

SENATE JUDICIARY SUBCOMMITTEE
ON CIVIL PROCESS

Hearing Room
Tapes - 29

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Rep. Del Parks, Chair
Sen. Tom Bryant, Vice-Chair
Rep. Kate Brown
Rep. Bryan Johnston
Rep. Leslie Lewis
Rep. Bob Tiernan
Sen. Ken Baker
Sen. Randy Miller
Sen. Peter Sorenson

STAFF PRESENT:

Holly Robinson, Committee Counsel
Max Williams, Committee Counsel
Sarah May, Committee Assistant

MEASURES HEARD:

SB 482 - Public Hearing
SB 450 - Public Hearing

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 , SIDE A

001 CHAIR BRYANT: Calls the meeting to order at 3:38 PM.

PUBLIC HEARING ON SB 482

(SB 482 prohibits awards of punitive damages in civil cases)

Witnesses: Ted Kulongoski, Attorney General
John Diloranzo, Oregon Litigation Reform Coalition
Betsy Bailey, Oregon Associated Industry
Dave Edison, United Grocers
John Wyse, Self
Mike McGee, Self
John Glascock, American Association of Retired Persons
David Shannon, Oregon Consumer League
William Gaylord

Eldon Rosenthal, Attorney
Robert Stoll, Attorney

010 TED KULONGOSKI, ATTORNEY GENERAL: Testifies and submits written testimony in opposition to SB 482. (EXHIBIT A)

050 SEN. BAKER: How do you feel about putting a cap on punitive damages for the occasion that there is run away jury that awards an unreasonable amount of money?

055 KULONGOSKI: I have heard about those awards nationally. For the punitive damages that we receive which are half of the amounts awarded, I could not support a cap. The numbers here in Oregon support that the punitive damages awarded in this state are not excessively high. Gives example.

066 SEN. BAKER: What about at the upper end?

067 KULONGOSKI: In 1992, there was an award of \$22,000. In 1993, there was one for \$100,000 and \$140,000. The highest I had in 1995 was for \$103,000.

072 SEN. BAKER: Did you have any over a million dollars?

073 KULONGOSKI: Not that I see here, but the Oberg case will be one of them

074 SEN. BAKER: If we were to put a cap on it wouldn't effect the kind of cases that you see in your office?

077 KULONGOSKI: I don't think a cap is warranted because I don't think the juries are running away awarding excessive amounts in this state.

080 CHAIR BRYANT: Your figures reflect the dollars collected not the amount of the verdicts?

082 KULONGOSKI: These are the amounts that we have collected, yes.

083 CHAIR BRYANT: Do you have a list that would indicated what the amount of the verdicts were in those cases? Sometimes it is easy to get a verdict, but difficult to find the money.

085 KULONGOSKI: I get one half of the judgment. I am asked to agree to a stipulated order, an entry of judgment and asked to negotiate away the punitive damage award to some amount so that they can get a settlement. I have refused to engage in those negotiations because my interest as the Attorney General and the states interest, arises at the time a judgment is entered. I have no idea as to what the state would be entitled to across the state.

095 CHAIR BRYANT: You don't know how frequently punitive damages are requested in the pleadings?

097 KULONGOSKI: No, I do not.

098 CHAIR BRYANT: The statutes provides that you deduct the attorney fees. My understanding is, normally you follow the agreement the plaintiff had

with the attorney in what a reasonable fee would be. In most cases that is usually a contingency fee?

101 KULONGOSKI: Correct.

102 CHAIR BRYANT: Depending on whether it went to trial or not, it has a fluctuating range from 20-40 percent through appeals?

103 KULONGOSKI: Correct.

105 SEN. SORENSON: Was the ruling of the US Supreme Court the ruling that the Oregon courts must review awards of punitive damages to determine if they are reasonable?

110 KULONGOSKI: That is the substance of the courts decision in light of our constitutional provision that does not allow a remitter by the court. We argued to the supreme court that there was sufficient pretrial and post-judgment procedures that provided the parties with the same type of review that appellate courts would make. The Supreme Court rejected that and required that the appellate courts take a review.

120 SEN. SORENSON: Who gave us that ruling?

124 KULONGOSKI: The United State Supreme Court remanded the case back to the Oregon Supreme Court and in the last month they have undertaken that decision. The Oregon court did not send it to the court of appeals but kept it for review and upheld the punitive damage award that was granted at the trial court.

132 SEN. MILLER: Could you review where the distribution of punitive damages go?

134 KULONGOSKI: We get one half, that goes to the crime victims compensation fund. Since 1990, we have received about \$962,000. That fund is crime victims out of four or five resources, explains.

146 SEN. MILLER: Where does the other half go?

147 KULONGOSKI: It goes to the prevailing party.

148 SEN. MILLER: Would you have any objection to getting all of the money? Would it necessarily be limited to the crime victims compensation fund?

153 KULONGOSKI: Yes, the way the statute is today, it would be limited to that.

154 SEN. MILLER: My understanding is that we could design a statute so that it could go other worthy causes?

158 KULONGOSKI: There is pending litigation challenging the '87 legislature ruling to give the state one half of the award.

163 SEN. MILLER: You wouldn't object if we added to it, or looked at SB 1?

166 KULONGOSKI: I would have no problem with it, but I do not think it would be good public policy.

170 SEN. MILLER: Is it your experience in punitive damage situations that the attorney for the prevailing party participated and was compensated based on the total award, or just what the client received? Under the rules today, would it be your expectation that the attorney working for the prevailing party would participate on a contingent basis on the entire punitive award, or just that which the client receives?

184 KULONGOSKI: My understanding it is the total award. I don't usually see this issue until the judgment is entered. If there is a punitive damage award, the actual amount that goes to the state is the net amount after the attorneys have taken their fee out. We then get a half of whatever is left.

194 SEN. MILLER: There is, or is not any cap on what the fee can be?

196 KULONGOSKI: I believe no.

198 SEN. MILLER: If it was 100 percent of the large punitive damage, award then the state would realize nothing?

200 KULONGOSKI: That scenario happens now, gives example of how money can be split up. The answer to that is the existing statute. If you want to, bring us in at verdict rather than judgment.

233 REP. TIERNAN: If there was a million dollar punitive damage award, assuming an attorney has 50 percent of the contingency fee arranged, who would get what?

243 KULONGOSKI: Explains that it would depend on if the attorney award is calculated from the general damages or the punitive damages. The attorney fee comes out of the total pot. The states interest comes after the judgment is entered and the net amount is determined. The state gets one half of that, which goes to the crime victims fund.

257 REP. TIERNAN: Assuming it was a 50 percent contingency fee? No, the attorney would get \$500,000, and the \$500,000 left would be split between you and the (inaudible).

262 KULONGOSKI: Yes, \$250,000 is correct.

274 JOHN DILORENZO, OREGON LITIGATION REFORM COALITION: Testifies and submits written testimony in support of SB 482. (EXHIBIT B)

TAPE 28, SIDE A

055 CHAIR BRYANT: Questions problems resulting problems.

056 DILORENZO: We would, because capping punitive damages is problematic in Oregon because of certain cases (cited in EXHIBIT B), explains. Continues with testimony.

141 SEN. MILLER: Discusses hot coffee from McDonalds case. If we eliminated the punitive damages, how would we get McDonalds to lower the temperature of the coffee? How would you get them to react to all of those

potential victims if it wasn't for a substantial award?

162 DILORENZO: Normally, compensatory damages are enough to make a company notice. In the states that don't have punitive damages, the state is not without the ability to make manufactures take notice. The parties receive the full value of their injury and if the injury was such that it was egregious, that would be effected by the dollar award and the defendant would take notice. If the injury was such that there wasn't a reason to give the plaintiff compensatory damages, maybe the violations isn't as egregious as some would think.

180 SEN. MILLER: What happens after a verdict is reached? In some situations after a verdict is reached, the parties rework the settlement and the states interest in these awards is defeated.

193 DILORENZO: I believe that the AG is right, standing to object to any settlement agreement.. Explains process. The Attorney Generals right does not vest until after the judgment is entered. If there is a large punitive damage entered the parties would sit down and construct a work out that would provide that no final judgment be awarded or that they will stipulate to a final judgment that will provide in the award of general damages of a certain amount. They do this to avoid the expense of the appeal, they can under the current statute cut out the AG because they do not have the right to intervene until the judgment is entered

225 CHAIR BRYANT: The defendant would want their insurance company to cover whatever the damages are, so it is to their advantage to negotiate for as much general damage possible. They would also have the additional expense of hiring another attorney, explains.

240 DILORENZO: Gives example of how that would take place.

255 REP. JOHNSTON: Were you arguing in favor for additional government intervention in the part of the punitive damages?

259 DILORENZO: No, what I was suggestion was that punitive damages should be abolished because the whole concept of punishment does not belong within the civil arena. But if we are going to include it, the punitive damages should revert to the state because it is the state society as a whole that has been injured and they are the best party to receive the award and use it for a purpose that will deter the conduct in the future.

268 REP. JOHNSTON: You characterized punitive damages for the purpose of punishment. Isn't it really for the purpose of deterrence?

275 DILORENZO: It is my understanding that punitive damages is a dual rational, explains.

285 REP. JOHNSTON: We might be wise to break these in two, explains. We want to deter through the use of some sort of damages, but then what do you do with the recovery from the damages? Do you agree?

289 DILORENZO: To the extent that punishment should no longer be a part of

the calculus, it is my personal view that it should take place within the criminal system. Punishment isn't really a valid purpose for the civil system.

296 REP. JOHNSTON: I'm not talking about punishment, but that deterrence as another function

301 REP. BROWN: Discusses the comment of deterrence vs. punish, and that it was no longer necessary or served it's purpose. Does that mean that punitive damages did serve a purpose?

308 DILORENZO: Punitive damages may have served some purpose to deter because of the extent that the award would exceed compensable damages. The problem today is that juries are starting to feed upon large punitive damage awards. When you do get punitive damages, the impact doesn't help society, explains.

327 REP. BROWN: You believe that the punitive damages deter conduct?

329 DILORENZO: They do, but they belong in the criminal system, explains.

334 REP. BROWN: I'm talking about deterrence. Your saying that they do help deter companies from doing bad things?

336 DILORENZO: I think they deter as they would for a government in a third world country would deter people from littering on the streets. If the punishment is so harsh, then there is a deterrent value.

343 REP. BROWN: Your solution is to relegate them to the criminal justice arena?

347 DILORENZO: Either give it to the criminal system, or if the civil system is going to be used to serve that purpose, at least adopt some of the constitutional protections that would be available in the criminal system like enhancing the burden of proof to beyond a reasonable doubt.

355 REP. BROWN: Cites McDonalds case. Some of these are not having an impact on the corporation itself and therefore have no punishment effect and have no deterrence.

367 DILORENZO: Gives drug companies examples. Some of them are probably facing the possibility of bankruptcy, which is a deterrence, but doesn't allow them to have the capability to do anything.

383 REP. BROWN: Last session we heard testimony about breast implants. Would you agree that money would never compensate these victims?

388 DILORENZO: Yes. My worry is that the first plaintiffs who would have the benefit of both compensatory and punitive awards, might reduce the treasuries of those defendants to the extent that they are no longer available to compensate the others.

397 REP. BROWN: In terms of criminal prosecution, if we were to leave punitive damages to the state and consider the RICO, don't you think the burden on the criminal justice system would be overwhelming?

405 DILORENZO: That may be the case, but there are some who feel that we should allocate more resources as a society to criminal justice than we currently do.

410 SEN. MILLER: You said that people might say it is a rare situation where punitive are awarded, would they also suggest that it is a rare situation for punitive to be asked for?

416 DILORENZO: That does not reflect reality. Punitive damages are often requested.

TAPE 27, SIDE B

008 SEN. SORENSON: There were 60 cases from '90 on the AG list. That comes out to about \$16,000 for the 60 cases. I have a hard time realizing the vast amount of money being awarded and the relatively small amount being collected. How is it that the \$16,000 per case, assuming a 50 percent contingency fee?

025 DILORENZO: I don't think there is a 50 percent contingency fee agreement, there is probably 30-40 percent agreements. One thing to remember is that the change took place in '87, there is a couple year time lot lag. I don't think you can discount what happens to parties when the verdict comes in before judgment. There is a real incentive for both parties to settle the case and change the judgment around so that the AG doesn't take half of whatever is awarded. Cites 35 million dollar punitive damages award that recently was handed down in Multnomah county.

044 SEN. SORENSON: I view the idea of controlling punitive damages as restricting rights of citizens. Why is it that you are here advocating to restrict the free market system, in which we might deter the antisocial conduct through our tort system?

059 DILORENZO: I do not view the plaintiff as having an entitlement to punitive damages, they have an entitlement to compensatory damages, explains. It is my view that the criminal arena is the best way to punish.

I would never suggest that we have private police to solve criminal problems. Should punishing be done by private enterprise or the state? I believe the state.

089 BETSY BAILEY, OREGON ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES: Testifies and submits written testimony in support of SB 482. (EXHIBIT C)

137 DAVE EDISON, UNITED GROCERS: Testifies and submits written testimony in support of SB 482. (EXHIBIT D)

179 REP. BROWN: Discusses defective breast implants. If we don't have access to punitive damages how do we prohibit manufacturer conduct like that?

187 EDISON: It is my understanding that those types of cases would be compensated through compensatory damages and general damages. That is something that should be addressed more on the criminal side if indeed a manufacturer created a situation like that.

198 REP. JOHNSTON: Are there any studies to suggest that where punitive damages have been capped or limited, the cost of business has gone down or

prices have been lowered?

203 BAILEY: I don't have that information.

206 REP. JOHNSTON: In ten-twelve of the cases filed against United Grocers a year, punitive damages are alleged. Do you know in how many they are actually obtained?

210 EDISON: In the cases we have been involved with we have only had one verdict. It has the effect of increasing the value of settlements so that you can avoid the potential of an exaggerated verdict at the trial.

218 REP. JOHNSTON: The allegation of punitive damages scares you to a point that you wind up settling?

220 EDISON: Yes.

221 REP. JOHNSTON: Cites taxi cab case. Was United Grocers the defendant?

226 EDISON: Another small grocery store was the defendant, not United Grocers.

228 REP. JOHNSTON: Can you get me that case to look at? Do you think that punitive damages are outdated?

232 BAILEY: I think that it is outdated, yes.

233 REP. JOHNSTON: Have you ever seen the orange parking lock boots for cars?

236 BAILEY: Yes.

237 REP. JOHNSTON: Do you know why it is they paint those orange?

238 BAILEY: So that everyone can see them.

239 REP. JOHNSTON: I suggest to you that is what punitive damages are for.

239 BAILEY: I agree with that, but there are other solutions besides "painting the boot orange". The point is that there are statutes in the state to discourage conduct which is so egregious that it is damaging to people. If conduct is so egregious that it warrants something like millions of dollars in punitive damages, we should be looking as to why it isn't in the criminal system.

255 SEN. MILLER: Punitive damages may deter conduct if they are so onerous in their application that they might shape some people up. Yet, you are saying that punitive damages might deter your company from pursuing cases on the merits do to the threat of the potential of punitive damages, is that correct?

267 EDISON: We have an obligation under the contract of insurance to settle claims when we have the opportunity. If there is a large prayer for punitive damages that might go above what the contract might call us to pay for, we would have an obligation to try to settle the case for less than what the verdict might bring.

292 JOHN WYSE, SELF: Testifies and submits written testimony in support of
SB 482. (EXHIBIT E)

309 MIKE MCGEE, SELF: Testifies in support of SB 482.

360 JOHN GLASCOCK, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF RETIRED PERSONS: Testifies and
submits written testimony in opposition to SB 482. (EXHIBIT F)

430 DAVID SHANNON, OREGON CONSUMER LEAGUE: Testifies and submits written
testimony in opposition to SB 482. (EXHIBIT G)

TAPE 28, SIDE B

037 SEN. MILLER: Would you have any resistance if we retained the punitive
damages and having all of the award go to the state?

041 SHANNON: I do resist that, explains. In order to pursue that claim, a
lawyer may spend \$15,000-30,000 to fight it. If they don't have anything
to compensate for that, it isn't worth the effort.

051 SEN. MILLER: This is no longer a punitive damage or deterrent, but a
mechanism to repay the attorney?

053 SHANNON: This is clearly a deterrence. In order for a citizen to
pursue a claim, there has to be enough in it to make it a motivation to try
to do it. Punitive damages are only given in reckless or intentional
conduct, which is a difficult standard to prove.

060 GLASCOCK: Our view is that the system is broken right now. We have a
system which allows attorneys to thwart the idea of punitive damages. There
has been tremendous settlements, but there are far more cases that are
small and without punitive damages they would not be able to start a
lawsuit.

087 SEN. MILLER: You have 419,000 members and 34 million members
nationally. Do all of your members know about SB 482?

096 GLASCOCK: No, but we survey our Oregon members and each of our states
twice a year on general facets of legislation. We know from those surveys
that our people don't want to tamper with system where it will injure their
right to redress.

103 SEN. MILLER: Where they asked specifically about punitive damages?

104 GLASCOCK: No, not specifically. We feel that this falls within the
sense of what they are expressing to us with respect to the jurisprudence
system in the state of Oregon.

118 WILLIAM GAYLORD: Testifies and submits written testimony in opposition
to SB 482. (EXHIBIT H) Reads testimony of Jeanne Canfield, Oregon's
Mothers Against Drunk Driving (EXHIBIT I). Continues with own testimony.

276 ELDON ROSENTHAL, ATTORNEY: Testifies and submits written testimony in
opposition of SB 482. (EXHIBIT J)

355 ROBERT STOLL, ATTORNEY: Testifies and submits written testimony in opposition to SB 482. (EXHIBIT K)

TAPE 29, SIDE A

045 CHAIR BRYANT: Discusses cases of Aryan nation. The cases that you are discussing are different than the ones I see, explains. One thing the committee is looking for is a way to further strengthen the law where those types of damages shouldn't be appropriate. Do you have other suggestions of ways that this committee could look at limiting punitive damages so that they will only apply to the most egregious type of actions?

077 GAYLORD: We have in Oregon, as rigged a standard as you can find in the country. To the extent that punitive damages are pleaded inappropriately or to the extent that what we are dealing with is the reaction of being sued for punitive damages by someone who may have thought that the conduct only allowed compensatory damages. It would be possible of a rule that said punitive damages are not pleaded, explains.

121 ROSENTHAL: If you inappropriately ask for punitive damages you are routinely met with a motion saying that it can't be pleaded under these circumstances and then a motion for summary judgments putting the plaintiff

to their proof as to whether the evidence is sufficient to convince the jury. That is a deterrent and it has had an impact on the way I practice law. Discusses McDonalds case. There are no perfect social institutions.

There are some bum cases, but the vast majority of claims that get to a jury on issue of punitive damages, involve a claim of severe misconduct, which shouldn't on a political basis be thrown out.

149 STOLL: In Portland, where there has been punitive damages, it is impossible for a lawyer to go on a fishing expedition for the financial condition of the defendant. Discusses jury and trial judge in post verdict review.

175 ROSENTHAL: ORS 18.540 is the statute that sets out how punitive damages are divided between the attorney of the prevailing party, the state of Oregon, and the plaintiff. Discusses subsection 4 of ORS statute. It would be unethical for a lawyer to take a large punitive damages verdict and reliable it as general damages, and not give the state of Oregon it's share. There are from time to time questions of liability that are going to be appealed and a settlement for less than the full verdict. By operation of your own statute, first the compensatory damages are paid, then the punitive damages.

202 REP. TIERNAN: You mentioned a suggested reform could be not pleading the punitive damages. How about not allowing the attorney to share in the punitive damage award?

210 GAYLORD: The same rational applies to having an attorney receive a fee for their work that benefits a client, in proportion to the benefit. Punitive damages provide deterrence.

235 REP. TIERNAN: If you didn't get a cut of punitive damages, you wouldn't argue for them?

238 GAYLORD: There are situations where punitive damage are appropriate, that would not be economically pursuable if there wasn't a way for an attorney to be brought in and a way for that attorney to be paid out of the punitive damages. It is an issue like SB 385, explains.

251 REP. TIERNAN: On the case you cited, how much money were the punitive and criminal damages?

254 GAYLORD: The total compensatory damage was about 6 million and the punitive damages was four million dollars.

258 REP. TIERNAN: You would go for the four million punitive damages, but if it wasn't for punitive damages this employer would continue to manufacture this gun. Did it say in the language that it was punitive language or lawsuits?

268 GAYLORD: There are variations in the example. There would be a conflict of interest for an attorney if the fee only came out of part of the case. Discusses nail gun cases, cites EXHIBIT H.

290 REP. TIERNAN: But you don't know whether it was because of the punitive damages or because of the six million dollars?

292 GAYLORD: They have been paying the compensatory damages cases for years and it hasn't made any difference in their actions.

294 REP. TIERNAN: If we set the attorney fees at 10 percent, would that be more acceptable?

299 GAYLORD: If there is a difference in the incentive to pursue the punitive damages or the main case. It could cause all kinds of potential conflicts, explains.

314 REP. BROWN: Why would a business move here instead of to Washington when they have no punitive damages there?

318 GAYLORD: They know that if they are a good, careful business and if their behavior is good, they won't be exposed to punitive damages anyway.

323 REP. BROWN: How many hours did your law firm spend on the Metzger trial?

326 ROSENTHAL: Months and months.

327 REP. BROWN: Did the District Attorney want to deal with that issue at all?

330 ROSENTHAL: The DA office was unwilling to pursue the case because they perceived it to be too difficult and too expensive a case to prosecute. Many of the cases that the private bar is able to take the risk on and prosecute, which are punitive damage type claims, are too risky and expensive for prosecutors to pursue.

349 SEN. BAKER: How much was the general compensatory vs. the punitive damages?

354 ROSENTHAL: It was reduced to \$500,000 under the cap. It was 10 million dollars in punitive damages.

359 SEN. BAKER: The motivation for bringing the case was to stop the activities?

361 ROSENTHAL: Yes, and to put the man out of the white hate business. Also to make it impossible to discharge this in bankruptcy.

364 SEN. BAKER: Could you have discharges the \$500,000?

365 ROSENTHAL: Yes.

366 SEN. BAKER: What about the other?

366 ROSENTHAL: They are not dischargeable.

367 SEN. BAKER: Under a chapter 13 are they discharged? Bankruptcy aside, \$500,000 would have put him out of business because it is effectively 12 million dollars. In this particular case, the 12 million dollars didn't have any press and it really had no effective of remedy against him?

378 ROSENTHAL: The concept of punitive damages is a concept of deterrence for the defendant and for others similarly situated. The message that came

out of that court for the price that a person would have to pay for that type of organized violence, is very high indeed.

388 SEN. MILLER: Of the 10 million punitive, the state participates in half of that?

392 ROSENTHAL: If we can collect it. Mr. Metzger was not a man of means. We sold everything and got about \$100,000. Under this statute, the money all goes to the family and no attorney fees were charged.

399 SEN. MILLER: Sometimes things can be pursued on a pro bono basis. Do you support SB 385?

410 STOLL: No, I know that there are efforts being made to tighten up SB 385. I think some of the problems may be solved with the reworking of SB 385.

429 CHAIR PARKS: The working group should explore the use of sanctions as applied to the summary judgment of a single issue of punitive damages that are in play.

447 CHAIR PARKS: Adjourns the hearing at 5:56 PM.

Submitted by, Reviewed by,

Sarah May Debra Johnson
Committee Assistant Committee Coordinator

EXHIBIT SUMMARY:

A. Testimony on SB 482 - Theodore R. Kulongoski - 1 page
B. Testimony on SB 482 - John Dilorenzo - Booklet
C. Testimony on SB 482 - Elizabeth Bailey - 2 - pages
D. Testimony on SB 482 - Dave Edison - 2 pages
E. Testimony on SB 482 - John Wyse - 1 page
F. Testimony on SB 482 - John Glascock - 1 page
G. Testimony on SB 482 - David S. Shannon - 3 pages
H. Testimony on SB 450 - William Gaylord - 10 pages
I. Testimony on SB 450 - Jeanne Canfield - 2 pages
J. Testimony on SB 450 - Eldon Rosenthal - 9 pages
K. Testimony on SB 450 - Robert Stoll - 2 pages
L. Testimony on SB 482 - Charles Merten - 12 - pages
M. Testimony on SB 482 - Charles Merten, 4 - pages
N. Testimony on SB 482 - Joe Gilliam - 2 page
O. Testimony on SB 482 - James Palmer, 2 - pages
P. Testimony on SB 482 - Janet Dixon-Lane - 2 pages
Q. Testimony on SB 482 - Wayne Stonecipher - 2 pages
R. Testimony on SB 482 - Timothy W. Grabe - 2 pages