

HOUSE SPECIAL SESSION COMMITTEE ON
CRIME AND CORRECTIONS
(joined by the Senate Special Session Committee On
Crime & Corrections

February 1, 1996 Hearing Room A
11:00 A.M. Senate Tapes 1 - 4

SENATE

MEMBERS PRESENT: Sen. Neil Bryant, Chair
Sen. Shirley Stull, Vice-Chair
Sen. Dick Springer

HOUSE

MEMBERS PRESENT: Rep. Ray Baum, Chair
Rep. Peter Courtney
Rep. Kevin Mannix
Rep. Bob Tiernan
Rep. Veral Tarno

MEMBERS EXCUSED:

STAFF PRESENT: Bill Taylor, Committee Counsel
Larry Wisender, Fiscal Analyst
Annetta Mullins, Admin. Support
Steve Kosiewicz, Admin. Support
Jan McComb, Admin. Support
Valerie Luhr, Admin. Support

MEASURES HEARD: HB3489 - relating to corrections
 HB3488 - relating to sentencing

These minutes contain materials which paraphrase and/or summarize statements made during this session. Only text enclosed in quotation marks report a speaker's exact words. For complete contents of the proceedings, please refer to the tapes.

TAPE 1, SIDE A

HAVING MET SEPARATELY EARLIER, THE HOUSE AND SENATE COMMITTEES CONVENE AND MEET JOINTLY FOR THE PURPOSES OF HEARING TESTIMONY.

058 HOUSE CHAIR BAUM: Calls meeting to order at 11:13 a.m.

MOTION: REP. MANNIX moves that the record for the Interim Task Force on Crime and Corrections be incorporated into this committee's record, with the understanding that the committee is relying on that record for its deliberations. The members of this committee participated heavily in that task force, even though they were not members.

VOTE: Hearing no objection the motion is adopted.

HB3489 - PUBLIC HEARING

WITNESSES:

REP. JOHN MINNIS, HOUSE DISTRICT
MIKE DUGAN, DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S ASSN.
LES YOUNGBAR, OREGON ASSN. OF CHIEFS OF POLICE
LEE VASQUEZ, OREGON STATE SHERIFFS ASSN.
MIKE SCHRUNK, MULTNOMAH CO. DISTRICT ATTORNEY
STEVE MARKS, SENIOR POLICY ADVISOR, GOV. KITZHABER
DAVE COOK, DIRECTOR, DEPT. OF CORRECTIONS
STEVE OLDENSTATE, BENTON CO. SHERIFF'S OFFICE
MIKE PICKETT, JAIL MANAGERS ASSN. & TILLAMOOK COMMUNITY
CORRECTIONS
JUDGE LAURA PRYOR, ASSN. OF OREGON COUNTIES
DEE DEE KOUNS, CRIME VICTIMS UNITED
BOB KOUNS, CRIME VICTIMS UNITED
ALICE SCHLENKER, LEAGUE OF OREGON CITIES

095 REP. JOHN MINNIS: There are concerns about the bill of which we should be aware.
> We no longer arrest people driving while suspended. We don't have enough jail beds in our county to do this. This bill does nothing to recognize this crisis in misdemeanor jail beds; we should look at funding more beds.
> There is a lack of empirical evidence that half-way houses or community-based programs turn people's lives around. The legislature should consider auditing such state funded programs for effectiveness.
> My preference is that all criminals first go to the state penitentiary, then graduate to the community programs.

172 REP. TIERNAN: What is your opinion of the dollars being provided for bed space being built for the counties and what will happen in the future?

180 REP. MINNIS: It is difficult to determine whether the funds provided will meet the need.
> There is a concern about the population estimates, and where the funds will come from if the population exceeds those estimates - the counties could end up short-changed.

184 REP. TIERNAN: If counties receive more felonies that funded, what happens to the prisoners and who pays?

193 LARRY NISWENDER: The impact numbers provided are for the last six months of this biennium. There will be a new funding formula applied in 1997-99, the baseline funding formula, that will be a recalculation. The impact number represents the average daily population. Counties will use alternatives than county jails.

218 REP. TIERNAN: If the population estimates are "soft," the counties are going to be stuck with prisoners and no place or money for facilities

238 REP. MINNIS: It is not clear what the "other alternatives" to jail are. The counties need to be held strictly accountable regarding how they spend this money. Many community-based programs have failed in the past. The most important goal is to protect the citizenry.

331 MIKE DUGAN: Introduces Mike Shrunck, district attorney for Multnomah Co., and Dale Penn, district attorney for Marion Co.
> The Oregon District Attorney's Association voted to support the bill.

> The bill will empower local government to determine treatment and punishments for local offenders. Local Public Safety Coordinating Councils will be responsible for planning and coordinating a full range of sanctions, supervision, and services. This is an excellent opportunity to get tough with criminals and change their behavior.
> Not one of our members reported being threatened if they did not support the bill.

388 LES YOUNGBAR: The Assn. of Chiefs of Police support the bill.

> Introduces Steve Winegar, Chief of Tualatin and Mike Cahill, Chief of Junction City.

> The bill allows an opportunity to participate at the local level. What we have been doing is not working.

391 LEE VASQUEZ: The Oregon State Sheriff's Association passed resolution in support of the bill.

> Yamhill County is in a perfect position to speak on the bill, as we have always been at the forefront of these types of measures.

> We entered into a pilot program under SB1145 for 18 beds, and we managed our population to accommodate those 18 beds.

> In Yamhill County you can either stay in jail or go to work. The majority are working, and paying society back.

> We have invested over \$200,000 of county money to make the program work.

> When the legislature turned felonies into misdemeanors, and put a greater burden on the counties, we worked with that, although the state sent no money with this.

TAPE 2, SIDE A

022 LEE VASQUEZ: As long as you send the money, we will do the work. The program we have is not soft on crime. My prisoners would rather be in the state penitentiary than in my county jail.

037 SEN. STULL: Notes that Sheriff Vasquez was able to return a sick prisoner to the state because the project was only a pilot; should the bill pass, he would have been forced to pay the medical expenses of that inmate.

> Measure 17, forcing state inmates to work, will make state time less attractive.

> For counties without the infrastructure of Yamhill County, how will they deal with the implementation of this bill?

064 MR. VASQUEZ: The situation with the state inmate and its resolution is an example of the state-county partnership.

> We cannot guarantee that things will not happen with this population. From our perspective, the only inmates who work in the community are those who have passed our criteria. We have about one walkaways a year.

> The program should be allowed to move forward. It can be evaluated next session.

102 MIKE DUGAN: We cannot guarantee nothing will happen.

> DAs support the bill because it empowers the district attorney's office and the safety committee to develop programs that not only punish but rehabilitate.

> Our primary duty is to protect the community, and that does not occur when the only punishment is a four-month vacation of lifting weights, and returns to my community no better off than when he left.

119 REP. TIERNAN: It is my understanding that only 20 of the 36 district attorneys voted in favor of SB1145. Is that correct?

167 DUGAN: I don't have that figure. I believe there were 28 district attorneys present at the time of the vote, and there were 3 abstentions and 2 no votes.

165 REP. TIERNAN: A letter that was read before the committee indicated it was really only 20 in support of the bill.

180 VASQUEZ: The two sheriffs that did not support SB1145 gave as reasons that their county commission did not support the bill. No one has been threatened or forced to vote a certain way on the bill.

200 TIERNAN: I have heard from sheriffs that county commissioners have applied pressure to just go along with SB 1145.

205 VASQUEZ: I can only speak for Yamhill County, and there the county commissioners are not in control of the sheriff's office.

210 TIERNAN: Reads a letter faxed from Linn County about the impact of SB 1145 on counties and opposing SB1145 (EXHIBIT D).

> Have had similar complaints from other county commissioners.

> How can these concerns be addressed, particularly the cap issue?

250 VASQUEZ: When the impact of Linn County is 84 and the impact for Yamhill County is 18, something is wrong. The impacts won't be known until the end of the year; there has to be time to evaluate the program.

> The Yamhill County Jail is just as much a prison as the state prison.

284 DUGAN: There aren't going to be sex offenders out in the community given passage of Measure 11.

>The court is at liberty to do departure sentences that will increase jail time.

>Linn County's numbers are mere projections. The program can be re-evaluated in two years.

300 TIERNAN: These numbers have been confirmed by the state.

311 STULL: Refers to a letter from Chiefs Association in support of SB 1145, who state that they trust their concerns regarding cost and timelines will be addressed.

> These concerns remain unresolved. Sherriff Noelle is trusting his concerns will be addressed but notes that the operating costs will fall short in some counties and Multnomah County estimates it will still be short by \$2 million.

349 YOUNGBAR: As far as construction costs, those issues were addressed.

Regarding operating funds, everyone welcomes more, and this would have to be looked at on a county-by-county basis.

380 VASQUEZ: We have the infrastructure in place to carry out the program. Those without the infrastructure will need more funds than those who don't.

> These prisoners are going to return to my jurisdiction upon release, and it would be better to deal with them locally.

420 TARNO: With those counties who do the programs jointly, is that a potential problem? If one sheriff liked the proposal and the other didn't?

429 VASQUEZ: In our case, we worked out the differences in needs between the counties equitably.

TAPE 1, SIDE B

035 MIKE SCHRUNK: We studied the targeted population of this bill. Offenders will be in the community, regardless of whether we send them to prison for a short time.

> We need to turn offenders around, and it is my hope that locals can do a better job doing this. We are willing

to make this work. There will be naysayers, and there may be mistakes made, but overall, this will work better.

058 TIERNAN: Your support depends on adequate funding.

060 SCHRUNK: Yes. We needed more time and money and we got that.

075 TIERNAN: What if the population increases beyond expectations? Should the state pay for those unexpected inmates?

090 SCHRUNK: Yes; and we will be seeking additional funding from numerous sources as well as additional beds.

117 BAUM: What if, during the two-year budget cycle, offender populations increase beyond what is expected and budgeted for? Does the state pick up those costs?

119 STEVE MARKS: The community corrections directors are looking at that issue, and those who are responsible for implementing the program are designing the distribution formula and forecasting the cost.

> The budgeting for this is similar to that of the Dept. of Corrections. We have to rely on a forecast.

> When we come into the next budget cycle, fluctuations in population may be addressed as part of a formula.

140 TIERNAN: It is the governor's intent to have money follow every prisoner?

142 MARKS: That is our intention; the operational means to do that will rely on a forecast.

148 TIERNAN: The one percent increase you expect is contrary to everything else being published. I spoke with the U.S. Dept. of Justice yesterday and they expect an "echo baby boom generation" bringing with it large increases in crime. Everything I've read indicates these forecasts are wrong, meaning that counties will be "left holding the bag."

165 DAVE COOK: That probably does not take into account that the state system currently has under construction 2300 beds in response to Ballot Measure 11; an additional 1500-2000 will be requested in the Spring to address that issue.

>The forecast of SB1145 offenders takes into account the effect of Ballot Measure 11 incarceration.

189 TIERNAN: The forecast is crucial. If it is inaccurate, and there is no money, then offenders will be loose in the community. Adjustments made will be after the fact, after criminals can't be jailed.

200 COOK: Those counties that have very low offender populations have less accurate forecasts. The snapshot forecasts have been accurate in the past for the most part

>The forecasting subcommittee exists for that purpose. On the short term it is very accurate.

>Other issues that have developed recently include Measure 11 and were not included in the prior forecast.

>Washington D.C. predictions are not going to be as accurate as local forecasters. The forecaster subcommittee is going to be focusing more on demographics, such as the Baby Boom Echo.

263 TIERNAN: If the forecasts are low, then citizens are at risk while these people are released prior to budgetary adjustments.

288 MARKS: Local managers will have to take that into account when determining how much money to ask for from the governor. The committees will have to determine what criteria trigger an Emergency Board request. Nothing in the bill would prohibit this.

>The language of the legislation states clearly that funding increases based on workload and population.

312 TIERNAN: Suggests including wording that requires state dollars pay for offenders above the estimated cap population.

327 MARKS: There is a concern that jails manage their offenders similarly. We would prefer that local managers be in control of that.

355 COOK: Managing a jail dealing with finite resources is a daily task. There is no need to insert a "firewall" at this time.

385 TIERNAN: Repeats request for a "safety valve" in the bill for state funding of unexpected population.

405 COOK: In terms of volatility of bed space, Ballot Measure 11 included no funding for pre-trial offenders. The greater risk for counties to manage populations is a situation for which there is no funding whatsoever. SB1145 not only requires that the counties continue to deal with these people but the funding is there in virtually all the counties.

423 MARKS: In this biennium, the state is prepared to house these prisoners for the counties until construction is completed.

468 COURTNEY: I cannot believe that Dave Cook, a former county sheriff, is going to turn his back on county sheriffs if they have a problem.

TAPE 2, SIDE B

042 SEN. STULL: Notes that good intentions are worth the paper they are written on.

066 STEVE OLDENSTAT: Both the Benton County Sheriff's Office and the Oregon Assn. of Community Corrections Directors support this legislation. There were no negative votes with 2 abstentions. Linn County was one of the abstentions.

>Benton County has a 40-bed jail facility and a 500 client adult parole and probation office and has the smallest per capita jail population.

>Benton County has the lowest prison commitment rate in the state and one-fourth the statewide average for parole violation returns to prison.

>The crime rate in Benton County is relatively stable; we have a long history of using community-based sanctions. We collected \$1.3 million in restitution last year and 70,000 hours of unpaid community service, and 33,000 hours of work crew labor in lieu of jail time, about 4,000 days of electronic home detention, and placed 226 of 500 prisoners into treatment programs.

>You have to have the will from the top down to use community-based sanctions, you have to believe in other forms of punishment other than jail time, you have to have cooperation between the criminal justice entities - judges, DAs, community corrections directors, sheriffs - and we've done that.

>Our organization will be working on a funding formula; our remaining concern is how to split up the pie between the counties.

120 REP. TARNO: How will you separate your differences with Linn County who disapproves of this program?

122 OLDENSTAT: Linn and Benton Counties have different philosophies, and it remains to be seen how this will be resolved. We have joined together for the jail facilities because of political decisions. Benton Co. was not prepared to proceed with its own jail, but hope to proceed next fiscal year. Linn Co. has indicated they are not pleased with the process, but at least during this biennium, we may not have the moneys to put people in the nine beds.

- 140 REP. MANNIX: Is the funding formula determined?
- 141 MR. OLDENSTAT: There is a funding formula now; it is set at 80% workload and 20% population. Jail construction funding is either \$59 million or whatever the legislature sets this session. The new impact moneys about \$7 million for the final six months of this biennium.
- 149 REP. MANNIX: Has the new impact formula been completed?
- 150 MR. OLDENSTAT: No.
- 152 REP. MANNIX: That will be in the governor's budget proposal released next fall?
- 153 MR. OLDENSTAT: That's my understanding.
- 163 MIKE PICKETT: During the SB1145 process, a working jail manager has not been heard from.
>As a jail manager in Tillamook Co., I am in full support of the bill.
>Tillamook Co. is a small jail - 19 beds. Voters have approved funding of a new jail.
>The impact of the bill will dovetail and round out a continuum of corrections within the state of Oregon.
>Tillamook Co. sends inmates to Salem for six months, and they return six months later, unrehabilitated.
>The mindset for county jails has been "us against them" the "them" being state corrections and it is time to stop that and work cooperatively.
- 218 TIERNAN: There's no money in the bill for county rehabilitation programs; voices concern that they will not be able to provide planned services on the county level.
- 242 JUDGE LAURA PRIOR: In some rural counties now, there are no jail beds available.
>In the case of Wheeler Co., they are part of the six-county regional group and the other five counties are supporting them.
>The partnerships that have been formed will allow us to address the "black hole" of criminal justice problem; rural counties support this bill.
- 275 DEE DEE KOUNS: Speaks in opposition to the bill. Crime victims, on-line police and parole and probation officers oppose the bill.
>Sentencing guidelines caused these problems; who will take responsibility for the problems this will cause?
>There is a need to provide cheaper jail space and take care of habitual criminals before prevention and rehabilitation is stressed.
- 338 BOB KOUNS: Opposes the bill. The class of offenders being discussed are the least amenable to treatment.
>We do not know how to provide short term treatment successfully.
>There is no third party measurement of the success of this program.
- 361 COURTNEY: Notes that on page 8 lines 19-26 of bill were amended to increase accountability - it requires the Dept. of Corrections to evaluate the effectiveness of the program.
- 396 BOB KOUNS: Stresses importance of third-party scrutiny.
> Need to ask whether this measure will reduce crime in your neighborhood.
> Need to take repeat violators out of circulation.

025 ALICE SCHLENKER: Speaks in support of the bill. Partnership with local officials who know local offenders and know what works is a positive step. The bill provides for local control and direct citizen accountability.
>Want to work with state, police, to make this work.
>Victims won't feel as powerless; there is greater accountability.

HB3488 - work session

WITNESSES: REP. FLOYD PROZANSKI, HOUSE DISTRICT 40
TIM SYLVESTER, ATTORNEY GENERAL, APPELLETTE DIV.
DALE PENN, MARION CO. DISTRICT ATTORNEY
MIKE SCHRUNK, MULTNOMAH CO. DISTRICT ATTORNEY
MIKE DUGAN, OR DEFENSE ATTORNEYS ASSN.
DEE DEE KOUNS, CRIME VICTIMS UNITED

102 BAUM: Opens the work session on HB3488.

108 BRYANT: The committee adopted the bill conceptually yesterday. There were questions regarding the potential of challenges based on proportionality.

121 REP. PROZANSKI: Before you are changes that were recommended from last night's task force and the Dept. of Justice (EXHIBIT E).

>Under section 1(A), a previous conviction of Burglary in the first degree will also be followed by convictions of Robbery in the second degree, or Robbery in the first degree. This was brought forward by Rep. Baum, to ensure that we are covering a violent type of offender and we wanted to make certain that these individuals were included for a "kicker crime" and at least a 19-month sentence.

>The Dept. of Justice wishes to ensure that the language is appropriate such that there is not a court challenge regarding a minimum mandatory without giving the flexibility to the court. Departures will be allowed, and may go up or down.

>We are also including, under the section dealing with unauthorized use of a motorized vehicle, previous convictions of Robbery in the first and second degree.

>Another change that has been agreed to that is not in the drafts is on page 2, deleting (g), Criminal Mischief in the second degree.

>Other changes required on page 3 are due to positions taken by the Dept. of Justice.

>For departures, judges must find substantial and compelling reasons for the departure. 80% of departures are upward.

>Another change requested is in section 2. We ask the committee to change the effective date from Jan 1, back to July 1.

190 MIKE DUGAN: We have tried to make this act follow a sentencing guidelines scheme in theory and policy.

>We eliminated Criminal Mischief in the second degree as a kicker crime because that crime doesn't flow with the intent of the repeat property offender law because Criminal Mischief can be done as a result of recklessness, not intent.

>We agree to the suggested new effective date; the July 1 date allows us time to review how the law will affect us.

223 DALE PENN: This is wise and appropriate policy and is needed. Supports amendments described.

> The July 1 date allows for another legislative session to occur before it becomes effective, so if changes are

required they could be done.

243 MIKE SCHRUNK: Supports new draft; it reflects his concerns. This will improve quality of life and will dovetail with the community corrections bill.

257 BAUM: Have been looking forward to doing this for some time (property crimes).

277 TIM SYLVESTER: Explains subsection 3 and 4.

>We built in the possibility of sentencing departures. This addresses proportionality issues that could be raised.

>Subsection 4 clarifies that "prior convictions" includes those in other states and federal courts.

306 MANNIX: For the record, there is no proportionality problem - we are inoculating against any later perceived Proportionality problem.

349 TIERNAN: Asks about departure rates.

360 PENN: Of sentences, 15% are departures from sentencing guidelines; of those 15%, 80% are upward and 20% are downward departures.

399 PROZANSKI: Suggests revisiting sentencing guidelines next session.

467 STULL: Asks if the language regarding departures is the same as what is in current law.

469 DUGAN: Yes.

TAPE 4, SIDE A

030 STULL: Won't some of these prisoners be serving less than a year due to "good time" and be in county jails?

034 PENN: Placement is determined upon their original sentence. Of all these offenders, 98% will be more than 12 months, and will be housed by the state prison.

064 PROZANSKI: Criminal Mischief may be removed due to changes made last session, allowing restitution to victims.

080 DEE DEE KOUNS: In response to Sen. Stull, states the bill is a bandaid.

MOTION: Rep. Courtney moves to amend HB3488 by deleting subsection (g) and change date from Jan. 1 to July 1 (EXHIBIT E).

VOTE: Hearing no objections, the motion is adopted.

MOTION: Rep. Courtney moves HB3488 as amended to the House Floor with a "do pass" recommendation.

135 TIERNAN: Asks that he be able to speak to the Chair prior to the vote.

140 BRYANT: While waiting for Reps. Baum and Tiernan, states that the Senate Crime and Corrections Committee will be taking up the funding bills following this vote, then move onto the technical corrections.

190 MANNIX: Notes that he doesn't agree with the fiscal impact statement - thinks it will be less.

VOTE: In a roll call vote, the motion passes.

HB3489 - work session

MOTION: Rep. Courtney moves HB3489 to the House Floor with a "do pass" recommendation.

MOTION: Rep. Mannix moves adoption of the -4 amendments (EXHIBIT F).

213 MANNIX: Explains amendments; adoption of the amendments would inoculate counties from funding shortfalls.

VOTE: In a roll call vote, the motion is adopted 3-2, Courtney and Baum voting no.

MOTION: Rep. Courtney moves HB3487 as amended to the House Floor with a "do pass" recommendation.

VOTE: In a roll call vote the motion passes 3-2, Mannix and Tiernan voting no.

268 MANNIX: Serves notice of possible minority report (1:45 p.m.) and is joined by Rep. Tiernan.

279 TIERNAN: Clarifies that two-hour time limit doesn't hold if there are administrative problems.

286 MANNIX: Minority report is drafted and ready to be filed at the desk.

>Explains minority report. The state will maintain its responsibility to incarcerate those sentenced 12 months or less, but counties will receive additional rehabilitation centers.

357 BAUM: Recesses the committee for five minutes.

(Senate Committee meets for the remainder of the tape; see their minutes)

TAPE 3, SIDE B

(committee in recess from 000 to 163)

170 BAUM: Reconvenes the house committee.

MOTION: Rep. Courtney moves to reconsider vote by which HB3489 was passed to the House Floor.

VOTE: In a roll call vote, the motion passes 4-1, Tiernan voting nay.

MOTION: Rep. Tarno moves to reconsider the vote by which the -4 amendments were adopted.

192 TARNO: Was concerned about the bill being an unfunded mandate on counties, but having discussed these concerns with Dave Cook and Steve Marks I will change my vote on the amendments. It is the intent of this legislation that counties will not be financially impacted.

207 REP. MANNIX: Notes that everyone is acting in good faith, in government there are promises and there are legal obligations, and promises are generally not enforceable. The -4 amendments are designed to protect the counties

against change of policy that may occur with personnel changes. Without the amendments, it will be a weaker bill but there is a better option with the minority bill.

VOTE: In a roll call vote, the motion passes 4-1, Rep. Tiernan voting no.

247 BAUM: The -4 amendments are now before committee

MOTION: In an implied motion, Chair Baum moves the -4 amendments.

VOTE: In a roll call vote, the motion fails 2-3, Rep. Courtney, Baum, Tarno voting no.

264 TIERNAN: We have had assurances that the county will not be receiving these inmates without adequate money or space. Suggests a conceptual amendment that would ensure adequate funding for the counties.

294 MANNIX: Does not feel comfortable voting on conceptual language.

300 REP. TARNO: Asks Dave Cook and Steve Marks to make a statement on this issue.

302 COOK: This bill represents a partnership in which virtually every county is in agreement with the notion found SB 1145, the state will provide dollars for impact on community corrections for the management of these inmates.

>The philosophical basis for SB1145 is that there are intermediate sanctions, including incarceration available in the local community.

>The funding formula and impact dollars will move with that impact population. Many of these counties will come in right on target or under; it depends on management and forecast. This will be addressed through the funding formula and amendments to it in the future.

362 JIM SPINNET: As the chair of the subcommittee on corrections for the Oregon State Sheriff Assn., we remain supportive of SB1145 as written.

365 TIERNAN: Withdraws conceptual amendment.

MOTION: Rep. Courtney moves HB3489 to House Floor with a "do pass" recommendation.

VOTE: In a roll call vote the motion passes 3-2, Mannix and Tiernan voting no.

414 MANNIX: Serves notice of a possible minority report.

411 CHAIR BAUM: Adjourns House Committee at 2:22 p.m.

(Senate Chair Bryant recesses the Senate Crime and Corrections Committee for the purpose of reconvening in HRF with the House Government Affairs Committee.

Submitted by,

J.E. McComb

EXHIBIT SUMMARY

EXHIBIT D - Letter, HB3489, Rep. Tiernan, 5 pgs.

EXHIBIT E - proposed amendments, HB3488, staff, 3 pgs.

EXHIBIT F - proposed amendments, HB3489, Mannix, 1 pg.

HOUSE SPECIAL SESSION COMMITTEE ON
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February 1, 1996 Hearing Room A
5:30 P.M. Senate Tape 9

SENATE

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Sen. Dick Springer

HOUSE

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MEASURES HEARD: SB1169 - relating to corrections

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