

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIME AND CORRECTIONS

March 31, 1993 Hearing Room 357 3:00 p.m. Tapes 63 - 65
MEMBERS PRESENT: Rep. Bob Tiernan, Chair Rep. Kate Brown Rep. Peter
Courtney Rep. Veral Tarno VISITING MEMBER: Rep. Del Parks STAFF
PRESENT: Julie Nolta, Committee Clerk Holly Robinson, Committee
Counsel MEASURES CONSIDERED: HB 2318 - Relaffng to crime HB 2508 -
Relating to crime HB 2759 - Relating to release of offenders

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 63, SIDE A

002 CHAIR TIERNAN: Calls meeting to order at 3:24 p.m.

HB 2759 - WORK SESSION Witnesses: Rep. Mike Burton, District 17 Cindy Hanners, Clackamas County Corrections Faye Fagel, Polk Co. Community Corrections

011 HOLLY ROBINSON, COMMITTEE COUNSEL: HB 2759 establishes the requirement that the State Board of Parole and Post-Prison supervision notify each person who owns property within an urban growth boundary and which is also within a 1400 foot radius of a sex offender's residence of the date of the offender's release and expected address. Reviews list of elements of the Sex Offender Community Notification Program. (EXHIBIT A)

071 REP. MIKE BURTON, DISTRICT 17: Testifies in favor of HB 2759. Suboomm~e on Crime and Corrections Mirch 31, 1993 - Page 2

086 HOLLY ROBINSON, COMMITTEE COUNSEL: It is important to keep registration coming in and notification going out. Who is responsible for maintaining offender registration.

091 REP. BURTON: Continues testimony.

131 REP. TARNO: Need to make a decision on what entity will be responsible for not)fication and it needs to be economical.

HOLLY ROBINSON, COMMITTEE COUNSEL: If there is a discretionary program operated by parole and probation officers, the cost would be the least because it is already being done in some situations.

158 CHAIR TIERNAN: Wants to discuss ideas, have Counsel come back with amendments and fiscal to pass onto full committee. 175 REP. TARNO: Suggests that the committee make a decision between mandatory and discretionary not)fication. Recommends discretionary because of cost factor. REP. COURTNEY: Wants to know who will be making discretionary decision. REP. BROWN: Distinguishes between mandatory and discretionary. Wants to look at discretionary because of funding problems. 197 REP. COURTNEY: Doesn't want parole board involved because they don't want to do it. Neither do the state police. Parole officer would have more of a feel for neighB orhood problems and would feel more comfortable allowing them discretion. Psychiatric Security Review Board (PSRB) will be opposed to notifying also. 221 HOLLY ROBINSON, COMMITTEE COUNSEL: It

can be done in a separate set of amendments. Community mental health case worker will probably do the actual notification. CHAIR TIERNAN: PSRB supervises different clientele therefore they will have to be given authority to notify as well. 232 HOLLY ROBINSON, COMMITTEE COUNSEL: If the committee decides on community probation and parole officers, it resolves two issues: issue of the offender moving and the issue of notification of property owners versus residents. CHAIR TIERNAN: Asks committee's opinion on mandatory or discretionary notification. REP. TARNO: If one neighbor is notified, news will spread like wildfire and the mission will be accomplished. 245 CHAIR TIERNAN: It could still be discretionary and not tell the one neighbor. REP. TARNO: Maybe we should modify the discretionary as opposed to mandatory and notifying everybody within the range.

. Subcommittee on Crime and Corrections March 31, 1993 - Page 3

248 CHAIR TIERNAN: Confirms definition of "discretionary."

HOLLY ROBINSON, COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Testimony reflects that there are certain circumstances in which parole and probation officers would like to notify if they felt comfortable that they had statutory authority. Committee could say under certain circumstances it is not discretionary and give guidance. 272 REP. TARNO: Could we say mandatory limited notification?

CHAIR TIERNAN: Require some notification but the extent is discretionary.

282 REP. COURTNEY: The ultimate way is to grant discretion as to whether to notify and who is to be notified. 307 CINDY MANNERS, CLACKAMAS COUNTY CORRECTIONS: The two discretions system is the way Clackamas Co. is doing it now. CHAIR TIERNAN: Is it working? MANNERS: I think so. CHAIR TIERNAN: Do you have complaints about it? MANNERS: We have complaints from offenders and their families but not from the public. Explains how notification works. CHAIR TIERNAN: How many offenders are there in Clackamas County and how many have you given notification on? 369 MANNERS: 200 sex offenders presently. We have done notification on 4. The risk assessment tool will always flag public indecency offenders but because the way crime is committed it is difficult to notify. Notification has worked well: there have been no new crimes that we are aware of. CHAIR TIERNAN: How many people are in the notification unit? MANNERS: Two probation officers assigned to the sex offender unit. Describes "back door notification." 419 CHAIR TIERNAN: How many pedophiles are among the 200 sex offenders? MANNERS: The bulk would probably be pedophiles. CHAIR TIERNAN: Cites Department of Corrections statistic that homosexuals molest 150 children in a lifetime. If the majority of the offenders are pedophiles and the proclivity is that high, why have you only notified on four?

- Subcommittee on Crime and Corrections March 31, 1993 - Page 4

435 MANNERS: Describes "sponsor notification" and application form. A broader notification is done but not an official notification.

467 REP. BROWN: You supervise 100 offenders? How frequently do you meet with them?

MANNERS: State guidelines require that we meet with them a minimum of 4

times per month.

REP. BROWN: Does that occur for most offenders?

MANNERS: Depending on workload.

REP. BROWN: Do you have any mentally ill sex offenders or are they under the jurisdiction of the PSRB?

MANNERS: We have offenders with low IQ's. Some have mental health issues but do not come under PSRB.

TAPE 64, SIDE A

032 REP. BROWN: When you notify a church, do you notify the entire church community?

MANNERS: Describes church notification.

043 REP. BROWN: Asks how the four community notifications were done.

MANNERS: In one case a flyer was sent and I spoke to all local businesses.

057 REP. TARNO: Confirms that the witnesses program is currently under the control of the Clackamas County Community Corrections Act and funded by State Corrections Division money. Do you receive your authority from the local community acts group? If you have state statutory authority to carry out such a program, would you see numbers of notifications increasing?

MANNERS: If we were directed to do notifications on certain types of offenders, then it would increase. Could change given the population that is starting to be released to postprison supervision. Starting to see a more hardened offender so we could be doing more notifications.

073 REP. TARNO: Hopes if this law is passed, that the number of notifications would increase drastically.

MANNERS: Should look at probation people also.

081 CHAIR TIERNAN: Feels we should ova notify instead of under notify. Knowing that most are capable of recommitting an offense, should do some notification on most of them. MANNERS: Agrees and supports the public's right to know who's in their neighB orhood. Subcommittee on Crime and Corrections March 31, 1993 - Page S

103 CHAIR TIERNAN: How hard would it be to do a simple mailing?

108 FAYE FAGEL, DIRECTOR, POLK COUNTY COMMITTEE CORRECTIONS: Mailing is not a cliffficult process but the response of the public will be to want more information. CHAIR TIERNAN: Asks witnesses for best suggestion for notification. 123 MANNERS: Likes the idea of the offender doing some notification with verification by the department. REP. BROWN: In regards to witnesses current workload, being given the responsibility of not)fication is not realistic. MANNERS: We support the public's right to know. Wants to have enough staff to supervise the offenders. FAGEL: Clackamas County's workload is not the situation in every office in the state. 166 CHAIR TIERNAN: What would be the problem with notifying in the newspaper? FAGEL: It is not a bad idea. Polk County uses notification by newspaper as an incentive for the offender to comply

with the treatment process. CHAIR TIERNAN: It would be easy and inexpensive. 206REP. TARNO: Chances are that parole officers will be in those areas anyway and personal contact is important. CHAIR TIERNAN: Asks witness if there is any harm to notifying by newspaper. FAGEL: Doesn't see a problem. Sometimes the offender is persecuted by the neighborhood. MANNERS: Can be a problem because some offenders may end up with no housing and become transients which makes it hard to keep track of them. 234 CHAIR TIERNAN: What is the likelihood of that 200 people going back to prison based on re-offending? MANNERS: Not all of those are parolees. CHAIR TIERNAN: What is the likelihood of those 200 committing another offense? MANNERS: Have had six over the last 5 years who have gone back to prison or county jail. Those are the ones that I am aware of. 252REP. TARNO: What ranking of corrections are you?

Subcommittee on Crime and Corrections March 31, 1993 - Page 6

MANNERS: I am a parole and probation officer with Clackamas County which is option 2.

FAGEL: Clackamas is an option 1 county. Polk County is option 3, Clatsop, Columbia and Tillamook are option 2.

262 REP. TARNO: Asks witnesses if they see a problem with the community corrections administering the notification. FAGEL: No.

REP. TARNO: Confirms that most counties are involved with the community corrections programs. Refers to the risk assessment tool.

FAGEL: We developed that tool through the sex offender network. It has not been officially adopted by the department and is currently undergoing a validation study.

REP. TARNO: Has the risk tool and notification been run by other state parole and probation officers?

FAGEL: The sex offender network had worked on the risk tool and discussed targeting certain areas for mandatory notification.

294 REP. TARNO: Has the tool been finely tuned so that the committee can give you the authority to act on it? Suggests that if we have a tool that is usable, that we do that.

FAGEL: Cautions that the tool has not been officially adopted as yet.

REP. TARNO: Who would adopt that?

FAGEL: State corrections.

308 CHAIR TIERNAN: Can you override the point scale of the assessment tool?

MANNERS: Yes. Describes how to override the scale.

322 CHAIR TIERNAN: If we did automatic notification in the local newspaper for all sex offenders, then anything beyond that based upon the scale or the officer's judgement, would that be comprehensive enough?

FAGEL: Concerned about the ramifications for an incest victim if the

information came out in the newspaper.

MANNERS: It could be revictimizing the victim.

352 CHAIR TIERNAN: What if the incest cases were exempted from newspaper notification?

MANNERS: Trying to target those who present a risk to the community. Subcommittee on Crime and Corrections March 31, 1993 - Page 7

CHAIR TIERNAN: The incest cases do not present the risk to the community, but in the family. If that group was excluded, and included the other groups...

MANNERS: I would feel more comfortable. Suggests adding public indecency group to newspaper notification.

383 CHAIR TIERNAN: How many public indecency offenders do you have out of the 200?

MANNERS: Guesses 50 or 60 out of 200.

394 CHAIR TIERNAN: Confirms that public indecency would not be listed as sex offenders. Asks witness how the public indecency cases are the most deviant.

MANNERS: Some of the most dangerous sex offenders have been on probation for public indecency. Everything we know about them tells us that at some point they will be a real danger to the community.

473 HOLLY ROBINSON, COMMITTEE COUNSEL: If the committee wanted to do automatic notification for those groups where the condition of probation or parole is supervised or limited contact with children, they talked about it in terms of sponsorships. That would be a group where you could take that as an instruction as to what you would do next.

489 REP. TARNO: Would that be like mandatory notification?

HOLLY ROBINSON, COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Could make it a mandatory notification for those individuals and could decide whether you wanted it to be by newspaper or discretionary.

TAPE 63, SIDE B

036 CHAIR TIERNAN: Refers to the Law Enforcement Notebook.

HOLLY ROBINSON, COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Recommends the offender notebook be done at the parole and probation office level and maintained by them.

CHAIR TIERNAN: The waiver of liability is a concern in what you do? Do you have individual liability?

047 REP. PARKS: You don't have insurance or you don't have liability?

MANNERS: Don't have individual liability.

FAGEL: Believes the department has the liability for us.

052 REP. PARKS: Asks witnesses to make sure who has the liability.

HOLLY ROBINSON, COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Liability issue has come up in failure to notify.

Subcommittee on Crime and Corrections March 31,1993 Page 8

059 REP. PARKS: How long have you been doing notification?

MANNERS: Notification you refer to was done two years ago.

REP. PARKS: Did you just send it around the neighborhood?

MANNERS: Went around the neighborhood and did individual notifications as well as local businesses. REP. PARKS: The issue is not getting to someone in the neighborhood and being liable for that. Liability issue needs to be addressed.

074 REP. TARNO: Do you have some kind of immunity also if there is a good faith effort to notify?

HOLLY ROBINSON, COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Intends to take similar language from law enforcement officers regarding acting or failing to act under certain circumstances. Reviews what the committee has agreed upon regarding notification.

114 REP. PARKS: What is the impact of the client?

MANNERS: It varies greatly from begging us not to do it to agreement.

REP. PARKS: Does notification help or hamper the rehabilitation process?

MANNERS: Believes that this is part of relapse prevention therapy. The more people that know, the safer the offender is. The long term results of no more offenses helps to rehabilitate the offender.

134 REP. PARKS: Asks witness if notification has been put in the newspaper.

MANNERS: No.

REP. PARKS: Individual notification would receive more attention than the newspaper. Might have financial impact.

REP. TARNO: Have no assurance that the neighborhood will see it.

146 CHAIR TIERNAN: Gives reason for newspaper notification.

REP. PARKS: Seems almost useless to just put a name and address in the paper because they don't hang around home. CHAIR TIERNAN: Testimony heard in public hearing was that the offenders were taking advantage of local children and that if they had known they would have kept their children away.

173 REP. PARKS: Is incest an indicator of a sexual criminal?
Subcommittee on Crime and Corrections March 31, 1993 - Page 9

MANNERS: Incest problems usually stay within the family.

REP. PARKS: But the crime involves a small child. If you victimized children in your family, there is a good chance you would victimize other children outside the family.

MANNERS: Doesn't seem to work that way, it's usually a family dynamics problem.

REP. PARKS: In the context of this bill, would it be true that we wouldn't really need incest offenders included in notification because the family probably knows about the problem?

200 MANNERS: Our concern is not revictimizing the victims. Would the newspaper notification happen at the time of conviction and release onto post-prison supervision and would it be a one time notification or would it be republished when the offender moved?

CHAIR TIERNAN: Notification does no good if it doesn't follow the offender. Newspaper notification would be similar to DUII notification.

FAGEL: Assumes the responsibility to pay for notification would be the offender's as part of his sentence?

CHAIR TIERNAN: Believes the local newspapers run the DUII notifications at no charge.

HB 2508 - WORK SESSION

251 HOLLY ROBINSON, COMMITTEE COUNSEL: HB 2508 creates a new crime of throwing an object off a freeway overpass. The state police are concerned about overpasses that weren't over freeways. Could delete "freeway" to include most overpasses. Committee could decide where they want it to apply and not apply and language could be drafted to include all overpasses. 301 REP. PARKS: Asks for statutory definition of "criminal negligence."

HOLLY ROBINSON, COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Reads definition from ORS 136.095 subsection 10. It is one step lower than "reckless."

CHAIR TIERNAN: Surrounding states have similar legislation. Is there a requirement to post signs? Discusses having screens put up over overpasses and the fiscal impact.

345 REP. TARNO: The issue of boats is a big one. Can we make the bill more all encompassing?

REP. PARKS: Should include boats, vehicles or a person, and it ought to be off of any structure where it is substantially likely that the object will strike a vehicle or a person or done with reckless indifference to whether it might or might not strike that person. The sign requirement would substantially increase fiscal impact. Subcomm~ on Crime and Corrmtion' March 31, 1993 - Page 10

CHAIR TIERNAN: What if we made the sign requirement optional for the communities? REP. PARKS: Why put it in the law if it is optional?

392 CHAIR TIERNAN: Any objections to getting a fiscal impact statement regarding putting signs up on overpasses?

REP. PARKS: It's not just overpasses or freeways but also streets, sky bridges.

422 HOLLY ROBINSON, COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Will come back with amendment

language and a fiscal impact statement regarding signs.

TAPE 64, SIDE B

HB 2318 - WORK SESSION Witnesses: Jim Carlson, Oregon Medical Association John Mullin, Clackamas County Social Services Grover Simmons, Independent Adult Care Providers Association Jim Gardner, Oregon Health Care Association

050 HOLLY ROBINSON, COMMITTEE COUNSEL: HB 2318 creates a new crime of elder abuse, defining abuse in the terms of neglect, abandonment or infliction of physical pain used in the elder abuse reporting statute. Prepared -3 amendments for discussion purposes and a memo regarding issues raised at the last work session. (EXHIBIT B) Because of overlap with current law on criminal mistreatment, the -3 amendments (EXHIBIT C) attempted to address the element of the proposed bill into the current law. Need to separate issues of current and issues of new law. The prepared chart (EXHIBIT D) outlines what is currently in statute, issues that have been raised and where the -3 amendments come in. Explains chart. 135 REP. BROWN: Is the person with care and custody defined somewhere in statute? HOLLY ROBINSON, COMMITTEE COUNSEL: There is not. The definition was intended to be broad in that there are many ways that relationships might occur. 163 REP. BROWN: Refers to a good samaritan relationship that may not be able to follow through. HOLLY ROBINSON, COMMITTEE COUNSEL: A good samaritan probably would not have reckless intent. Being criminal statutes, the criminal intent of the actor is critically important. Gives examples. Subcommittee on Crime and Corrections March 31, 1993 - P - e 11

219 REP. PARKS: Merely the doing of the act is the crime. If you have custody and you withhold food and water, it doesn't matter what your intent was.

HOLLY ROBINSON, COMMITTEE COUNSEL: If the withholding of the food is because you were late for dinner, the intent is important.

REP. PARKS: The death with dignity concept is a conscious decision to withhold necessary food and water or even medical attention. The intent is immaterial. You did the act and you're guilty.

241 HOLLY ROBINSON, COMMITTEE COUNSEL: If you withhold, it is not in violation of a legal duty because your legal duty is established by power of attorney. REP. PARKS: Do you look at that as a defense or as an absolute? 250 JIM CARLSON, OREGON MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Our legal counsel felt we needed to specifically reference the statutes dealing with the directive or power of attorney for health care to make it clear that in those circumstances, following a patient's wishes would not constitute any form of elder abuse. Was not comfortable with the language "legal duty" and felt that was not clear enough not to create a potential problem with interpretation of statute. REP. PARKS: We agree with that. HOLLY ROBINSON, COMMITTEE COUNSEL: This language is current law. Reads from ORS 163.200 regarding criminal mistreatment in withholding. If the committee is going to exempt powers of attorneys then also have to clarify other legal duties otherwise it creates conflict situation between that and contractual agreement. If "legal duty" is going to be further defined, then do them all or assume current law is sufficient. 283 REP. PARKS: What does this bill do that current law doesn't already do? HOLLY ROBINSON, COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Much of the language in the criminal mistreatment statute deals with

dependent persons who don't, by definition, have to be elderly persons. If you want to include abuse against the elderly who don't qualify as being dependent, then statutory changes are necessary. Important to get consistency between types of providers. If you have elderly people in different types of home settings, the same kind of criminal penalties should apply to same criminal acts. 347 REP. TARNO: Asks for the witnesses perspective on -3 amendments. HOLLY ROBINSON, COMMITTEE COUNSEL: They want inclusion, except for powers of attorney for health care which only creates a problem if you don't go on to define other contractual relationships that also include legal duties for purposes of statutory interpretation. 365 REP. PARKS: You referred to age 55? Subcommittee on Crime and Corrections March 31, 1993 - Page 12

HOLLY ROBINSON, COMMITTEE COUNSEL: The underlying statute used the definition of people who are age 65 who weren't living in long term care facilities. There is no reason to create a criminal statute that doesn't apply to all persons over 65 regardless of where they are living. There is an equal protection argument if you create a statute that doesn't apply in nursing homes but does in the foster home next door.

384 REP. PARKS: So everybody over 65 is covered?

CHAIR TIERNAN: Refers to Alzheimer's patients and others below age 65 this should apply to.

393 HOLLY ROBINSON, COMMITTEE COUNSEL: If you are over 65 and being supervised by someone, that is the population that is covered.

404 JOHN MULLIN, DIRECTOR, CLACKAMAS COUNTY SOCIAL SERVICES: -3 amendments are satisfactory. Has no objection to Oregon Medical Association discussion. Believes that issue of withholding when it is a person's judgement to withhold should be upheld. The area of emotional abuse is much harder to define. 435 HOLLY ROBINSON, COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Regarding emotional abuse, in the arena of children often you look at subsequent behaviors. It became impossible to draft something enforceable. MULLIN: We were trying to address issues outside of long term care facilities because there are other statutes that address that. It was not our intent for this to apply to adult foster homes and nursing facilities but for the community. 466 REP. PARKS: If you are in a long term facility, they have assumed some type of relationship where they do have a duty to provide you with care. The amendment in section 2 (b) says "causes physical injury to the elderly person." Prefaced by "intentionally or knowingly".

TAPE 65, SIDE A

028 HOLLY ROBINSON, COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Current law says unless you push them off the bed, it is intentional or knowing that differentiates. Abuse reporting statutes have penalties which are civil. Licensing requirements and sanctions that are civil. Those get to the non-intentional, non-criminal acts. Current law gets to an intentional injury. Important not to confuse criminal law with industry sanctions.

047 CARLSON: Supports the intent of the bill. The acts prohibited in the bill still could include the withholding of life-sustaining procedures. Concerned that "no-code" orders could be considered abuse. Physicians are in catch-22 situation. Our legal counsel was uncomfortable with language in the amendments and felt we should seek specific reference to the directive and power of attorney for health care statute. May have to enumerate other situations. Oregon Health Care

075 GROVER SIMMONS, INDEPENDENT ADULT CARE PROVIDERS ASSOCIATION:
Supports the bill in its amended form and urge its passage. JIM GARDNER,
OREGON HEALTH CARE ASSOCIATION: We have technical language which, if the
power of attorney amendment is adopted, we would like to read: "sections
1 and 2 do not apply to a person or persons acting pursuant to a court
order, an advanced directive or power of attorney for health care
pursuant to ORS 127 .505 through 127.650 or when a competent person
refuses food, physical care or medical care or for religious reasons as
found in ORS 410.700." 109 HOLLY ROBINSON, COMMITTEE COUNSEL: It may
be advantageous for the committee to adopt language that inserts
"created by relationship, court or contractual agreement" after "legal
duty" to make sure who is in what category. Regarding issue of
abandonment paralleling the child abandonment statutes, there is only
intentional abandonment which is a felony. 130 CHAIR TIERNAN: In an
abandonment situation, the language in the bill now would cover that
situation. HOLLY ROBINSON, COMMITTEE COUNSEL: It only covers
"intentional or knowing" not reckless or criminally negligent
abandonment. 139CHAIR TIERNAN: A case of elder dumping would be
intentional. 142REP. BROWN: In terms of language, on p. 1, line 7
the original language refers to "another person." Does "dependent
person" cover both? HOLLY ROBINSON, COMMITTEE COUNSEL: The underlying
statute suggests that there are situations where one can have legal duty
to provide care for another person who is not a dependent person or an
elderly person. Gives an example and reason for not changing "another
person." 158 REP. PARKS: Are we saying that it is not the age of the
person but the kind of dependency that we are dealing with? HOLLY
ROBINSON, COMMITTEE COUNSEL: It is to potentially do both. The intent is
also to say that as a group of citizens that the legislature is going to
choose in some situations to define dependent and/or elderly people
different. The elderly people are going to be dependent but the
dependent people are not always going to be elderly. 186REP. BROWN:
Couldn't you argue that a child is a dependent person? HOLLY ROBINSON,
COMMITTEE COUNSEL: There are going to be situations where children would
count. REP. BROWN: A district attorney could use the statute to
prosecute a criminal mistreatment felony against a person who has
abandoned a "child." Subcommittee on Crime and Corrections March 31, 1993
- P - e 14

HOLLY ROBINSON, COMMITTEE COUNSEL: There is another statute that deals
with abandonment of a child. This statute can deal with withholding food
and water. Abandonment statutes parallel child abandonment.

203 MOTION: REP. BROWN: Moves to ADOPT -3 AMENDMENTS AS FURTEIER
AMENDED TO HB 2318 with the change in definition of age 65 and the
inclusion of the words "created by the relationship, court or
contractual - agreement and to conceptually adopt the proposed Oregon
Health Care amendments dated Feb. 16, 1993. VOTE: 4-0 MOTION PASSES
AYE: Brown, Tarno, Tiernan NO: None EXCUSED: Courtney
221 MOTION: REP. TARNO: Moves HB 2318 AS AMENDED TO FULL COMMITTEE
with a DO PASS recommendation. VOTE: 4 0 MOTION PASSES AYE: Brown,
Tarno, Tiernan NO: None EXCUSED: Courtney 226 CHAIR TIERNAN: Adjourns
meeting at 5:35 p.m.

Submitted by: Reviewed by: Julie Nolta Anne May
Committee Clerk Committee Coordinator

EXHIBIT LOG:

A - Testimony on HB 2759 - Committee Counsel - 11 pages B - Issues memo on HB 2318 - Committee Counsel - 1 page C - Proposed amendments to HB 2318 - 2 pages D - Chart on HB 2318 - Committee Counsel - 2 pages E - Proposed amendments to HB 2318 - O.H.C.A. - 1 page F - Proposed amendments to HB 2318 - Oregon District Attorneys Association G - Testimony on HB 2318 - Bertran Copp - 1 page