

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.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY CIVIL LAW AND JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

May 16, 1991Hearing Room 357 1:00 p.m.Tapes 103 -106

MEMBERS PRESENT:Rep. Ray Baum, Chair Rep. Marie Bell Rep. Tom Brian
Rep. Kelly Clark Rep. Jim Edmunson Rep. Rod Johnson Rep. Kevin Mannix
Rep. Randy Miller

STAFF PRESENT: Greg Chaimov, Committee Counsel Jim Dole,
Assistant Committee Counsel Karen Edwards, Committee Assistant MEASURES
CONSIDERED: HB 3265 PH (Civil Penalties) HB 2659 PH/WS
(Liability) HB 3052 PH/WS (Attorneys) HB 3407 PH (Attorneys) HB 2354
WS (Wrongful Death)

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TAPE 103, SIDE A 002 REPRESENTATIVE BAUM, CHAIR: Calls the meeting to order at 1:26 p.m.

HB 3265 - PUBLIC HEARING Witnesses:Alice Phelan, Dispute Resolution Commission Joe Guillian, National Federation of Independent Business Stan Mayfield, Oregon Real Estate Agency David Sparks, Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division (OR-OSHA) Charlie Stone, Department of Forestry

GREG CHAIMOV, COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Summarizes HB 3265 (EXHIBIT A).

024 ALICE PHELAN, DISPUTE RESOLUTION COMMISSION: The Dispute Resolution Commission's statutory responsibilities are primarily in the areas of mediation and establishing community mediation programs. Has no specific arbitration responsibilities at this time. Sees a high volume of cases going to arbitration and impacting the Commission.

REP. KELLY CLARK: How does HB 3265 impact the Commission?

PHELAN: Understands there may be an amendment where the Commission would have a role in overseeing the arbitration process instead of circuit court.

REP. CLARK: Is this proposed amendment in our packet anywhere?

056 CHAIMOV: Is not aware of any proposed amendments.

REP. BAUM: Do you have a response to that?

PHELAN: Does not have a copy of the amendment.

JOE GUILLIAN, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF INDEPENDENT BUSINESS: Submits proposed amendments to HB 3265 (EXHIBIT B). The intent of HB 3265 is to provide support for small businesses who have run into problems when fined by state agencies in the appeals process. Also, to set up a panel that would consist of a person from business, one from the department that issues the fine and one neutral party.

115 REP. CLARK: Does your amendment suggest using the Dispute Resolution Commission?

GUILLIAN: Yes.

REP. CLARK: The Commission does not handle arbitrations, however, the circuit courts do. It seems the process may be quicker through circuit court if the goal is to get a panel appointed in an expeditious manner. Would you want to pursue this through the Commission?

GUILLIAN: Does not want to overburden the court system. Wants the hearings done expeditiously.

141 REP. BAUM: Who pays for the arbitrators?

GUILLIAN: Has not specified that in HB 3265.

REP. BAUM: Do your amendments specify who can be arbitrators?

GUILLIAN: No. That would have to be decided through the committee process.

REP. BAUM: The circuit courts have panels of arbitrators. Believes they are exclusively attorneys or individuals with an understanding of the law. Are you suggesting the neutral party be chosen from the public at large?

GUILLIAN: It has been suggested by members to have a Legislator or a local public official be the neutral party.

REP. BAUM: How would individuals be compensated?

175 GUILLIAN: Has not set any fees. Presently, when you appeal, there is no fee. There are costs incurred by each department each time they are involved in the appeals process.

REP. BAUM: Are you hoping for a volunteer system?

GUILLIAN: My members have indicated that they would do this on a volunteer basis.

REP. BAUM: Will have to indicate in HB 3265 the pool of arbitrators that will be available and who will bare the costs, if any.

204 STAN MAYFIELD, OREGON REAL ESTATE AGENCY: Testifies in opposition to HB

326 5: >Would cause the hearing process to be duplicated through the circuit court and the arbitration panel. >The decisions made by the arbitration panel will supersede either Legislative intent or the intent of the agency by making their own decisions at the local level. May be creating policy on behalf of the agency. Submits written testimony (EXHIBIT C).

REP. CLARK: What type of penalties does your agency impose?

MAYFIELD: We have civil penalty authority for subdivisions, condominiums, time-shares, campgrounds, real estate and escrow agents.

252 REP. CLARK: You impose fines on real estate agents?

MAYFIELD: We only have fine authority on real estate agents who practice without a license.

REP. CLARK: What do you have the authority to do to a licensed agent?

MAYFIELD: Reprimand, suspend or revoke their license.

REP. CLARK: Currently, you impose a civil penalty and a person appeals to a hearing officer?

MAYFIELD: No. Sixty percent of the formal actions are resolved by stipulation. If a formal notice is issued, a hearing is scheduled, the Commissioner hears the matter and issues a formal order.

REP. CLARK: You do not have an in-house appeals process?

MAYFIELD: No.

289 REP. CLARK: HB 3265 is focusing on the idea that small business people do not get fair hearings through agencies.

MAYFIELD: Concerned with the diverse interpretation of the statute. There will be 36 different arbitration boards. The interpretation in each county may be different.

334 DAVID SPARKS, OREGON OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH DIVISION (OR-OSHA): >Does work place safety and health inspections which sometimes results in the issuance of citations with civil penalties. The employers are then given the option to appeal. >If the citation is appealed, an informal conference is requested. Ninety to 95 percent of the cases are resolved at this level. If it is not resolved, the employer has the right to appeal to the Workers Compensation Board. >Oregon OSHA is closely linked to federal OSHA. Has a mandate from the federal government as it relates to the appeals process to ensure that the employer has an opportunity to appeal a citation. As HB 3265 is written, if they elect to go through the civil penalty review, the rights are waived to any other appeals process.

437 CHARLIE STONE, DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY: Reads testimony in opposition to HB 326 5 (EXHIBIT D). Concerned with having an independent arbitrator panel determining matters of law without having any Board of Forestry background.

TAPE 104, SIDE A

035 REP. CLARK: How is that any different from a court looking at the issues?

STONE: It is different from the standpoint that you can make the civil penalty process move along and work in the courts. Courts are pretty reluctant, in a lot of the counties, to deal with the misdemeanors and violations that are involved in the process.

REP. CLARK: We give the courts authority and direction to get involved

with technical areas of concern. How would that be any different from a panel of arbitrators having that authority?

STONE: Can not see that there would be a lot of difference.

REP. CLARK: HB 3265 will not allow agencies to correct their mistakes before going to arbitration, that could be what the difference is.

STONE: It is important for the board who wrote the rules to interpret the rules.

066 REP. BAUM: Who gets the fines from the civil penalties, the general fund or your respective agencies?

MAYFIELD: For the Oregon Real Estate Agency, they go to the general fund.

SPARKS: Civil penalties assessed and collected by OSHA go into the Worker's Compensation Reserve Fund.

STONE: The penalties go back to the general fund.

REP. MARIE BELL: Do you feel the appeal process, on behalf of private citizens, is working well or do you feel revisions need to be made with another type of approach?

MAYFIELD: The stipulation process has been successful with the elimination of fines and reprimands. Of those that have gone to hearing, a small percentage have appealed.

SPARKS: The system has worked. Has a fairly significant number of citations that have been appealed. Almost 100 percent of them are resolved at the informal conference level and do not go to the Worker's Compensation Board.

113 STONE: The Department of Forestry believes their system operates well. Written testimony submitted on HB 3265 (EXHIBIT E).

Tape 104, Side A HB 2354 - WORK SESSION Witnesses:Charlie Williamson, Oregon Trial Lawyers Association

CHAIMOV: Summarizes HB 2354 (EXHIBIT F).

147 CHARLIE WILLIAMSON, OREGON TRIAL LAWYERS ASSOCIATION: HB 2354 allows anyone that is related to the decedent to file a wrongful death claim within three years after the death.

MOTION: REP. BRIAN moves to adopt the dash one LC amendments dated 4/26/91 to HB 235 4 (EXHIBIT F).

VOTE: Hearing no objection, Chair Baum so moves.

MOTION: REP. BRIAN moves HB 2354 to the full committee with a "do pass" recommendation.

VOTE: In a roll call vote, the motion carries with all members voting AYE.

Tape 104, Side A HB 3052 and H 3407 Witnesses:Valerie Elliott, Private Citizen Representative Kelly Clark, District 27 Representative Randy

Miller, District 24 Howard Arnett, Oregon State Board of Medical Examiners

220 VALERIE ELLIOTT, PRIVATE CITIZEN: Reads written testimony in opposition to HB 340 7 and HB 3052 (EXHIBIT G).

REP. JIM EDMUNSON: Are you a member of the Oregon State Bar?

ELLIOTT: NO.

EDMUNSON: Did you or any of your friends from college take any of the bar preparation courses?

ELLIOTT: Has two friends that took preparation courses for the Oregon State Bar and did not pass. Has taken a preparation course for the Idaho State Bar and did not pass.

EDMUNSON: For me, it was the preparation course for the bar exam that pulled all of the concepts together.

280 ELLIOTT: Questions the relevancy of the bar exam itself as being fit to practice law in the State of Oregon.

EDMUNSON: Does the bar exam not test the stamina of a person to deal with very stressful legal questions? Do you not feel there is some value there?

ELLIOTT: Yes. Does not feel there was any more pressure in taking the bar review course or taking the bar exam than the pressure that existed in taking regular law school exams. Also concerned with students who have graduated from law school and have not taken the bar exam being grandfathered in after the enactment of HB 3407.

331 REP. CLARK: The amendments to HB 3052 (EXHIBIT H), show two ways of being admitted to the Oregon State Bar. Neither amendments refer to a grandfather clause.

REPRESENTATIVE KELLY CLARK, DISTRICT 27: Summarizes HB 3052 amendments (EXHIBIT H).

420 REP. BAUM: Could you clarify lines 18-20 on page 1 of the amendments?

REP. CLARK: Thinks that is language from existing law.

CHAIMOV: That is language proposed by the Oregon State Bar in SB 427 as a way of conforming the statute to what currently happens.

REP. BAUM: Does the State Bar support these amendments?

REP. CLARK: No. The only reason for the brackets in subsection (b) is the phrase "in open court" is obsolete.

REP. BAUM: Wants to know what the "examination of the applicant by judges" means?

REP. CLARK: That is the bar exam.

REP. BAUM: What is the comprehensive examination?

REP.CLARK: That is the alternative route where you take a prescribed curriculum in law school and you take comprehensive exams on that curriculum before you graduate from law school.

REP. BAUM: The law school would give those exams?

REP. CLARK: Yes.

TAPE 103, SIDE B

024 REP. BAUM: You will have the law school personnel qualifying these people to practice law with their own examination?

REP. CLARK: Once the applicant has taken the courses that the Supreme Court states are necessary to be admitted to practice law. If there is a bias, it exists in law schools inherently, not through comprehensive exams.

REP. BAUM: It appears that a conflict exists. Inherent in that process, the people that take your money are now going to make sure you get out and practice law.

REP. CLARK: Would submit that is the same conflict that exists right now. It is different in degree, not in nature.

REP. BAUM: You would have to involve attorneys or someone who knew what was going on in that process to write the questions.

048 REP. RANDY MILLER: Believes lines 19-20 of the proposed amendments (EXHIBIT H) might include judges having something to say about the examination itself. It would be better to have law school professors do the grading. People who grade the exams now are unqualified to do so.

REP. BAUM: Has no problem with professors being chosen randomly to grade exams.

REP. CLARK: Refers to lines one-four on page two of the proposed amendments (EXHIBIT H). It is the only new thing that is being proposed. It does not change existing law.

092 REPRESENTATIVE RANDY MILLER, DISTRICT 24: Summarizes HB 3407 amendments

(EXHIBIT I). Requires members of the Oregon State Bar to be tested every five years for their level of competence.

146 HOWARD ARNETT, OREGON STATE BOARD OF BAR EXAMINERS: Testifies in opposition to HB 3052 and HB 3407. >HB 3052 - Deans of the Oregon law schools are unanimously opposed to the concept of putting the burden on the law schools of determining minimum competence on who should become a member of the Oregon State Bar. >HB 3407 - The State Bar Association would oppose amendments that would require the bar exam to administered every five years to active members.

240 REP. CLARK: HB 3407 is one point on the spectrum from where we are now. Believes HB 305 2 is a midpoint on the spectrum that leaves the existing bar exam in place and provides an alternative method for admission to the bar.

REP. EDMUNSON: Feels HB 3407 and HB 3052 both deserve free debate on the floor. Feels the bar exam is an important test that needs to be

retained. It is also an important debate which needs to be heard.

272 REP. KEVIN MANNIX: Feels that debate on the floor will not be positive. Firmly convinced that the bar exam is necessary.

REP. EDMUNSON: Would argue and debate that the bar examination is a consumer protection device. To make sure that lawyers are truly fit to practice.

341 REP. BELL: If it is so important to hear the debate, why not amend HB 305 2 and HB 3407 to include dentists, physicians and certified public accountants?

REP. TOM BRIAN: From a consumer standpoint, as flawed as it may be, the bar exam gives some type of standard.

REP. BAUM: Would like to have the bar exam written and graded by professors randomly selected from the law schools.

412 REP. MILLER: Shares the idea in having qualified graders grade the exams. It would be a tremendous improvement over the current situation.

TAPE 104, SIDE B

014 REP. MANNIX: As far as grading exams are concerned, attorneys are being used to grade these exams on a volunteer basis. If law professors are told they have to grade exams, they will have to be paid.

Tape 104, Side B HB 2659 - PUBLIC HEARING Witnesses: Representative Kevin Mannix, District 32 Representative Kelly Clark, District 27 Nan Dewey, Oregon Dental Association Joan Mahler, Sisters of Providence in Oregon Ray Mensing, Oregon Medical Association Ed Patterson, Oregon Association of Hospitals John Christianson, Oregon Society of Physician Assistants Greg Smith, Oregon Trial Lawyers Association Charlie Williamson, Oregon Trial Lawyers Association

046 CHAIMOV: Summarizes HB 2659 (EXHIBIT J).

REPRESENTATIVE KEVIN MANNIX, DISTRICT 32: HB 2659 gives medical providers the incentive to provide free medical services.

REPRESENTATIVE KELLY CLARK, DISTRICT 27: Feels free medical service is very urgent for the needy. HB 2659 lessens the burden of liability for those individuals who chose to give free medical service.

135 REP. BRIAN: Looking at the dash one amendments (EXHIBIT J), are you suggesting to add clinical social workers?

REP. MANNIX: That idea was only presented today.

REP. CLARK: Is not clear on what clinical social workers do.

REP. BRIAN: Would like to include a clinical social workers, psychologists and psychiatrists category.

REP. MANNIX: Feels psychiatrists would be included under medical doctors. Psychologists are a group that would be a good to include along with clinical social workers.

163 NAN DEWEY, OREGON DENTAL ASSOCIATION: Supports the adding of dentists to the list of practitioners.

JOAN MAHLER, SISTERS OF PROVIDENCE IN OREGON: Reads written testimony in support of HB 2659 (EXHIBIT K).

262 REP. BRIAN: What specific group would you like to add to HB 2659?

MAHLER: Is not proposing that the groups listed in HB 2659 be changed. Is proposing to reduce liability as opposed to limiting liability for providers. Offering a legal remedy for individuals who feel compelled to file a law suit after receiving services.

REP. BRIAN: Are you saying you would like less liability protection than HB 2659 offers?

MAHLER: We are attempting to address the concerns of many, including ourselves, that the poor should have access to some level of redress.

RAY MENSING, OREGON MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Testifies in support of HB 2659.

307 ED PATTERSON, OREGON ASSOCIATION OF HOSPITALS: Testifies in support of HB 265 9. In 1990, there was about 230 million dollars of charity care provided by hospitals to indigent patients.

REP. BRIAN: Do you support that the liability and protection of providers should not go that far?

PATTERSON: There is probably a lot of political opposition removed if you limit the liability exposure to that which is limited by the State Tort Claims Act. If all hospitals had the same limitations, we would all gain the same things and perhaps a little more political support.

REP. BRIAN: It occurs to me HB 2659 would also cover services provided for by the staff of a hospital, was that your intent?

357 REP. MANNIX: Yes. Does not want the government involved in HB 2659. Wanted to encourage hospitals and medical providers to offer more charitable medical care.

REP. BRIAN: Currently, if an indigent person went into a hospital for free medical care they would receive it. How would that work under HB 2569?

REP. MANNIX: It may reduce the hospital's bill for malpractice insurance.

442 PATTERSON: Does not agree with the response. Has not taken the issue to the malpractice insurance carriers. The liability should be reduced and an adjustment should be made by insurance companies if HB 2659 passes.

TAPE 105, SIDE A

021 REP. BRIAN: HB 2659 appears to refer to the provider personally, not the employer or hospital. The physician would be exempt, not the hospital?

REP. MANNIX: We include hospitals and out-patient medical clinics at the end of the definition of medical services provider.

JOHN CHRISTIANSON, OREGON SOCIETY OF PHYSICIAN ASSISTANTS: Would like to be included in HB 2569. Submits written testimony (EXHIBIT L).

JENNIFER LARSON, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS: Supports adding licensed clinical social workers to HB 2659.

REP. CLARK: What is the definition of a licensed clinical social worker?

049 LARSON: It is those individuals dealing with mental health, alcoholism, drug rehabilitation as defined under ORS chapter 675.510.

REP. BELL: Was the list done in a methodical way or are all licensed medical practitioners included?

REP. MANNIX: It has been a process of trying to seek out those who might want to provide some kind of clinic for the poor or needy.

REP. ROD JOHNSON: Can dental hygienists perform services without being under the supervision of the dentist?

REP. BELL: If HB 2659 came out of committee today and passed, they would have to perform services under the supervision of a dentist.

085 REP. JOHNSON: Are dentists included in HB 2659?

REP. MANNIX: We hope they are going to be.

GREG SMITH, OREGON TRAIL LAWYERS ASSOCIATION: Testifies in opposition to HB 2659: >Appears to decrease or eliminate the rights of injured people and lower the standards of care for health care practitioners.

REP. MANNIX: Assumes that professional practice standards still have to be met.

103 SMITH: Continues testimony: >There is nothing mandatory that requires medical providers to give free medical care or receive reduced malpractice insurance costs. >The contract that individuals will be asked to sign is an adhesion contract, made under economic duress. It has been seen in courts as being against public policy. >Eliminates the standard of care in Oregon.

CHARLIE WILLIAMSON, OREGON TRIAL LAWYERS ASSOCIATION: Testifies in opposition to HB 2659: >Insurance companies will not have to pay claims if someone is injured. >Poor people sue less. Even though they receive the worse medical treatment, they do not have the same access to attorneys.

158 REP. CLARK: How do they get worse care?

WILLIAMSON: They do not get as good of care as the people who pay for medical insurance.

SMITH: One of the federal statutes that was enacted in the last few years is call COBRA, does not know what it stands for. Individuals who show up at hospitals who can not afford to pay and are turned away due to their inability to pay have federal cause of action.

REP. CLARK: We had a problem. Those without health insurance would now

be treated at the same level as those with health insurance.

WILLIAMSON: Gives an example of a pregnant woman who did not have medical insurance and the type of treatment she was given.

REP. BRIAN: Did this happen under the current system?

WILLIAMSON: In the current system at Salem Hospital. They have the type of liability we are trying to get rid of here. By limiting liability in HB 2659 you are basically eliminating lawsuits for poor people.

214 WILLIAMSON: With all of the support HB 2659 has, it is interesting that there are not any poor people who have come forward to say they want to have their rights taken away in exchange for free medical care.

REP. MANNIX: Are we not talking about a right to no care being taken away in exchange for getting some care?

WILLIAMSON: HB 2659 will allow for free medical care if the right to sue is waived. Feels poor people are being institutionalized as second class citizens in the legal system in addition to the medical system. If you want to provide medical services to everyone, have a quality system.

290 REP. CLARK: Do you think that passage of HB 2659 would not encourage any providers who are not now offering free services, to do so? Or do you think that the tradeoff is not worth it?

SMITH: You are talking about basically eliminating causes of action for poor people injured by negligent medical or health care. There is nothing provided in HB 2659 that health care providers have to devote any time.

REP. CLARK: Do you agree or disagree with the assumption?

SMITH: Feels medical people are afraid of the system. Does not feel there is going to be a big change.

331 REP. BELL: Does not think hospitals are going to recruit free doctors. Believes if individuals were told they could receive free medical care at clinics, they would be filled.

TAPE 105, SIDE A HB 2659 - WORK SESSION Witnesses: Jim Carlson, Oregon Medical Association

MOTION: REP. MANNIX moves to adopt the dash one LC amendments dated 4/15/91 to HB 2659 (EXHIBIT K).

VOTE: Hearing no objection, Chair Baum so moves.

MOTION: REP. MANNIX moves to amend HB 2659 section 1, subsection one(b) to

include a clinical social worker or a psychologist who has been licensed under ORS chapter 675 , a dental hygienist or a denturist who has been licensed under ORS chapter 680 and an optometrist who has been licensed under ORS chapter 683.

VOTE: In a roll call vote, the motion carries, with Rep. Edmunson

voting NAY.

MOTION: REP. MANNIX moves to amend HB 2659 to define gross negligence as "Gross negligence is negligence that is maturely graded in the mere absence of reasonable care under the circumstances and that is characterized by conscious indifference to a reckless disregard of the rights of others".

VOTE: Hearing no objection, Chair Baum so moves.

429 MOTION: REP. MANNIX moves to amend HB 2659 and create a new subsection in section one to read "A retired emeritus physician" means any person who holds a degree of Doctor of Medicine or Doctor of Osteopathy who has been licensed and is currently retired in accordance with ORS chapter 677.175 and who complies with the requirements of the Board of Medical Examiners for the state of Oregon as a retired physician".

VOTE: Hearing no objection, Chair Baum so moves.

TAPE 106, SIDE A

017 REP. MANNIX: Rep. Brian suggested that in terms of the emergency room services and the like, something along the following lines should be added "Where a medical services provider is legally required to provide free care in a given circumstance, the notice must include a statement that the recipient is entitled to refuse to agree to the limitation of liability".

JIM CARLSON, OREGON MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: Has no objection to the wording.

REP. BELL: Are you saying that the patient will be offered free medical care whether or not the liability is limited?

REP. BAUM: Only for those entities that are required to give free medical care.

CARLSON: We are only talking about situations in the hospital emergency room where someone is truly in need of emergency services which came about through COBRA under the federal Anti-Dumping statute.

049 REP. MANNIX: Would want the amendment only to relate to a specific requirement where hospital emergency rooms are legally required, under federal statute, to provide emergency care.

REP. BRIAN: This gets away from a person feeling coerced to waive that protection in the case of urgent care.

REP. MANNIX: Should exempt from the definition medical services provider "anyone who is legally required to provide free medical care".

MOTION: REP. MANNIX moves to amend HB 2659 by exempting from the definition of medical services provider "a provider who is legally required to provide free medical care in a given instance".

VOTE: Hearing no objection, Chair Baum so moves.

MOTION: REP. MANNIX moves to amend HB 2659 changing section one,

subsection one (b) by adding to the list of medical services provider a "retired emeritus physician".

VOTE: Hearing no objection, Chair Baum so moves.

094 MOTION: REP. MANNIX moves HB 2659 to the full committee with a "due pass" recommendation.

VOTE: In a roll call vote, the motion carries, with Rep. Edmunson voting NAY.

MOTION: REP. EDMUNSON asks that the rules be suspended to allow Rep. Miller to vote on HB 2659.

VOTE: Hearing no objection Chair Baum so moves with Rep. Miller voting AYE.

TAPE 106, SIDE A HB 3052 - WORK SESSION

MOTION: REP. CLARK moves to adopt amendments (EXHIBIT H) to HB 3052.

VOTE: Hearing no objection, Chair Baum so moves.

MOTION: REP. CLARK moves HB 3052 to the full committee with a "due pass" recommendation.

VOTE: In a roll call vote, the motion carries, with Rep. Brian and Mannix voting NAY.

181 CHAIR BAUM adjourns the meeting at 4:00 P.m.

Submitted by: Reviewed by:

Karen Edwards Pat Zwick Committee Assistant Office Manager

EXHIBIT LOG:

A	-	Staff Measure Summary on HB 3265 - Staff - 10 pages
B	-	Amendments to HB 3265 - Joe Guillian - 2 pages
C	-	Testimony on HB 3265 - Stan Mayfield - 1 page
D	-	Testimony on HB 3265 - Charlie Stone - 2 pages
E	-	Testimony HB 3265 - Frank Hopewell - 1 page F - Staff
Measure Summary		and Amendments to HB 2354 - Staff - 2 pages
G	-	Testimony on HB 3407 - Valerie Elliott - 4 pages
H	-	Staff Measure Summary and Amendments to HB 3052 - Staff - 3
pages I	-	Staff Measure Summary and Amendments to HB 3407 - Staff
- 2 pages J	-	Staff Measure Summary and Amendments to HB 2659 -
Staff - 7 pages K	-	Testimony on HB 2659 - Joan Mahler - 2 pages
L	-	Testimony on HB 2659 - John Christianson - 4 pages