

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY - CRIMINAL LAW

March 8, 1999 Hearing Room 357

8:30 a.m. Tapes 72-75

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 2599 Public Hearing

HB 2500 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 72, A		
004	Chair Mannix	Calls meeting to order at 8:34 a.m.

HB 2599 PUBLIC HEARING

012	Counsel Horton	HB 2599 expands the authorization for taking a runaway child into protective custody.
024	Chair Mannix	Reads a letter from Governor Kitzhaber in support of HB 2599 (EXHIBIT A).
048	Rep. Kitty Piercy	State Representative (District 39) Testifies and submits written testimony in support of HB 2599 (EXHIBIT B). Discusses the need for HB 2599 because of the inadequate community services for homeless and runaway juveniles. Currently, no state agency takes responsibility for the well being of this population of youth. When a child grows up uncared for, how can we expect them to care for themselves or others? Discusses a work group that was put together by the Eugene mayor to consider intervention for these juveniles at risk. HB 2599 expands and clarifies the conditions under which runaway or homeless youth may be taken into protective custody.
105	Jim Torrey	Mayor of Eugene Testifies and submits written testimony in support of HB 2599 (EXHIBIT C). Discusses a survey done by Looking Glass which showed that almost 700 young people spent at least one night alone on the streets in the summer of 1998. HB 2599 is also supported by the League of Oregon Cities. Discusses how the Youth At Risk Committee went to different cities in Oregon looking at the need for this type of legislation. Police officers indicated a need to be able to deal with young people on the streets because they did not feel comfortable picking them up, even though the officers felt the youth were in harm's way. Discusses services available in the Eugene area at this time and the need to identify youth who need these services.
175	Mike Larion	Eugene Police Officer Testifies in support of HB 2599. Discusses his role working with youth in the schools. Parents wonder how I'm going to be able to help them and their child when I do not have the legal ability to detain a runaway youth to determine if community intervention is appropriate.
200	Rep. Sunseri	What are the criteria you use to determine that a child is a runaway and not just someone "hanging out"?
207	Larion	Discusses police contact with a parent or child to determine whether a youth is a runaway or not.
217	Torrey	Discusses places in Eugene where large numbers of young people from ages 12-30 congregate. Police would approach the young person and try to determine if the child should be elsewhere, not on the streets.
250	Piercy	Discusses police officers approaching young people trying to determine who

		they are and where they should be. The police are trying to determine if the youth is in an abusive situation. HB 2599 would give the police officer the right to take a child into protective custody to make this determination.
267	Rep. Bowman	Are law enforcement officers the appropriate people to be contacting these young people on the street? Would it be better to have social services agencies, which work with young people, out on the streets identifying these young people at risk?
278	Piercy	Explains that there are social service agencies who do try and talk to these individuals.
298	Rep. Bowman	Discusses the "fear factor" in her community of being stopped by the police and wonders how these assistance programs would be put into place when youth are afraid of being stopped by law enforcement.
311	Larion	Discusses how children are determined to be a runaway and the family is contacted for pickup. If no family is available to pick them up, HB 2599 would allow us to intervene and get these kids out of harm's way.
334	Rep. Bowman	Why do we need the law if this is no different from what you are doing now?
337	Larion	We do not have the authority to take a runaway into custody and take them to a shelter. We have the authority to take into custody a youth on a court order or out-of-state runaways.
345	Piercy	The law currently in place has the intention of keeping a youth free from harm, but because current law is so vague, law enforcement officers interpret this intention in different ways. A youth may choose to leave a shelter, but HB 2599 gets them off the streets and talking with their parents to work things out.
367	Torrey	We are not able to identify the out-of-state runaway from the in-state runaway without asking them specifically. We are asking for the ability to treat the in-state runaways the same way that we treat the out-of-state runaways. When the same young people are seen repeatedly by law enforcement, it doesn't take long until they are well known. If these young people are approached by social services people and refuse any type of intervention, there is no way we can make them go.
400	Rep. Bowman	How many bed spaces are in your shelters in Eugene?
402	Torrey	We currently have 12 full-time bed spaces for kids 12-18 years old. We have a commitment from the Rotary Club to expand that by taking some of the youths who can't go back to their homes and putting them in a shelter within an individual's home. We are hoping to get most of these kids back with their families.
415	Rep. Bowman	Are you familiar with the term, "throw away children"?

417	Torrey	Yes.
419	Chair Mannix	What is your authority to take out-of-state runawayis into custody?
425	Torrey	Discusses the problems with clearing defining these out-of-state runaways immediately. Once the child is determined to be from out of state, the Attorney General has given us the right to confine that person and call the out-of-state parent or authorities to take over the responsibility for that child. We do not have that same authority instate.
TAPE 73, A		
005	Rep. Prozanski	Will HB 2599 give police officers a right to stop kids solely because they are homeless or a runaway?
010	Larion	No.
010	Rep. Prozanski	If a determination is made that a young person is a runaway, would HB 2599 let you pick them up and move them into a shelter?
014	Larion	Yes.
015	Rep. Prozanski	At that time, can the youth walk out the door if they don't want to stay there and not be detained by the police?
018	Piercy	Yes.
021	Rep. Prozanski	If a child does leave voluntarily, and is not restricted from leaving, could a police officer pick them up and bring them back?
024	Piercy	Discusses that people from the shelter would try to work out something with the child to get them home.
034	Rep. Prozanski	If you take a child to the shelter and later in the week you saw that child out on the road, how would you react to that child again?
039	Larion	Discusses the way in which he would approach that youth. When a parent has signed a report saying that their child has run away from home that report goes into the law enforcement system. Once that child is picked up and taken to a shelter or released to their parent, I would clear that report from our system until the parent filed another runaway report.
053	Rep. Gianella	HB 2599 is asking for the ability to take a youth into custody. Would that be an arrest on their record?

056	Torrey	This would not be an arrest, and the shelter where they would be taken could not house juveniles in trouble with the law.
068	Rep. Gianella	HB 2599 says, "where it reasonably appears that the child has run away from home". Would you define "reasonably"?
072	Torrey	Gives examples of what "reasonably" would mean to him. Just simply being on the street is not sufficient to justify runaway status. Another way to identify a runaway is if a runaway report has been filed on them.
089	Chair Mannix	What is your response to the same question, Mr. Larion?
091	Larion	I want a parent to sign a runaway report before I take a child into custody and to a shelter.
095	Chair Mannix	"Reasonably appears" means you have a runaway report on that child?
096	Larion	Yes.
097	Chair Mannix	The committee is looking for what standards would apply. Discusses 4 different scenarios that would lead a law enforcement officer to believe a child is a runaway. The current statute states "you have no permission" to act, but HB 2599 would give you permission to act, but not require you to act.
132	Piercy	That is right.
133	Rep. Gianella	I would be more comfortable with HB 2599 if the word "reasonably" was defined.
136	Chair Mannix	I think we're talking about an objectively reasonable standard rather than a subjectively reasonable standard. Discusses the criteria that law enforcement officers rely on in making their decision to take someone into protective custody.
149	Piercy	HB 2599 expands an existing list of reasons why a child may be taken into custody. Discusses how the legal language for "reasonably" was checked out and that it is in line with the way the rest of the statute is written.
163	Chair Mannix	"Reasonableness" is what you know at the time and how a person would respond based upon that information. That is the standard used because all circumstances can't be predicted.
171	Rep. Hansen	Do you have truancy and curfew ordinances on the books, and how are they enforced?

173	Larion	Curfew is something we enforce. Truancy is enforced through the school districts in the community.
176	Rep. Hansen	How do you enforce curfew?
177	Larion	We can take them into custody or write them a citation and release them. We usually do a cite-and-release back to their parents.
180	Rep. Hansen	If you have a runaway picked up after curfew, they could go back to their parents?
184	Larion	Yes.
186	Rep. Hansen	Does that work? Do you do that?
187	Larion	It depends upon how busy the officer is, and a number of other points.
194	Torrey	There is no space for placement of a curfew violator. We do little or nothing about truancy.
205	Piercy	Discusses how having a child taken into protective custody would feel as a parent since her child had run away from home.
221	Rep. Hansen	If a police officer has intervened with a young person after curfew and suspects that child is a runaway, why isn't that child taken into custody, the parent notified and the child taken to a shelter at that time? If curfew isn't used as an intervention tool, why is runaway status being used as an intervention tool?
238	Larion	Curfew is only from midnight to 4 a.m., so there is a very limited time to pick up a child for curfew violation.
245	Rep. Hansen	My community has an earlier curfew than that. Is this totally permissive in that communities aren't required to construct new shelters?
252	Piercy	That's right.
255	Rep. Simmons	My questions have all been answered so I'm ready to move on HB 2599.
260	Piercy	All the communities we have talked to think HB 2599 would be helpful in addressing the issue of runaways.
267	Rep. Sunseri	I am still trying to define "reasonable" in my mind. You seem to have the authority to arrest a minor in possession of alcohol without this legislation. I'm

		concerned that a girl who looks young could be picked up, if out on the streets too many times. I don't know why you don't have the right now to stop and talk to a youth that you've seen often.
287	Rep. Prozanski	Minor in Possession is a violation, not a criminal offense, so they could not be arrested. They could be taken to a detention center, but it is rare that they would hold them because they have more serious offenses to deal with.
296	Rep. Sunseri	So how will HB 2599 help?
297	Chair Mannix	Discusses a constituent's concern with her runaway daughter. The mother was told "until your daughter is a victim of a crime or commits a crime, no action will be taken to intervene". Because of this lack of intervention, I have been hoping for some type of legislation to help.
319	Rep. Prozanski	In answer to Rep. Sunseri's question of what will be different, page 1, lines 26-29 tell what an officer can do when they have reason to suspect the person to be a runaway. Contact would be made with the parent and the child would be transported to a shelter or home.
347	Chair Mannix	There is flexibility as to "reasonableness", but then the officer has only two options -- to the parent or to the shelter. If the child leaves the shelter, then a new runaway report has to be filed by the parent.
369	Piercy	When you intercept a runaway for the first time and get them to counseling or some kind of family therapy, there is an 80% chance of not running away again.
380	Chair Mannix	Is the initial runaway situation the equivalent of a cry for help with a suicide attempt?
382	Piercy	Yes.
384	Rep. Sunseri	I heard someone say you could take a runaway into custody, but then I heard a youth could walk away from a shelter at anytime. Could you clarify which is accurate?
391	Piercy	This gives the officer a chance to pick up the youth if the child is in danger, but the police cannot make the child stay at a shelter.
408	Chair Mannix	If the child decides to leave the shelter or the home again, a petition can be made to a juvenile court judge to empower further action.
416	Rep. Sunseri	What do you do with a child if the shelter is full and it is too dangerous at home for the child to return there?

421	Torrey	Discusses what would happen to that youth if the situation is determined to be unsafe at home and the shelter is full.
TAPE 72, B		
020	Rep. Gianella	Makes a statement that we do care about children, but we want any decision we make to be the right one. Have you thought about extending your curfew beyond 12 a.m.-4 a.m.?
030	Torrey	Discusses a daytime curfew he proposed for Eugene during school hours to get the kids off the streets. There was no community support for this curfew. Discusses a recreational center the YMCA developed on the mall that helped for a while, until older people were picking up the young kids leaving the center.
059	Piercy	I do believe HB 2599 will make a difference in our community and every community that has to deal with runaways.
067	Rep. Hansen	Who makes the decision where this child would go if picked up by law enforcement, and who makes the decision to return a child to a home if the home is a danger to the child?
096	Torrey	Explains that there is an assessment done with the child upon entering the shelter.
106	Piercy	Whoever takes this child into protective custody has to determine where it would be safest for the child.
116	Larion	If a home was unsafe, there is no question that I would take them to a shelter.
124	Rep. Gianella	You mentioned older kids picking up the younger kids at the recreational center, would this also be a problem at the shelter?
130	Torrey	We have the opportunity to talk to anyone waiting outside the shelter to deter an unsafe situation.
147	Rep. Bowman	Discusses people being turned away daily from shelters in Portland because there isn't enough room, which seems inconsistent with HB 2599 trying to place even more people in shelters.
166	Janet Arenz	<p>Executive Director, Oregon Alliance of Children's Programs</p> <p>Testifies in support of HB 2599. We represent over 200 programs around the state of Oregon that address the issues of juvenile justice, child welfare, mental health and developmental disabilities. We support HB 2599 because we believe it provides an opportunity for intervention with runaways by caring adults.</p>

189	Kari Whitney	Program Supervisor for Looking Glass, Station 7 Program Testifies and submits written testimony of Galen Phipps, Director of Looking Glass, in support of HB 2599 (EXHIBIT D). Submits a letter from Barbara Golden in support of HB 2599 (EXHIBIT E) and a letter from Barbara Shrauger in support of HB 2599 (EXHIBIT F). Discusses Station 7's interest in HB 2599, which would allow the police to intervene in circumstances where youth are in danger.
233	Sonya Spencer	Parent of a runaway Testifies and submits written testimony in support of HB 2599 (EXHIBIT G). Discusses how the intervention proposed in HB 2599 might have kept her daughter off the streets.
273	Chair Mannix	Did the police know she was a runaway, and not have enough evidence to hold her?
274	Spencer	Yes. Discusses the incident of how her daughter was finally arrested in Salem. If my daughter had been taken into protective custody, but didn't want to come home, at least she could go to the shelter.
327	Rep. Sunseri	Every time your daughter was picked up and returned home, she chose to leave again. How will HB 2599 help you?
333	Spencer	Discusses the contact that would come to her through Station 7.
340	Chair Mannix	Each time your daughter was picked up, did the police notify you?
341	Spencer	No.
342	Chair Mannix	Was your daughter released to your custody?
343	Spencer	No.
343	Chair Mannix	Was your daughter taken to a shelter?
344	Spencer	No.
344	Chair Mannix	Rep. Sunseri thought these things were already being done, and unless the laws change, these things won't happen.
347	Spencer	Discusses intervention she is seeking for her daughter, but first she needs to be contacted about her daughter's location.

365	Rep. Hansen	If this is not an adjudication system, who determines if the parents are called or notified or if the child would stay in the shelter?
371	Whitney	Discusses who regulates the center and what procedures have to be followed when a youth comes into their custody.
387	Chair Mannix	Does the judiciary system set the standards while you make an assessment?
388	Whitney	Yes. Explains that HB 2599 would allow an officer to remove a child from an unsafe situation and the center would have custody of that youth while making an assessment.
399	Chair Mannix	It is already in current law that a child can be removed from an unsafe situation.
404	Spencer	But the missing piece is: even though an officer can take a youth into custody, the center would not have custody of the youth.
410	Rep. Bowman	If HB 2599 was current law and your daughter is doing the same things she is doing now, what would prevent your daughter from leaving the shelter?
419	Spencer	Nothing. But at least I have been contacted and I know where to look for my daughter.
435	Rep. Bowman	When a young person is brought to the Looking Glass shelter, do you notify the parents that you have their child?
441	Whitney	Yes, unless the child reports being abused by their parent and then we follow a different procedure for contacting the parent.
TAPE 73, B		
008	Rep. Bowman	How much space do you have at the shelter?
08	Whitney	We have 12 beds.
014	Timothy Travis	<p>Program Manager of the Juvenile Court Improvement Project in the Oregon Judicial Department</p> <p>Testifies as neutral to HB 2599. Discusses that shelters do not meet the needs of the majority of the kids on the street. These kids on the street are only the symptom of very deep social problems, and isolating them is not the solution. The social institutions upon which our children rely for their well being have steadily been eroded for the past 20-30 years and that is why all these kids are on the streets. Discusses that because there are so many different kids on the streets, you need different kinds of approaches to help them. Suggests a task force of</p>

		people dedicated to the well being of children (and lists agencies), should be put together in the interim. Discusses legal problems that exist in HB 2599. The problem is lack of services, not that an officer should be able to pick up a child and detain them.
090	Rep. Prozanski	I agree that we should be providing additional services for juveniles. Discusses the statistics of youth reunited with their families when the shelter intervenes. Are you telling us that we shouldn't help those individuals with this type of legislation?
099	Travis	No.
099	Rep. Prozanski	Have you brought any other suggestions of ways to safeguard these youth?
102	Travis	HB 2599 would be improved if a runaway report were required and if you put a limit on the ability to re-contact a child so they don't become combative against the officers picking them up.
112	Rep. Prozanski	At what age can a child declare their independence?
114	Travis	Discusses the requirements for emancipation in the state of Oregon.
120	Rep. Prozanski	Have you considered an age restriction for children taken to the shelter?
123	Travis	No. You might want to remove the section of HB 2599 that says children can be taken to a police station for 5 hours.
129	Kathie Osborn	Juvenile Rights Project Testifies as neutral to HB 2599. Discusses page 1, line 12 saying that police officers already have the authority to pick up a child under Section 1, subsection (a) if a child's safety is in jeopardy.
145	Rep. Sunseri	Can or cannot the child be picked up?
149	Chair Mannix	We may think there is authority to pick up a child, but government authorities are unwilling to intervene unless there is precise authority giving them permission to do so. Until the authorities see that a child has committed a crime or has been victimized, they think there is nothing they can do to take that child into custody.
175	Rep. Bowman	If law enforcement authorities think they can't pick up a child now, how does the language of HB 2599 make a difference?
184	Osborn	Under subsection (a) of Section 1 on page 1 of HB 2599, the police do have the

		authority to pick up the child who appears to be a runaway. Discusses the problem that often there is no place to put that child. In response to "reasonably appears", a child is very often carrying everything that belongs to them so they are easy to spot.
222	Travis	I believe there are officers who believe they do not have the authority to pick up a runaway, but I believe they do have that authority. This confusion is a training issue for law enforcement.
235	Pam Patton	President, Coalition of Advocates for Equal Access for Girls, Inc. Testifies and submits written testimony in support of HB 2599 (EXHIBITS H & I). Discusses previous attempts to get legislation passed addressing the need for services and support for runaway youth. We need to be asking our communities to respond with services for these youth.
305	Chair Mannix	Closes public hearing on HB 2599.
<u>HB 2500 PUBLIC HEARING</u>		
319	Counsel Horton	HB 2500 allows the State Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision to require a person to undergo a program of chemical castration as a condition of post-prison supervision for certain sex offenses.
367	Jeff Collins	Sex Offender Supervision Network Testifies in support of HB 2500. Discusses that he doesn't have a lot of knowledge about chemical castration, but is in favor of HB 2500 if this chemical can work on an aggressive offender.
397	James Parent	Multnomah County Parole Officer Testifies in support of HB 2500. Discusses the evaluations used to see if a person is able to use the chemical Depo-Provera. Discusses full-disclosure polygraphs used on first-time convicted sex offenders and finds that it is rare if a first-time offender has only one crime. Discusses the case of a man who had sexually offended in another state, but only until he came to Oregon and was convicted of a sex crime did the full-disclosure polygraph show that he had sexually assaulted women over 60 times. If you wait for the second offense conviction before requiring chemical castration, there may be bigger problems to deal with. Discusses how Depo-Provera works on a person's sex drive.
TAPE 74, A		
045	Rep. Hansen	If you have been using Depo-Provera since 1995 as part of a sex offender's condition of treatment, why do we need HB 2500?
049	Parent	Discusses the need for a change in the Parole Board or probation- condition language.

059	Chair Mannix	Would you submit a written copy of where that language change should occur?
064	Rep. Bowman	Is the sex act irrelevant to committing the sex offense?
069	Parent	Partially. Eighty percent of our sexual offenders are incestual-type offenders that may turn to a daughter or a son if they are having problems in a marriage. Between 5% -10% of our sexual predatory offender population fits the Depo-Provera program. Discusses that 950 sex offenders and 200 predatory sex offenders are currently being treated in Multnomah County.
076	Chair Mannix	So the sexual act and not just the crime of violence is relevant for the predatory sex offender?
079	Parent	It could be. There are many incestual offenders that are predatory because of the risk prevention tool that we utilize and the way we categorize who becomes predatory.
084	Rep. Prozanski	Discusses the fact that once an offender's post-prison supervision expires and they are off the Depo-Provera program, they will be back on the streets without rectifying the problem of their sexual urges.
093	Collins	Data tells us that the further away an offender is from supervision and treatment, the greater his risk to re-offend, but for some offenders this does last. Incorporate the same terms-of-condition language into probation that they are using for post-prison supervision.
108	Rep. Prozanski	Would this predatory sex offender population be candidates for some type of lifetime supervision?
115	Collins	Since I don't know a lot about this drug or its use, I am not sure what population we're looking at. I assume we would be looking at the predatory, dangerous offender, but I also have public indecency offenders on a regular basis that could use this drug treatment.
149	Rep. Kurt Schrader	<p>State Representative from District 23</p> <p>Testifies in support of HB 2500. Discusses 30% of offenders in prison are sex offenders. Discusses statistics from the State Police on the sex offender population in Oregon. The DOC expects 785 sex offenders to be released this year. Of those, 476 will be classified as predatory. Discusses how recidivism can be affected by the use of Depo-Provera. Discusses the objective of chemical therapy is to stop unwanted behavior. Since I introduced this concept 2 years ago, six other states have adopted similar chemical treatment programs for sex offenders. Discusses making this a pilot program to get results. Discusses the minimal fiscal impact this program will have since the sex offender, not the taxpayers, will pay for it. The effects of the drug are completely reversible, and candidates will be pre-screened to make sure the drug is safe for them. Full disclosure of the program will be given.</p>

234	Rep. Vickie Walker	<p>State Representative from District 41</p> <p>Testifies in support of HB 2500. Discusses her experience with family abuse and how Depo-Provera could provide help to prevent this from happening to someone else. HB 2500 doesn't provide for medical counseling while an offender is on the program, and I feel that is an integral part of the program. Discusses her concerns about the amount of sexual predators being released this year.</p>
282	Rep. Simmons	I believe we are much too kind to these types of offenders; it should be a capital offense. We should take every action to mitigate their sexual response to individuals they come into contact with.
301	Rep. Prozanski	If we are going to have additional public hearings on HB 2500, I would like to have a physician present who deals with chemical castration to answer technical questions.
316	Schrader	I would be glad to do that. We also have some changes to consider for HB 2500.
318	Chair Mannix	Discusses drafting changes to HB 2500 especially if a pilot program is being proposed.
335	Karl Humiston	<p>Resident of Albany, Oregon</p> <p>Testifies and submits written testimony in opposition to HB 2500 (EXHIBITS J & K). As regards to this chemical treatment program, no medication is 100% percent effective except cyanide and that always produces death. Discusses the statistics of the number of people generally helped with medication. Discusses his work as a physician with sex offenders focusing on the "drives" other than the sex drive.</p>
373	Rep. Sunseri	Is it true that a good number of rapes are crimes of violence, not motivated by sexual drive?
387	Humiston	Yes. The drives that really motivate them are other than sexual. The sexual channel may be used, but the drive is something else.
395	Rep. Sunseri	Then what would the value of HB 2500 be in those other areas of drive?
397	Humiston	For many individuals, this chemical treatment program would diminish the motivation to use the sexual channel to achieve the drive.
401	Rep. Sunseri	So if an individual were doing this as simply power over a woman, then this chemical would not have any effect on them?
404	Humiston	Nobody sexually offends simply to gain power over somebody.

415	Benjamin deHaan	Deputy Director, Department of Corrections (DOC) Testifies and submits written testimony in support of HB 2500 (EXHIBIT L). Discusses proposed modifications on behalf of the DOC. Discusses the benefits that HB 2500 would afford the DOC.
TAPE 75, A		
012	Chair Mannix	Will you work with Rep. Schrader on any proposed language changes?
013	deHaan	Yes. Discusses that it may be a pilot project limited in scope and clearly identified to target those sex offenders who represent a serious risk.
022	Diane Rea	Chairman, Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision Testifies in support of HB 2500. However, HB 2500 would have to be amended as discussed by Rep. Schrader and Mr. deHaan requiring an evaluation indicating that this treatment is appropriate both medically and therapeutically.
031	Gary Field	Department of Corrections (DOC) Testifies in support of HB 2500.
032	Chair Mannix	Do you agree with the suggestion by Rep. Walker that any such program, even a pilot program, would have to be done in connection with counseling?
034	Field	We would recommend that counseling and medical treatment go hand in hand.
038	deHaan	We would also like to see the surgical option removed from HB 2500.
048	Ingrid Swenson	Oregon Criminal Defense Lawyerís Association Testifies in opposition to HB 2500. We would like to see an evaluation done before anyone is put on this treatment program. We believe it should be a voluntary decision on the part of the offender to participate in the program. Discusses the close supervision of predatory sexual offenders in Multnomah County.
090	Chair Mannix	I will ask Rep. Schrader to work with the DOC and the Board of Parole before a further public hearing or work session.
100	Rep. Gianella	I do not like the voluntary idea. Predatory sexual offenders deserve more punishment than they are getting.
105	Chair Mannix	Adjourns meeting at 11 a.m.

Submitted By, Reviewed By,

Patsy Wood, Sarah Watson,

Administrative Support Administrator

EXHIBIT SUMMARY

A - HB 2599, written testimony of Gov. John Kitzhaber, dated 3/8/99, 1 pg.

B - HB 2599, written testimony of Rep. Kitty Piercy, dated 3/8/99, 2 pgs.

C - HB 2599, written testimony of Eugene Mayor Jim Torrey, dated 3/8/99, 2 pgs.

D - HB 2599, written testimony of Galen Phipps, Looking Glass, dated 3/8/99, 2 pgs.

E - HB 2599, written testimony of Barbara Golden, dated 3/4/99, 2 pgs.

F - HB 2599, written testimony of Barbara Shrauger, no date, 2 pgs.

G - HB 2599, written testimony of Sonya Spencer, dated 3/3/99, 1 pg.

H - HB 2599, written testimony of Pam Patton, Equal Access for Girls, dated 3/8/99 2 pgs.

I - HB 2599, Pamphlet "50 ways to help girls and young women, Pam Patton, 8 pgs.

J ñ HB 2500, Paper on counseling addicts by Karl Humiston, no date, 2 pgs.

K ñ HB 2500, Paper on internal correlates of relapse prevention by Karl Humiston, no date 6 pgs.

L ñ HB 2500, written testimony of Benjamin deHaan, DOC, dated 3/8/99, 2 pgs.

M ñ HB 2599, written testimony of Linda Ludwig, League of Oregon Cities, dated 3/8/99, 1 pg.

N ñ HB 2599, written testimony found on table faxed from Cascade Youth and Family, fax date of 3/5/99, 2 pgs.