facilities staff and police officers who continually come into contact with people who do not conform to the laws. Whereas teachers come into contact with this type of person only about 10% of the time.
265	Latta	I agree, but the fear among our schools and staff is growing which results in schools having a problem getting and retaining good teachers.
271	Chair Mannix	Before we expand HB 2508, I want to hear from the education people that other disciplinary issues are appropriate.
283	Rep. Sunseri	To add the number of teachers in our state to HB 2508 would reduce the chances of this bill getting passed for our police officers. Who is to say what other groups might come forward complaining about assaults? I want to keep this bill strictly for public safety officers.
297	Rep. Gianella	Perhaps we could formulate a new bill that would apply to assault on teachers and their staff in school.
309	Chair Mannix	The bill we are using for assault on a police officer is not the vehicle we would want to use for teachers.
321	Steven Heslin	<p>Eugene Activist</p> <p>Testifies in opposition to HB 2508 and HB 2393. Discusses police misconduct, assaults on civil liberties and assaults on feeling safe in our homes from unreasonable searches and seizures. I do not think the police should be assaulted, but I feel the penalties that are in place are sufficient. Describes a political rally where one of the activists accidentally brushed into a police officer and was charged with assault. This legislation will only serve to put more people in prison. I would urge you to address the problem of police assaults on the people of this country.</p>
TAPE 87, B		

003	Cindy Noblitt	<p>Eugene Activist</p> <p>Testifies in opposition to HB 2508 and HB 2393. Discusses the potential for abuse of this law by the police and prosecutors. Describes lies and charges of assault being told by one particular Eugene Police Officer. Making assault on a police officer a felony means more people may plead guilty to lesser charges, even if they are innocent, so they will not have to face felony charges. Discusses the ordeal people go through who are falsely charged with assault and incarcerated. If assault on a police officer does become a felony, there should be consequences for a police officer who files a false charge of assault.</p>
087	Rep. Prozanski	You mentioned a particular incident in Eugene involving a particular police officer. Were any complaints against this police officer filed with the police department?
096	Noblitt	Discusses June 1, 1997 incident where one charge against an officer was dropped and on one charge the officer was acquitted. Discusses known complaints that have been filed.
133	Commander Curtis Hanson	<p>Multnomah County Sheriff's Office</p> <p>Testifies and submits written testimony on behalf of Lt. Ron Bishop in support of HB 2508 and HB 2393 (EXHIBIT E). Discusses the misdemeanors that fall in the same category as assaulting a police officer. Assaulting a police officer is a serious offense and should be treated as such by elevating the crime to a Class C felony. Discusses how the level of fear by police officers has increased as today's society shows less and less respect for law enforcement than a few decades ago. This legislation sends the message that we respect the people who have taken an oath and assumed the responsibility to serve and protect Oregon's citizens, and assaulting one of these public safety officers is a serious offense.</p>
188	Rep. Bowman	Reads two definitions ("resist" and "assault") and asks Commander Hanson to tell her the difference between the two. When does resisting arrest become assault?
214	Hanson	We expect people to resist arrest, but we do not expect to be assaulted without provocation. We have assault statutes to cover resisting arrest. Correction's deputies, firefighters and EMT's do not have arrest authority.
236	Rep. Bowman	I concur that that is a good distinction. However, I do have a concern that this law may not be implemented properly and multiple charges could be conferred upon a person. If the law is passed, how do we make sure it is implemented correctly?
246	Hanson	I don't know. My position is that we need this kind of protection. The implementation would come from the district attorney.
275	Chair Mannix	Closes public hearing on HB 2393 and HB 2508.
<u>HB 2393 WORK SESSION</u>		

285	Rep. Mannix	MOTION: Moves to SUSPEND the rules for the purpose of conceptually amending HB 2393.
286	Rep. Sunseri	MOTION: Moves to ADOPT Conceptual Amendment to HB 2393 deleting Section 2.
287	Chair Mannix	We want to leave the misdemeanor charge in the statutes.
299		VOTE: 7-0
	Chair Mannix	Hearing no objection, declares the motion CARRIED.
300	Chair Mannix	No emergency clause or consecutive sentencing will be added because that would add to the fiscal impact.
314	Rep. Sunseri	MOTION: Moves HB 2393 to the floor with a DO PASS AS AMENDED recommendation and BE REFERRED to the committee on Ways & Means.
325	Rep. Hansen	I am concerned with this common theme that we have lesser sanctions (misdemeanors) on the books that are not being prosecuted, and the only way to get them prosecuted is to up the penalty to a felony. If lack of prosecution is the problem, HB 2393 won't solve that, but our public safety officers deserve an increased level of protection.
352	Rep. Gianella	HB 2393 will be a deterrent and this legislation is very important. Public safety should be at the top of our list for priorities and I hope Ways & Means will pass HB 2393.
364	Rep. Bowman	I do not know why these assault cases aren't currently being prosecuted. My concern is abuse of this law by finding ways to keep people in prison for longer periods of time. If just making a crime a felony is a deterrent, then our inmate population should be lower.
395	Rep. Simmons	How many felonies are currently going unprosecuted by the district attorneys?
399	Rep. Prozanski	The district attorney looks at each case separately to determine if the case can be proven beyond a reasonable doubt.
428	Counsel Horton	Once these laws are passed, these felony cases will go to the grand jury, which does not happen now for misdemeanors, so the discretion will be taken away from the district attorney whether to prosecute or not.

TAPE 88, B

001	Rep. Prozanski	Discusses the "checks and balances" that will come from a grand jury investigation if this legislation makes assault on an officer a felony.
016	Chair Mannix	Assault on an officer should have been a felony 10 years ago. The issues of jail space, prosecution, and prevention will have to be addressed as separate issues. Maybe in ten years we will have one of the most effective criminal justice systems in the country.
052		VOTE: 6-1 AYE: 6 - Gianella, Hansen, Prozanski, Simmons, Sunseri, Mannix NAY: 1 - Bowman
	Chair Mannix	The motion CARRIES. Closes the work session on HB 2393.

HB 2647 PUBLIC HEARING

077	Rep. Barbara Ross	State Representative, House District 35 Testifies and submits written testimony in support of HB 2647 (EXHIBIT F). HB 2647 allows the court to order a person to undergo HIV testing if the person has been charged with a crime in which transmission of bodily fluids from offender may have occurred. I feel it is important for the victim's peace of mind to determine if they have been exposed to AIDS as soon as possible. Discusses a new treatment that is effective in preventing the onset of HIV if it is started within 24 hours. However, it has serious side effects so if the offender's test results are negative, the victim could stop treatment sooner to alleviate the side effects. Discusses who would receive the results of the offender's HIV test and the fact that the results would not become public record or be used as evidence.
137	Carrie Abney	Victim Testifies in support of HB 2647. Discusses the mental anguish she endured waiting for a defendant to come to trial to see if the person who assaulted her was HIV positive.
154	Scott Heiser	Oregon District Attorney's Association Testifies and submits written testimony in support of HB 2647 (EXHIBIT G). HB 2647 strikes a fair balance between a victim's immediate need to know if they have been exposed to HIV and a defendant's right to not be subjected to a medical procedure without prior judicial review.

192	Counsel Horton	Asks for clarification if the HIV test "may" be ordered or "shall" be ordered by the court.
201	Heiser	The victim "may" come to the district attorney and ask for a petition to the court, but if a showing is made to the court, the court "shall" make the order.
206	Rep. Bowman	What is the medical process after a person becomes the victim of a sex crime?
214	Heiser	If there is known transmission of body fluids, and the victim does seek medical attention, physicians are recommending that the victim automatically begin this course of treatment for HIV which has side effects and is costly.
224	Rep. Bowman	If the person arrested has been subjected to give their body fluids and was later found to have not committed the crime, haven't their civil rights been invaded?
235	Heiser	When a falsely accused person is identified as falsely accused, it is done through DNA with a blood sample. In actuality, the testing showed that the person was falsely accused.
244	Chair Mannix	Closes the public hearing on HB 2647.
<u>HB 2273 PUBLIC HEARING</u>		
254	Counsel Horton	HB 2273 adds certain acts committed against corrections staff to acts amounting to assault in the third degree.
277	Mary Botkin	American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees (AFSCME) Testifies in support of HB 2273.
304	Brian Brandstetter	Corrections Officer at Eastern Oregon Correctional Facility Testifies in support of HB 2273. As Corrections Officers, we can't choose who we wish to deal with. Prisoners are already incarcerated and they have the attitude that they don't care what happens to them, so they often insult the staff by throwing vile things or spitting at them. Discusses incidences of accidents where body fluids were widely dispersed by inmates.
371	Tina Turner-Morfitt	Corrections Counselor Testifies and submits written testimony in support of HB 2273 (EXHIBIT H). We want inmates to know that they will be held accountable by increasing their time in prison if they intentionally or knowingly propel any dangerous substance at the staff.

TAPE 89, A

001	Brian DeLashmutt	Association of Oregon Corrections Employees Testifies in support of HB 2273. Discusses HB 2222 from the 1997 Session (which is the major component of HB 2273) that ultimately got vetoed because of an unrelated amendment. HB 2222 from last session only covered correctional officers, and HB 2273 includes correctional employees.
021	Sgt. Gary Harkins	President, Association of Oregon Corrections Employees Testifies and submits written testimony in support of HB 2273 (EXHIBIT I). Discusses the number of feces/urine assaults on staff that were reduced in Illinois when they adopted legislation similar to HB 2273. This type of legislation does work provided you have a prosecutor's office that is willing to try the cases.
062	Rep. Hansen	How many assaults do you prosecute a year?
064	Harkins	I don't prosecute these cases, but I know only 5 cases were referred for prosecution by the district attorney out of 166 staff assaults in 1997.
067	Rep. Hansen	Only 5 cases were referred to the district attorney for prosecution?
069	Harkins	Yes.
071	Steve Dingle	Oregon District Attorney's Association Testifies in support of HB 2273. Discuss why misdemeanor assaults against correctional officers are not prosecuted.
086	Chair Mannix	If someone in a state correctional facility is prosecuted and convicted of a misdemeanor, do they come to the county jail to serve the time?
088	Dingle	Yes.
089	Rep. Prozanski	It is unlikely that an inmate would be taken out of the state correctional facility (in the middle of their sentence) to serve time in the county jail for a misdemeanor conviction. If the sentences were consecutive, would they serve their county jail time at the end of their DOC sentence?
093	Dingle	Yes. Any crime committed while incarcerated is served consecutively. We support the concept of HB 2273, but it has to come with adequate resources because I don't have the resources to file every felony case that comes before me. We are having to emergency release 70-90 inmates each day out of the Marion County jail. Discusses HB 2216 and HB 2083 concerning inmate residence after release and more authority for the Board of Parole.

158	Chair Mannix	Didn't HB 2216 address the issue of an inmate's county of residence upon release relating back to their county of residence when convicted?
182	Dingle	The Low Tolerance Committee explored several issues: prison space, alternative sanctions, and an inmate returning to the home county. Discusses cases that were prosecuted as misdemeanors because of their seriousness. The Marion County judges are very sensitive about using county beds and turning their jail into the Disciplinary Segregation Unit for the state correctional facilities in this county and having the taxpayers pay for it.
208	DeLashmutt	Discusses the expansion that includes local correctional employees.
222	Dave Cook	Director, Department of Corrections (DOC) Testifies and submits proposed amendments in support of HB 2273 (EXHIBIT J).
252	Chair Mannix	Asks for clarification on the two different fiscal impact statements.
255	Cook	You should have a 1-01-01 and a 7-01-01 impact statement because certain proposed amendments made by the DOC apply to conduct occurring on or after July 1, 2001. Discusses the amendment to Section 1 (3)(b), on page 2, to include volunteers as staff members.
282	Chair Mannix	What if "dangerous substance" on line 5 of page 2, could mean any bodily substance "and includes, but is not limited to, blood, urine, saliva, semen and feces"?
285	Cook	That is fine.
299	Russ Spencer	State Sheriff's Association Testifies in support of HB 2273. We believe HB 2273 will be more of a deterrent at the county level because these people have been given shorter sentences and the sanction of extended prison time will appear much more severe. We feel we have an obligation to protect anyone operating within our facilities so we would agree to adding volunteers as coming under our authority. As regards to the effective date, it should be as soon as possible.
312	Commander Curtis Hanson	Multnomah County Sheriff's Office Testifies in support of HB 2273. Discusses "at risk" staff, the nurses and doctors, who are working with inmates everyday.
341	James Rice	Oregon Criminal Defense Lawyer's Association Testifies in opposition to HB 2273. Discusses needing clarification of "dangerous substances" because many things could appear to fall under that definition. A special prosecutor unit might be a way to investigate the problem of

		the current law not being enforced because misdemeanors not being prosecuted by the district attorney. Discusses incidences where inmates already have time prolonged for getting into trouble while incarcerated.
343	Chair Mannix	Perhaps we will get a special prosecution unit in the future.
376	Rice	That would be one way of enforcing the laws that we have currently and imposing the sanctions that are in place.
418	Michelle Smith	Oregon Public Employees Union, Local #503 Testifies in support of HB 2273. Discusses incidents of body fluids or fecal matter being thrown or spitting by an inmate upon a person. This type of behavior is just like a serious death threat.
TAPE 90, A		
027	DeLashmutt	Discusses the DOC proposed amendments presented in Dave Cook's testimony (EXHIBIT J) .
033	Chair Mannix	Closes the public hearing on HB 2273.
<u>HB 2647 PUBLIC HEARING</u>		
039	Liz Cruthers	President, Oregon Council of Police Associations Testifies in support of HB 2647. When I come upon a rape victim, the first thing they ask is "can I get AIDS, or can the perpetrator be tested to see if they are positive for HIV"? I suggest putting Hepatitis C on the list to check for because it can be just as fatal as AIDS.
066	Mary Botkin	American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees (AFSCME) Testifies in support of HB 2647. I would also like to see testing for Hepatitis C. Discusses the concept of a baseline test for any individual exposed to a bodily fluid so an exposure date can be established for compensation purposes.
106	James Rice	Oregon Criminal Defense Lawyers Association Testifies in opposition of HB 2647. We are addressing the transmission of bodily fluids that can cause harm to people, and the phrase "or a sexual act may have occurred" could suggest sex abuse. For that reason, I would suggest deleting that phrase from HB 2647.
124	David Fidanque	Executive Director, American Civil Liberties Union of Oregon

		Testifies in opposition of HB 2647. Discusses the current law, ORS 135.139, that provides for voluntary testing at the time of arrest, but allows the court to mandate testing upon conviction. We believe that all tests required by a court prior to conviction should be performed only by a physician or by a licensed health care provider.
162	Chair Mannix	Are you asking that the same class of people who perform the test prior to conviction should perform the test after conviction?
164	Fidanque	Yes, and that the standards in lines 9-15 apply prior to conviction so the judge has to make a finding that there is probable cause that the crime occurred and that the victim received substantial exposure.
179	Lynn Partin	Women's Rights Coalition Testifies and submits written testimony in support of HB 2647 (EXHIBIT K). HB 2647 strikes a reasonable balance between the privacy rights of a criminal defendant and the legitimate needs of a rape victim and their family to know what they are facing medically. Someone needs to know right away if they have been affected so that treatment can be started immediately.
228	Chair Mannix	Do you think Hepatitis C or other infectious diseases should be included?
229	Partin	I wouldn't have a problem with that.
230	Chair Mannix	The relating clause in HB 2647 is too narrow to include Hepatitis C so we are going to look for a broader relating clause. Closes public hearing on HB 2647.
240	Chair Mannix	Adjourns meeting at 11:10 a.m.

Submitted By, Reviewed By,

Patsy Wood, Sarah Watson,

Administrative Support Administrator

EXHIBIT SUMMARY

A - HB 2393 & HB 2508, written testimony submitted by Dep. Charles Turney, dated 3/9/99, 1 pg.

B - HB 2393 & HB 2508, written testimony submitted by Jim Botwinis, dated 3/16/99, 3 pgs.

C - HB 2393 & HB 2508, written testimony submitted by Alan Hageman, dated 3/16/99, 2 pgs.

D - HB 2393 & HB 2508, written testimony submitted by Marcia Latta, dated 3-16-99, 1 pg.

E - HB 2393 & HB 2508, written testimony submitted by Curtis Hanson, 2 pgs.

F - HB 2647, written testimony submitted by Rep. Barbara Ross, dated 3/16/99, 2 pgs.

G - HB 2647, written testimony submitted by Scott Heiser, dated 3/15/99, 1 pg.

H - HB 2273, written testimony submitted by Tina Turner-Morfitt, dated 3/16/99, 1 pg.

I - HB 2273, written testimony submitted by Gary Harkins, 1 pg.

J - HB 2273, written testimony submitted by David Cook, DOC, dated 3/16/99, 2 pgs.

K - HB 2647, written testimony submitted by Lynn Partin, dated 3/16/99, 2 pgs.

L - HB 2393 & HB 2508, written testimony submitted by Officer Jeffrey Roth, dated 3/15/99, 1 pg.

M - HB 2393 & HB 2508, written testimony submitted by Kenneth Saxon, dated 3/1/99, 1 pg.

N - HB 2393 & HB 2508, written testimony submitted by Officer Rich Hopkins, dated 3/10/99, 1 pg.

O - HB 2393 & HB 2508, written testimony submitted by Mayor Jim Torrey, dated 3/16/99, 1 pg.