

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY - CRIMINAL LAW

April 20,1999 Hearing Room 357

8:00 a.m. Tapes 147 - 149

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 2002 Work Session

HB 2462 Public Hearing

HB 2077 Public Hearing and Work Session

HB 3110 Public Hearing

HB 2853 Work Session

HB 2855 Work Session

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.

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TAPE/#	Speaker	Comments
TAPE 147, A		
006	Chair Mannix	Calls meeting to order at 8:10 a.m.
<u>HB 2077 PUBLIC HEARING</u>		
012	Counsel Horton	HB 2077 declares that a real estate agent has no obligation to disclose to a potential purchaser that a registered sex offender resides in the area.
022	Rep. Ron Sunseri	State Representative, House District 22 Testifies in support of HB 2077. Discusses legislation that was proposed in the 1997 Session, but did not pass, which prompted the introduction of HB 2077 to clarify that off-site identification of a sex offender in an area does not have to be made by a real estate agent.
044	Chair Mannix	The real estate agent should be responsible for reporting what they know about the property, but not information about someone living in the area?
048	Rep. Sunseri	Yes.
049	Scott Taylor	Oregon Real Estate Commissioner Testifies and submits written testimony in support of HB 2077 (EXHIBIT A). The existence of a sex offender living in the area is something potential buyers need to know, but it should not be the responsibility of the real estate agent to provide that information. Discusses the difficulties that now exist with the law being unclear.
097	Chair Mannix	What you are responsible for disclosing has to do with the property like environmental issues or zoning?
103	Taylor	Yes.
104	Rep. Bowman	I would be concerned if a real estate agent knew of a sex offender in the neighborhood and didn't tell me. Whose responsibility is it to tell me?
113	Taylor	If a potential buyer has a concern about a sex offender living in an area, they should contact local law enforcement for this information.
124	Rep. Sunseri	For the 26 years that I have been a real estate agent, I have never known of a sex offender living in an area, but are we going to have to hook up to a police computer to find out this information? If an agent has specific knowledge, it should be shared with a prospective buyer.

137	Rep. Bowman	What if there was a form to send to State Police to determine if there was a sex offender in the area?
149	Rep. Sunseri	That would be impractical because a buyer moves from one area of the city to another looking for a house.
161	Rep. Bowman	Once a house is decided upon, could the form be sent before closing?
168	Rep. Sunseri	I don't think it is practical to try and fit that inquiry into the time frame of closing on a home.
171	Taylor	That information is good for that time and that time only because a sex offender might move into the neighborhood or out of the neighborhood during the inquiry process.
179	Rep. Sunseri	Do we want professionals like real estate agents having access to criminal records?
188	Rep. Hansen	I don't want to see the real estate industry involved in having to find out this kind of information. Discusses the hysteria surrounding the knowledge of a sex offender living in the area. If a seller knew a pedophile was living next door, is it morally right to sell that house to a family with small children without disclosing that information?
220	Taylor	Discusses disclosures that are required to be made by a buyer's agent. HB 2077 does not prevent disclosure of a known sex offender, it just eliminates the obligation of real estate agents to give this information.
232	Rep. Prozanski	If a realtor knows of a known sex offender in the area, does he/she have the obligation to disclose that?
238	Rep. Sunseri	I think a realtor has a responsibility to report anything about the property that he/she knows.
241	Rep. Prozanski	Should there be language in HB 2077 that if the buyer's or seller's agent had knowledge of a known sex offender living in the area, that that information should be disclosed?
247	Rep. Sunseri	The agency shouldn't have the duty to report the presence of a sex offender based just on suspicions. Realtors should not have to report something that doesn't have to do with the property itself.
262	Chair Mannix	Should there be language saying real estate agents have no obligation to report problems that are ethereal or don't arise out of the land?

280	Taylor	Yes. Discusses a New Jersey case where a broker was found liable for not reporting the existence of a toxic waste dump one-mile away from the subject property.
287	Chair Mannix	Was that a question of fair and honest dealings?
290	Taylor	It was a question of disclosure in that case.
292	Chair Mannix	Is litigation setting the standards for what information has to be disclosed?
298	Taylor	Yes.
308	Chair Mannix	Should we be more precise in HB 2077 and say that the obligation to disclosure relates to matters arising out of the land?
317	Taylor	Discusses legislation that deals with stigmatized situations like murders, suicides, AIDS, and haunted houses not having to be disclosed.
335	Genoa Ingram	Oregon Association of Realtors Testifies in support of HB 2077. We do support disclosure, but it is not uniform from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Discusses the liability of someone falsely accusing someone else of being a sex offender in the neighborhood.
366	Chair Mannix	Discusses legislation being proposed for posting sex offenders on the Internet. Would that resolve the issue for realtors by telling buyers where to find that information?
382	Ingram	That would help, but not everyone has access to the Internet. We refer customers and clients to the newspaper for sex offender notification.
409	Chair Mannix	Should we direct real estate agents to advise buyers to check with local law enforcement for sex offender disclosure?
415	Ingram	The problem with that is, how does a realtor prove that they recommended to the buyer going to local law enforcement for that sex offender information?
418	Chair Mannix	Aren't there standard forms that disclose everything?
420	Ingram	There are forms for just about everything, but if that form should get overlooked, there could be cause for liability.
TAPE 148, A		

003	Rep. Bowman	It is not usually on a homebuyer's list to find out if there is a sex offender in the area.
011	Ingram	It is difficult for a real estate agent to know what is important to a buyer, like noise or odors in the area or living by a sex offender.
038	Rep. Bowman	Has there ever been a lawsuit filed by someone who purchased a home and later found out a sex offender lived in the area?
040	Ingram	Not to my knowledge.
044	Chair Mannix	Closes the public hearing on HB 2077.
<u>HB 2002 WORK SESSION</u>		
052	Counsel Horton	HB 2002 is the felony Driving Under the Influence of Intoxicants (DUII) bill. Discusses the 4 and the 5 amendments to HB 2002 (EXHIBITS B & C).
075	Judge Dorothy Baker	Multnomah County Circuit Court Judge Testifies and submits written testimony in support of HB 2002 (EXHIBIT D). Discusses the DUII Intensive Supervision Program (DISP) in Multnomah County for third time and above DUII drivers. The objects of the DISP are to provide behavior modification and to protect the public. We anticipate 200+ offenders participating in this program each year. Discusses the small number of offenders who have been deemed inappropriate for the program.
146	Doug Brown	Adult Community Justice Department Testifies in support of HB 2002. For those individuals who continue to drink and drive, we do feel a meaningful sanction of over 12 months is justified.
173	Rep. Bowman	Can you tell me about the intensive supervision process?
177	Brown	The state does not fund the supervision of DUII probation cases, that funding comes from the counties. Multnomah County pays for four probation officers who provide a high level of supervision, like one unannounced home visit every 60 days and monthly office visits.
206	Judge Baker	Discusses that the intensive supervision includes electronic monitoring for a length of time that is in correlation to their offense.
230	Rep. Hansen	How would you see the DISP fitting with HB 2002?
233	Judge Baker	We will continue this program even if third time and above DUII's are felonies.

		We believe approximately 10 people in our county would receive the prison sanction with 200+ people being jailed locally.
245	Rep. Hansen	How long has your program been in effect?
247	Judge Baker	This is the first year of implementation and we have had over 100 people in the program with their third time or more DUII convictions.
257	Rep. Hansen	Have you had many re-offenders?
263	Judge Baker	Relates only one case of blatant re-offending.
302	Rep. Prozanski	Asks for clarification between the ñ4 and the ñ5 amendments.
308	Counsel Horton	The only difference between the ñ4 and the ñ5 amendments is the effective date of the driving-while-suspended portion of HB 2002.
319	Rep. Prozanski	MOTION: Moves to ADOPT HB 2002-5 amendments dated 04/19/99.
		VOTE: 7-0
		Chair Mannix
		Hearing no objection, declares the motion CARRIED.
325	Rep. Prozanski	MOTION: Moves HB 2002 to the floor with a DO PASS recommendation and BE REFERRED to the committee on Ways & Means.
		VOTE: 7-0
		Chair Mannix
		Hearing no objection, declares the motion CARRIED.
333	Chair Mannix	Closes the work session on HB 2002.

HB 3110 PUBLIC HEARING

346	Rep. Jackie Winters	State Representative, House District 31 Testifies in support of HB 3110 that requires imposition of a 10-year minimum prison sentence for the manufacture of a substantial quantity of Schedule I & II controlled substances. Discusses how dangerous methamphetamine is when manufactured in a neighborhood. This is a serious enough problem that we need to send a strong message that we do not want the manufacture of the drug in our communities. Discusses the ñ2 amendments to HB 3110 (EXHIBIT E).
TAPE 147, B		
001	Steve Dingle	Marion County District Attorneyís Office Testifies and submits written testimony by Judge Terry Ann Leggett in support of HB 3110 (EXHIBIT F). Discusses the ñ2 amendments that limit HB 3110 to the manufacture of methamphetamine in two categories, 10 grams or more or any amount within 1,000 feet of a school. The State Police reported 265 arrests in Oregon last year for the manufacture of methamphetamine. Discusses the dangers involved in the manufacture of methamphetamine.
034	Chair Mannix	Why should we move outside the sentencing guidelines when prescribing a sanction for the manufacture of methamphetamine?
043	Dingle	Discusses where the offense for manufacturing more than 10 grams or within 1,000 feet of a school appears on the sentencing guideline grid.
050	Chair Mannix	Why arenít the sentences being adjusted accordingly?
052	Dingle	We want to send a message to these people that if they are going to manufacture this dangerous chemical, they are going to pay the price, especially if they are manufacturing significant quantities or within 1,000 feet of a school. We canít get as serious a sanction with the existing guidelines.
062	Chair Mannix	We have been willing to establish a guideline level that the guidelineís commission would have to evaluate. Are you suggesting driving the sentencing guidelines further up because this offense affects neighborhoods?
072	Dingle	Yes. Discusses the tremendous impact these people who produce methamphetamine have on the community.
107	Chair Mannix	Does manufacturing close to a school have any component other than the emotional component?
109	Dingle	Yes. There is the issue of safety within 1,000 feet of a school. This distance is consistent with other offenses surrounding a school.

121	Rep. Hansen	What quantity level would warrant a federal referral and what is the federal penalty?
124	Dingle	The current level for federal referral is 100 grams of methamphetamine, but it has to be a certain quantity and quality before it qualifies for federal prosecution.
135	Rep. Hansen	What is the federal penalty if it did qualify for federal prosecution?
136	Dingle	If you have 100 grams or more, the minimum sentence is 5-7 years.
145	Rep. Bowman	Why do we want to be twice as tough in sentencing for 10 times less drug than the federal government?
151	Rep. Winters	It is a drug that is killing children both through use and when a house blows up from the production of methamphetamine.
157	Rep. Bowman	If someone was killed from a drug lab, then it is murder and they should be prosecuted for that.
163	Rep. Winters	I want to send the message that I don't want methamphetamine manufactured in Oregon.
173	James Rice	<p>Oregon Criminal Defense Lawyers Association</p> <p>Testifies in opposition to HB 3110. Oregon is one of the original four states who 20 years ago began the manufacture of methamphetamine; the predominant drug that I see as a defense attorney. Conservative "think tanks" are now saying that mandatory prison sentences don't work, and if we locked up all of the methamphetamine offenders, we'd have to build a new prison. Education is the answer. Discusses what a small quantity 10 grams is, so it doesn't take a large operation to make methamphetamine, but a 10-year prison sentence is too severe. Sentencing guidelines adequately deal with this drug problem.</p>
224	Chair Mannix	Discusses Judge Terry Ann Leggett's testimony about getting tough with methamphetamine manufacturers in Oregon (EXHIBIT F).
255	Rice	Discusses an article in the Wall Street Journal by Professor DeLeto addressing mandatory drug sentences.
272	Rep. Sunseri	Describes how devastating it can be to have someone "cooking" methamphetamine in a neighborhood. Why shouldn't we deal more severely with these types of people than the normal drug dealer?
289	Rice	Locking a person up for 2 years will send the message that a person is going to be punished for the manufacture of methamphetamines, it doesn't have to be a 10-year sentence.

319	Rep. Sunseri	Discusses the case of a girl from Thailand who bought a motel and because someone was cooking methamphetamine in one of the rooms, she lost the motel and had a deficiency lawsuit filed against her. Doesnit this case deserve a severe reaction on the part of government?
335	Rice	We need to get to the root of the problem by educating children and adults that it is dangerous and unacceptable to be around methamphetamines.
353	Rep. Bowman	Should there be one sanction for someone selling the methamphetamine as a business and another sanction for someone making 10 grams for personal consumption?
378	Rice	A district attorney might interpret 2-3 grams as an amount for distribution.
402	Dingle	A typical "user" would use ° to ‡ grams per "hit" so 10 grams of pure methamphetamine would supply 20-40 "users". If you "cut" the methamphetamine with Vitablend, there becomes even more drugs on the street.
419	Chair Mannix	What is the street value of 1 gram of methamphetamine?
420	Dingle	The typical price for ° gram is \$20 - \$25.
422	Rep. Sunseri	How many "hits" would a user take per day?
424	Dingle	I live known people who use ° gram in their coffee, but the typical "user" ingests between ‡ -1 gram per day.
TAPE 148, B		
001	Rice	Describes the kind of methamphetamine use he has seen as a criminal defense lawyer. People have said in police reports that methamphetamines are their vitamins that they take each morning.
022	Chair Mannix	What is the typical number of grams you find when you prosecute for methamphetamine manufacturing?
023	Dingle	It varies depending on if the methamphetamines are manufactured for distribution or for personal use. Most people who manufacture, produce 10 grams or more.
040	Rice	In Lane County, if someone has 28 grams (1 ounce) they are going to prison ñ probation is not an option.
056	Rep. Gianella	What does methamphetamine do to a person?

058	Rice	It is an extreme stimulant used to keep people awake. People sweat, shake and talk incoherently, often confessing to crimes because they can't shut up.
075	Dingle	People who use methamphetamine repetitively become psychotic, even after detoxification.
089	Chair Mannix	Closes the public hearing on HB 3110.
<u>HB 2462 PUBLIC HEARING</u>		
094	Counsel Horton	HB 2462 specifies that written acknowledgment of payment of civil penalty, by itself, is not sufficient evidence of full satisfaction of injury for purpose of civil compromise.
120	Chair Mannix	In other words, I could steal a \$2000 Rolex watch and pay the civil shoplifting penalty of up to \$750 and argue that I have satisfied the civil compromise. Is that the problem?
129	Counsel Horton	Yes.
134	Julie Brandis	Associated Oregon Industries (AOI), National Retail Federation Testifies in support of HB 2462. Discusses how shoplifting can be a stepping stone to worse crimes used to finance a drug habit. Describes what retailers are doing to prevent shoplifting.
170	Robb Simons	Director of Risk Management for G. I. Joe's Testifies in support of HB 2462. Discusses the Civil Demand law first adopted by Washington and then Oregon. Retailers do not make a profit on civil demand. For every dollar that goes out the door that we recover, we lose approximately \$24 in time, effort and equipment just to try to deter shoplifting. At G. I. Joe's we don't go after shoplifters anymore because it is dangerous and not worth the time and effort. This will get to a point where people with money will not be prosecuted and people without money who can't pay the civil demand will be prosecuted.
205	Chair Mannix	Is this a rich man's escape clause?
206	Simons	It could be interpreted that way.
215	Rep. Prozanski	I have a fear that the state is being used as a collection agency because if the civil penalty is not paid, the state will go after the offender criminally. Why can't a retail store put in writing if there has been full satisfaction both civilly and criminally?
240	Simons	We felt the civil demand law gave us the ability to prosecute and charge that

		individual with monetary damages, but attorneys are calling us saying that if the civil demand is paid, we can no longer prosecute their client.
252	Chair Mannix	Wasn't the law designed to reduce the criminal prosecution load?
253	Simons	That was never the intent of the bill. We were prosecuting people, but we were losing money so recourse through civil demand was created. Creating a civil demand was not meant to compromise the ability to prosecute.
260	Rep. Prozanski	It is not the store's right to prosecute, it is the state's duty to decide that.
277	Simons	A district attorney won't prosecute if a civil demand has been obtained, and we should have the right, as retailers, to file charges to prosecute criminally.
288	Rep. Prozanski	You have the right to file those charges, but it is up to the district attorney to determine if that case will go to prosecution.
292	Simons	We feel this law is open to loopholes whether a criminal prosecution will proceed or not.
294	Counsel Horton	I thought the problem occurred when an offender paid the civil demand and the district attorney wanted to prosecute criminally, that the case still got dismissed. Isn't that the problem?
300	Brandis	That is my interpretation of the <i>State v. Johnson</i> Supreme Court decision.
309	Rep. Sunseri	Discusses the case of a tenant shoplifting \$50 of merchandise and being told that if they paid \$125 in restitution, the merchant would not pursue criminal charges. What is the reasoning behind charging far more than what was actually stolen? Should HB 2462 have language limiting how much a retailer can charge a person?
323	Simons	Stating "pay me or I will throw you in jail" sounds like extortion.
333	Chair Mannix	Why shouldn't we say "no civil compromise shall bar criminal prosecution unless the district attorney has concurred in the civil compromise and agrees to the bar"?
339	Simons	I don't have a problem with that.
347	Brandis	Discusses the problems that retailers face because law enforcement and district attorneys are inundated with far worse crimes than shoplifting.
365	Chair Mannix	We keep writing exceptions to the civil compromise statute, like the exception

		relating to domestic violence in 1993. We need to tell people you can't keep buying your way out of these problems to avoid prosecution.
370	Brandis	It sounds like this language would meet the needs of the retailers, but what about the district attorney?
288	Steve Dingle	Oregon District Attorney's Association Testifies in support of HB 2462. Discusses the <i>State v. Johnson</i> Supreme Court case that states the payment of a civil penalty outside of the civil compromise bars prosecution. I personally feel this allows people to buy their way out of crime.
TAPE 149, A		
004	Chair Mannix	What about adding language to the civil compromise statute that a civil compromise does not preclude prosecution unless the district attorney concurs in writing?
006	Dingle	That would be a good amendment. Explains that the difference between paying the civil remedy and the civil compromise is that the victim knows that by accepting the payment of the civil penalty, there will be no criminal prosecution.
016	Chair Mannix	Discusses that the civil penalty that can be collected for shoplifting is now being accepted as a civil compromise.
023	Dingle	Retailers have no idea when they take the civil remedy that they are barring criminal prosecution.
026	Rep. Prozanski	We need to clarify that there are two separate procedures here: the civil remedy paid to the retailer, and the criminal prosecution as determined by the government.
041	Chair Mannix	Then we're back to the original bill stating that the civil penalty payment is not in itself sufficient evidence for full satisfaction.
045	Rep. Prozanski	The wording is inappropriate because even though we are preserving something on the civil side with the penalty, we want to make sure we are not barring prosecution.
047	Chair Mannix	We need to re-craft HB 2462.
049	Dingle	A simple amendment would be "ORS 135.705 is the sole and exclusive means of civilly compromising a criminal charge".

065	Rep. Prozanski	My concern is that an offender with money will buy their way out of the system, and we will be left dealing with individuals who couldn't afford to buy their way out of prosecution. I would like to make certain that whatever amendments are put into HB 2462 give the control back to the prosecuting agency on these civil compromises.
079	Dingle	Discusses what happens between the defendant and the victim when a shoplifting case is presented to the court, and that a civil compromise can be granted over the objections of the district attorney.
087	Chair Mannix	But the district attorney does have a right to participate in that proceeding?
088	Dingle	Yes.
088	Rep. Sunseri	AOI should have input on any proposed amendments.
091	Chair Mannix	We could use language in HB 2462 stating that the district attorney has to concur in the civil compromise. I would also suggest an emergency clause.
098	Counsel Horton	Discusses how Multnomah County grants civil compromise over the objections of the district attorney.
101	Dingle	That is my experience as well.
103	Rep. Gianella	Are there many rich people shoplifting?
104	Dingle	Yes.
120	James Rice	Oregon Criminal Defense Lawyers Association Testifies in opposition to HB 2462. Discusses lawyers collecting money on behalf of a retailer to reimburse for the shoplifting and no one has to go to court which saves money.
167	Chair Mannix	Closes the public hearing on HB 2462.
<u>HB 2077 WORK SESSION</u>		
192	Rep. Sunseri	Discusses the 11 amendments that deal with the seller's broker and the buyer's broker (EXHIBIT G).
198	Rep. Sunseri	MOTION: Moves to ADOPT HB 2077-1 amendments dated 02/08/99.

		VOTE: 6-0-1 EXCUSED: 1 - Rep. Bowman
	Chair Mannix	Hearing no objection, declares the motion CARRIED.
203	Rep. Sunseri	MOTION: Moves HB 2077 to the floor with a DO PASS AS AMENDED recommendation.
204	Rep. Sunseri	We will encourage real estate agents to publish in their journals that prospective buyers should be able to look for sex offenders through the legal means available.
214	Rep. Prozanski	Discusses the importance of having one central registry to look for information regarding sex offenders and suggests that SB 740 could include that registry.
231	Chair Mannix	We may want to state in SB 740 that this registry would be the method to inform interested parties about sex offenders.
236		VOTE: 6-0-1 EXCUSED: 1 - Rep. Bowman
	Chair Mannix	Hearing no objection, declares the motion CARRIED. REP. SUNSERI will lead discussion on the floor.
240	Chair Mannix	Closes the work session on HB 2077.
<u>HB 2853 WORK SESSION</u>		
244	Counsel Horton	HB 2853 authorizes a peace officer who issues a citation for a violation or infraction to present evidence, examine and cross-examine witnesses and make certain legal arguments at a trial if the city attorney or district attorney does not appear in a proceeding.
246	Chair Mannix	Discusses the ñ1 amendments (EXHIBIT H).

258	Rep. Prozanski	MOTION: Moves to ADOPT HB 2853-1 amendments dated 03/17/99.
		VOTE: 6-0-1 EXCUSED: 1 - Rep. Bowman
	Chair	Hearing no objection, declares the motion CARRIED.
260	Rep. Prozanski	MOTION: Moves HB 2853 to the floor with a DO PASS AS AMENDED recommendation.
263	Rep. Hansen	Does the Oregon State Bar have concerns with HB 2853?
269	Carl Myers	Oregon State Bar I have been given no specific direction on HB 2853 so I reserve the right to object on the Senate side.
273	Rep. Prozanski	The ñ1 amendments came from directions of the Oregon State Bar.
277		VOTE: 6-0-1 EXCUSED: 1 - Rep. Bowman
	Chair Mannix	Hearing no objection, declares the motion CARRIED. REP. PROZANSKI will lead discussion on the floor.
294	Chair Mannix	Closes the work session on HB 2853.
<u>HB 2855 WORK SESSION</u>		
307	Steve Lauch	Director, Lane County Community Corrections Testifies in support of HB 2855. I have no objections to the ñ1 amendments (EXHIBIT I) . Most counties have incorporated certain misdemeanants into their supervision of felons.

331	Rep. Prozanski	The Parole and Probation Office would like to be able to sanction a particular group of misdemeanants as quickly as they do the felons under their supervision.
346	Lauch	We've had a lot of success dealing with felons and we would like to handle the misdemeanants on our caseload the same way.
350	Rep. Prozanski	MOTION: Moves to ADOPT HB 2855-1 amendments dated 03/29/99.
		VOTE: 6-0-1 EXCUSED: 1 - Rep. Bowman
	Chair Mannix	Hearing no objection, declares the motion CARRIED.
354	Rep. Prozanski	MOTION: Moves HB 2855 to the floor with a DO PASS AS AMENDED recommendation.
		VOTE: 6-0-1 EXCUSED: 1 - Rep. Bowman
	Chair Mannix	Hearing no objection, declares the motion CARRIED. REP. PROZANSKI will lead discussion on the floor.
363	Chair Mannix	Closes the work session on HB 2855.
364	Chair Mannix	Adjourns the meeting at 10:25 a.m.

Submitted By, Reviewed By,

Patsy Wood, Sarah Watson,

EXHIBIT SUMMARY

A - HB 2077, written testimony submitted by Scott Taylor, Oregon Real Estate Commissioner, dated 4/20/99, 2 pgs.

B - HB 2002, -4 amendments (LC 3500), dated 4/16/99, staff, 8 pgs.

C - HB 2002, -5 amendments (LC 3500), dated 4/19/99, staff, 8 pgs.

D - HB 2002, written testimony submitted by Judge Dorothy Baker, Multnomah County, dated 4/20/99, 2 pgs.

E - HB 3110, -2 amendments (LC 3120), date 4/19/99, Rep. Jackie Winters, 1 pg.

F - HB 3110, written testimony submitted by Judge Terry Ann Leggert, Marion County, dated 4/20/99, 2 pgs.

G - HB 2077, -1 amendments (LC 280), dated 2/8/99, Rep. Ron Sunseri, 1 pg.

H - HB 2853, -1 amendments (LC 1841), dated 3/17/99, staff, 1 pg.

I - HB 2855, -1 amendments (LC 1679), dated 3/29/99, Rep. Floyd Prozanski, 3 pgs.