

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.

Measures Heard Informational Mtg. SB 404 (WRK) SB 37 (PAW) SB 603 (WRK) SB 1142 (PUB) SB 957 (WRK) SB 1124 (PUB)

SENATE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

April 19, 1991Hearing Room C 12:45 p.m.Tapes 115 - 118

MEMBERS PRESENT:SEN. JOYCE COHEN, CHAIR SEN. JIM HILL, VICE CHAIR
SEN. JIM BUNN SEN. JEANNETTE HAMBY SEN. BOB SHOEMAKER SEN. DICK SPRINGER

MEMBER EXCUSED: SEN. PETER BROCKMAN

STAFF PRESENT: INGRID SWENSON, COMMITTEE COUNSEL MARK THORBURN,
COMMITTEE ASSISTANT

WITNESSES: DR. GERHARD SCHRAUZER, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN DIEGO BILL DREW, SEN. HAMBY'S LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT PAUL TIFFANY, BUREAU OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES JANICE YADEN, FORMER ASSISTANT TO GOVERNOR GOLDSCHMIDT TED COONFIELD, DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES BILL LINDEN, STATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR NANCY BURKET MILLER, CITIZEN REVIEW BOARD PROGRAM FRED INKELAAR, MARION POLK FOSTER PARENTS ASSOCIATION JOHN RAKOWITZ, OREGON COMMUNITY CHILDREN AND YOUTH SERVICES COMMISSION GINA WOOD, OREGON COMMUNITY CHILDREN AND YOUTH SERVICES COMMISSION JIM HUESER, CRIME ANALYSIS CENTER FRED MILTON, COLUMBIA VILLA COMMUNITY RESTORATION PROGRAM MEL HEDGEPTN, SAFETY ACTION TEAM COMMUNITY POLICING PROJECT

PAUL SNIDER, ASSOCIATION OF OREGON COUNTIES AKIN BLITZ, OREGON ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE AND OREGON STATE SHERIFFS ASSOCIATION STEVE TELFER, LEGACY HEALTH SYSTEM CRAIG ALLEN, CITY COUNCIL OF WEST LINN TOM WILLIAMS, PORTLAND CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

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TAPE 115, SIDE A

SB 404

003 MOTION: Chair Cohen moves to table SB 404.

006 VOTE: Motion passes unanimously; Sens. Brockman, Bunn, and Hill

excused.

INFORMATIONAL HEARING

011 SEN. HAMBY: Introduces Dr. Gerhard Schrauzer. Hands out Exhibits A and B to the committee.

015 CHAIR COHEN: Asks witness to put his name on the record and describe his background.

019 DR. GERHARD SCHRAUZER, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT SAN DIEGO: Gives background. Discusses possible correlation between criminal and other behavior and the amount of lithium in drinking water. Mentions book (Exhibit A) on the matter; Sen. Hamby has a copy for committee's use.

TAPE 116, SIDE A

003 SCHRAUZER: Continues presentation.

034 CHAIR COHEN: What other jurisdictions are actually looking at doing some base line testing and how complicated is it? How expense is it?

039 SCHRAUZER: The cost is negligible. There are many ways to test this. Have already gotten qualified approval from EPA for testing. There is no safety or legal problems involved. Describes his preferred method of studying the correlation. Mentions experiments approved by the California legislature.

093 SEN. BUNN: Is lithium a metal?

094 SCHRAUZER: It's an alkali metal similar to sodium and potassium.

096 SEN. BUNN: Is it an element or a compound?

097 SCHRAUZER: It is an element.

098 SEN. BUNN: What is its atomic weight?

099 SCHRAUZER: 6.93.

100 SEN. BUNN: Negative effects in pregnancy?

101 SCHRAUZER: Yes, but that is at the very high therapeutic levels for manic depressive patients. I'm talking about one thousandth of that amount.

- Important to recognize that lithium is a nutrient as well as a poison.

107 SEN. BUNN: Are there any other examples of where the therapeutic levels have side effects?

108 SCHRAUZER: Yes. The side effects can be alleviated.

114 SEN. SHOEMAKER: If we're going to get behind this, we're going to be asked about the possible side effects. What are the side effects?

118 SCHRAUZER: The amounts that we are suggesting are within physiological levels.

121 SEN. SHOEMAKER: I understand that.

122 SCHRAUZER: This is the question because of pregnancy. Explains how giving birth often results in a great loss of lithium in women and in high lithium levels in babies and the effects thereof.

- Need to distinguish between the therapeutic and the nutritional applications of lithium. For nutritional use, there are no negative side effects.

135 SEN. SHOEMAKER: What are the side effects of therapeutic use?

136 SCHRAUZER: They are all written in here.

137 SEN. SHOEMAKER: I don't have that book.

137 SCHRAUZER: Lists the side effects. Stresses that these are from years of daily applications of milligrams of lithium.

145 SEN. HAMBY: What is the difference between milligrams and micrograms.

147 SCHRAUZER: A microgram is one thousandth of a milligram.

- Some Americans are already getting between 600 and 3000 micrograms; therapeutic levels would be 300,000 micrograms.

- Many people will not see this like we do; they'll think we're poisoning the nation.

165 SEN. HAMBY: We have a county that carries up to 300 micrograms per liter. Is this significant enough?

168 SCHRAUZER: It would be very significant.

170 SEN. HAMBY: Have asked Oregon Criminal Justice Council to see if there's a low incidence of crime in those areas.

174 SCHRAUZER: Any results yet?

174 SEN. HAMBY: No.

175 SCHRAUZER: Need a large population to do this reliably.

179 SEN. HAMBY: Please identify high-content lithium foods.

181 SCHRAUZER: Lists foods.

192 CHAIR COHEN: Tend to accumulate depending on the area?

193 SCHRAUZER: There will be some areas with more lithium

194 CHAIR COHEN: I'm talking about the soil. As to the soil content through the cattle's production of milk, does it come from the grass or the water that the animals drink?

198 SCHRAUZER: It depends. The water lithium is probably the most important.

200 CHAIR COHEN: So if the cattle drink water with lithium, you're going to have a higher lithium content?

202 SCHRAUZER: Yes.

203 SEN. HAMBY: We may have found a new item for economic development for the Ashland area.

205 CHAIR COHEN: Bottle the water.

205 SCHRAUZER: (Inaudible) do this officially. Ask me officially.

207 BILL DREW, SEN. HAMBY'S LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANT: Mentions the Clean Water Act and the ionized water.

209 SCHRAUZER: Describes problems with the Clean Water Act.

- Mentions lithium rich waters in Georgia and the reports on the effects thereof.

233 CHAIR COHEN: Thanks witness.

238 SEN. HAMBY: The witness will be visiting the Ashland area.

239 SCHRAUZER: Discusses contacts with Ashland.

241 CHAIR COHEN: Thanks witness again. It's good to be appraised of scientific developments.

247 SEN. HILL: Thanks Sen. Hamby.

248 SEN. HAMBY: It was too interesting an item to pass up.

250 CHAIR COHEN: Especially since we have some interesting contrasts in our state.

SB 37

252 CHAIR COHEN: Briefly describes the bill.

- Comments on today's action on the civil penalty bills.

271 INGRID SWENSON, COMMITTEE COUNSEL: Explains the bill. There are dash A2 amendments (Exhibit C).

283 CHAIR COHEN: We don't have them yet.

287 SWENSON: They will be presented to the members. Explains the amendments.

294 CHAIR COHEN: Invites witness to testify. We'll have the amendments momentarily.

299 PAUL TIFFANY, BUREAU OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES: Have reviewed the amendments; have no objections to them.

308 CHAIR COHEN: Sets the bill aside until the amendments arrive.

SB 603

311 CHAIR COHEN: Its from Sen. Jolin's committee.

314 SWENSON: Explains the bill. There are dash one amendments (Exhibit D). Explains the amendments.

336 CHAIR COHEN: I don't find those amendments either.

344 SWENSON: They'll be here shortly.

SB 37

345 CHAIR COHEN: What do you have now?

346 SWENSON: 37.

347 CHAIR COHEN: 37 is now here!

SB 603

351 CHAIR COHEN: There is a fiscal impact. Sen. Shoemaker was on the committee, but was excused.

356 SEN. SHOEMAKER: I was there for the hearing.

357 CHAIR COHEN: The fiscal impact is \$200,000. Is it going some place?

359 SEN. BUNN: It has a subsequent to Ways and Means.

360 CHAIR COHEN: That's O.K.

362 SEN. SHOEMAKER: I'm still missing the A-engrossed version of the bill.

366 CHAIR COHEN: We all have the SB 603 period.

367 SEN. SHOEMAKER: The amendments are to the A-engrossed bill. Describes what the amendments do.

- I'm on the wrong bill.

374 CHAIR COHEN: We're waiting on the amendments to 603.

SB 37

389 SEN. SHOEMAKER: Let's go back to 37; we have the amendmetns now.

390 CHAIR COHEN: Back to SB 37.

395 MOTION: Chair Cohen moves the dash A2 amendments.

399 CHAIR COHEN: Calls for objections; hearing none, so ordered; Sens. Brockman and Hamby excused.

402 MOTION: Sen. Hill moves SB 37 as amended to the floor with a "do pass" recommendation.

407 VOTE: Motion unanimously passes; Sens. Brockman and Hamby excused.

SB 603

413 CHAIR COHEN: Back to SB 603.

- These are the general amendments that we are inserting into the bill.

428 SEN. SHOEMAKER: Why did the similar amendment to SB 37 not have all the

provisions in it that 603 does?

436 CHAIR COHEN: Those procedures are probably in the current statute already.

438 SWENSON: That's correct.

439 CHAIR COHEN: The Wage and Hour has a provision that does provide

441 SEN. SHOEMAKER: takes it through all that stuff. O.K.

442 CHAIR COHEN: This is a brand new civil penalty authorization, so we need to add more than what's in the statute.

451 MOTION: Sen. Hill moves the dash one amendments.

453 CHAIR COHEN: Calls for objections; hearing none, so ordered; Sens. Brockman and Hamby excused.

457 MOTION: Sen. Hill moves SB 603 to the Ways and Means Committee with a "do pass" recommendation.

462 VOTE: Motion unanimously passes; Sen.s Brockman and Hamby excused.

TAPE 115, SIDE B

SB 1142

019 CHAIR COHEN: Let's have a work session.

021 SWENSON: Public hearing.

SB 957

023 CHAIR COHEN: 957 is our remaining work session.

- This goes to Ways and Means.

- Have had a lot of communication with respect to the Committee's desire to send a message to Ways and Means to evaluate the Citizens Review Board activity in light of testimony heard with respect to CASA's.

- There's still a need for the review of cases based on federal law and good policy.

- There are three agencies with budgets before Ways and Means; the citizen review boards, CSD, and the CASA's.

- There is an amendment (Exhibit E).

061 JANICE YADEN, FORMER ASSISTANT TO GOVERNOR GOLDSCHMIDT: Introduces Ted Coonfield. Discusses review board's activities. By federal and

state statute, must have a review process in place; the review can be done in different ways.

- Citizen review boards are helpful in pushing things along.

- Even if not legally required, a review process would be desirable. Explains why.

- Need to consider whether, if you take funding from citizens review board budget, you can put together process which meets your needs with the funding that's left.

- The CASA's are the ones who consistently push the system to make sure something happens. Judges and juvenile court directors like CASA's.

135 TED COONFIELD, DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES: Study of CSD found interesting things about relationship between CSD and the Citizen Review Board. Different states do different things. Outside experts felt that administrative review process using private citizen volunteers was the best.

- The administration of the process is similar in all states; the issue is where do you want it housed and what benefit do you gain by housing it somewhere. Discusses options' advantages and disadvantages.

186 SEN. HILL: Isn't the process suppose to be somewhat adversarial? What detriment is there to it?

196 COONFIELD: Discusses CRBs' and CSD's complaints about each other.

209 CHAIR COHEN: In the meantime, you have CASA workers doing their job for the kids while these two groups are passing after-the-fact review.

215 SEN. SPRINGER: Why don't we just do away with CSD?

217 CHAIR COHEN: We have the chance to do that.

219 SEN. SPRINGER: If we're looking for real savings in the system . . .

220 SEN. HILL: We're suppose to make the policy decision; wants to send concrete recommendation to Ways and Means. Have not yet heard what the balance is that's going to work.

235 YADEN: That's the question. Would expect you'd to want to hear from program about what's left after cuts as well as ask who can do the tasks expected for the money that's left.

- Great difficulty in getting statistics from citizen review boards and CASA's; its all antidotal. We do not know that CRB's have actually moved children faster through the system.

- You're not talking today about a program review of the citizens review boards; that's what's needed if going to take half of their funding.

277 CHAIR COHEN: Interested in research in other states that have a strong inspector general in place.

- The question is, with this limited money, where you can use it best.

297 YADEN: The question is whether the citizens review board push the children faster through the system and make the system more responsive than the CASA's.

- We'd like to see both the citizen review boards and the CASA's, but getting to point in state government where you have to make choices.

306 SEN. HILL: So the CASA's then are not capable of performing the review function?

308 YADEN: No; they are capable of performing the review function the same as citizen review boards are capable of performing the CASA function. Where to send the money is a policy question.

318 CHAIR COHEN: It's still necessary to have some kind of review system every six months to check every case; that's under the federal law.

328 SEN. SHOEMAKER: Is there any reason why the CASA volunteer couldn't perform that review function?

336 YADEN: That's why we were saying there are different ways of doing the review process.

337 SEN. SHOEMAKER: But that suggests that they are doing a different function; but couldn't they also do the review process, not a different way

340 YADEN: I'm not aware that they could not.

341 SEN. SHOEMAKER: Same thing done by a CASA instead of done by someone called a citizen review board?

342 YADEN: I'm not aware that they could not, but those are questions to explore.

351 CHAIR COHEN: The question is can we afford, and should be adding, and what's in the best interest of the kids.

354 SEN. SHOEMAKER: My question is if person is willing to be a CASA, maybe they'd also be willing to be a reviewer of the child's progress in the system.

366 YADEN: There may be a conflict of interest there. Explains statement.

371 SEN. SHOEMAKER: Why would they have to be impartial?

372 YADEN: I don't know. If you're thinking about changing and shifting the program, you should hear from a number of people. Effectiveness of citizen review boards vary from county to county.

- The CASA's do move the kids faster; they're there every day and usually deal only with one child.

- If you want to get rid of CSD, it's unrealistic to expect to find sufficient number of CASA volunteers.

405 CHAIR COHEN: Invites Bill Linden to testify.

415 BILL LINDEN, STATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR: Have yet to see any good reason why these two programs need to be pitted against one another.

428 CHAIR COHEN: Look at the CSD budget; \$6 million and kids not being served at all.

434 LINDEN: Suggests that it does not have to be an either/or situation.

436 CHAIR COHEN: We can look at that.

437 LINDEN: Gives brief history of CRB program. Describes program as it now exists.

458 CHAIR COHEN: Tell me how you serve them.

459 LINDEN: The boards look at each case and review the plan that CSD had developed for the children, questions CSD about the plan, and make recommendations to the court about changes. It's the one mechanism we have holding CSD accountable.

473 CHAIR COHEN: The same kid who went into foster care home provider who was a sex abuser was reviewed by a citizens review board.

TAPE 116, SIDE B

033 LINDEN: The review in that case occurred at a time that CSD had information about the potentially abusive situation and did not share that information with the citizen review board or the court.

- These boards are only as good as the information the child service agency is willing to provide.

- The agency wants to see CRB's gone.

042 SEN. HAMBY: Was there a CASA involved in that case?

043 LINDEN: I don't believe so; this case originated as a delinquency matter.

045 SEN. HAMBY: Assuming that same kind of case, might not a CASA had been able to pick it up and report it without being given the information from CSD?

047 LINDEN: Don't believe CASA's are authorized to serve children who are in the juvenile system because of delinquency matters.

049 SEN. HAMBY: I'm saying that a similar case

050 CHAIR COHEN: Younger child.

051 SEN. HAMBY: Yes. That a CASA might advocate for. Might a CASA volunteer be able to pick up that kind of information quicker than a board reviewing the paperwork?

055 LINDEN: I don't know.

- In this case, the juvenile court counsellor was not even aware of the problems.

- CASA volunteers are very effective advocates for children in the system; they will not be a substitute for a review process because they'd be totally dependent upon the agency for the information needed to conduct a review.

- The process is adversarial only because it is intended to be a control of the discretion of the agency in implementing its plan for the kids.

064 CHAIR COHEN: What happens after you find a CSD worker who is doing shoddy work?

072 NANCY BURKET MILLER, CITIZEN REVIEW BOARD PROGRAM: We've done two things in those situations. Explains what is done.

079 CHAIR COHEN: Its a question of what's on the list of services that's missing; not evaluating the circumstances of whether they are actually getting out to the kid or not, right?

081 MILLER: Not sure I understand.

082 CHAIR COHEN: Explains the question.

091 MILLER: You're originally question was what happens if you see shoddy casework.

092 CHAR COHEN: Your definition of shoddy casework is not what I had in mind; yours has to do with what is prescribed and not what is actually happening out there.

096 MILLER: And I'm talking about those situations where those services are available and the caseworker does not refer the family to them.

- Describes what happens in those situations.

105 CHAIR COHEN: Appearing to you rather than appearing to the family home?

106 MILLER: In that situation, yes.

- We also ask supervisors to follow up on caseworkers' contact with the family.

- Have gotten reasonably good response in most claims.

112 LINDEN: There are other vehicles alive in this body that you can look at in terms of funding potential for CASA's. Mentions two bills.

116 CHAIR COHEN: The issue is getting the job done and how much money we're

spending rather than adding more money.

121 LINDEN: Suggests that we not, in two days on a bill that is not related to the citizen review board program, attempt to turn the system upside down; let's have a fuller discussion.

125 CHAIR COHEN: Ways and Means will do it regardless of what we talk about here.

133 LINDEN: Have distributed every biennium a report on our activities; the '91 will be out shortly. There's a lot of data there about what the boards are doing.

- Let's don't go back to a system that was, essentially, a rubber stamp system. Praises current review program. Beefing up the CASA program would also be beneficial.

153 SEN. HILL: Does the citizen review program coordinate with the CASA's?

155 MILLER: We invite CASA's to reviews. Also include them in training opportunities. Lot of joint training. Joint service on committees and commissions.

161 SEN. HILL: In terms of capacity in terms of the number of volunteers in your program, is it adequate? Do you have enough volunteers?

166 MILLER: Yes. Cites figures. Concerned about recruiting thousands more volunteers for the CASA program.

174 SEN. HILL: Would some of volunteers, if they had the opportunity, do CASA type of work as well?

- Seems there must be some way to blend the programs together.

193 CHAIR COHEN: We going to set up an administrator in every county for the CASA's. Explains why.

197 LINDEN: If you're going to set up an administrator and a CASA secretary in every county

198 CHAIR COHEN: That's what the money's for.

199 LINDEN: Then you're going to have an administrative staff supporting the CASA system roughly five times the size of the one we have supporting the CRB system.

201 CHAIR COHEN: I know, but you're seeing kids there. We're putting money in administrators and jobs in people to organize volunteers in both cases and that's where the frustration comes from.

208 LINDEN: A state-wide program that employs 16 people serving 350 volunteers and 600 0 children is not a

210 CHAIR COHEN: But you don't serve children! You don't see the kids!

212 LINDEN: The fact that we don't see the children except at hearings does not mean that they are not being served. These boards provide the institutional review of the plan for that child's life that has been made by someone else.

215 CHAIR COHEN: They don't know the kid any better than the social worker.

217 LINDEN: They know the child in the sense that they know what the child's family problems are that has placed that child in foster care.

They know what the agency has said is best for that child. And they are the backstop to say whether that is what needs to be done for the child.

225 FRED INKELAAR, MARION POLK FOSTER PARENTS ASSOCIATION: Don't know of any foster parent who doesn't support the citizen review board. Explains benefits of the CRB.

- In favor of the CASA program, but not as much as for the citizens review board. Explains why.

- The CRB is the most cost-effective program the state has.

- Biggest complaint of the citizens review board is that they don't have enough teeth.

279 CHAIR COHEN: What are the basic things that can be done that we need to do?

283 INKELAAR: The number one priority is work with the families. Cites example.

304 SEN. HILL: How do you feel these two programs can be coordinated?

309 INKELAAR: If there was a CASA program in place, I wouldn't why they couldn't work together. However, if you only have one or two children per CASA worker, you going to have to have a minimum of 3000 CASA workers.

320 CHAIR COHEN: The question was why can't they work together, not why won't it work.

322 INKELAAR: They could work together; have problem with them working directly with the citizens review board because they'll be reporting to the board their perceptions of what needs to be done.

330 SEN. HILL: So you see these things as separate

330 INKELAAR: Separate entity.

331 SEN. HILL: Separate functions and you don't see how they O.K.

332 INKELAAR: And that's my personal opinion.

333 CHAIR COHEN: I just wanted for us make sure

334 INKELAAR: I did not know about this meeting until

335 CHAIR COHEN: It has nothing to do there's nothing you could have done in preparation that would make us I'm just trying to clearly understand how you see them not fitting in

339 INKELAAR: I would see the CASA as the advocate for the child.

345 SEN. SHOEMAKER: If the CASA is successful, that child wouldn't need the CRB. Maybe we could have a situation where the citizens review board reviews a particular case when requested by a CASA or when there isn't one. Explains benefits.

361 LINDEN: Under federal law, these cases all have to be reviewed.

What you're trying to get at makes sense; can flip-flop the system where the reviews are being conducted the availability of more CASA resources could be a way to tie CASA's to children in particular danger or need.

- It will be difficult to find 3000 volunteers and keep them interested.

- If doing reviews that are required and using that as a means of directing CASA's to children with particular needs, the programs can be very complimentary.

383 CHAIR COHEN: So why do we need

- You have 16 full time employees administering 70 boards?

387 LINDEN: We have four regional offices plus offices in Portland and Salem. It's a shoestring operation.

404 CHAIR COHEN: No one saying that it's a rich operation, but we're talking about adding some other piece. Interested in how you can merge these functions.

412 LINDEN: We can continue what we've been doing about bringing CASA's into our training programs. Would have to give more thought whether it would be difficult to jointly administer these functions. The key is to find where the services build on each other; e.g., using CASA's as a means of directed referrals.

428 SEN. SHOEMAKER: We're not going to get any new money into the system this biennium; we're going to do well to hold our own, aren't we?

431 LINDEN: Don't know if that's the case. Explains statement.

437 CHAIR COHEN: By virtue of the fact that you happen to be in the base budget, which is why we are in this fix. So long as you're in the base budget, you're O.K., but if a better or different version comes along, you're not in the budget and we keep adding pieces. In the meantime, we buying secretaries and phones.

455 LINDEN: Who is?

456 CHAIR COHEN: The CASA program and the review board program. Cites figures. They're state workers and their not

464 LINDEN: The fact that they're state workers doesn't mean they're not serving the children.

469 SEN. SPRINGER: If we're going to add more money, would want to see it go to the foster care providers. Don't know what the budget is for the Community Children and Youth Services Commission. If this is so important to that commission, why don't we weigh this in terms of everything else they're asking for?

TAPE 117, SIDE A

029 CHAIR COHEN: This committee is not in a position to weigh priorities; we are in a position to make a judgment whether we think the CASA's are useful and relevant. This bill goes to Ways and Means either as it is or with some letter of recommendation or some amendment and

that's what we're to sort out.

- Explains frustration with Ways and Means.

041 SEN. HILL: How many volunteers does the CASA's have now?

042 JOHN RAKOWITZ, OREGON COMMUNITY CHILDREN AND YOUTH SERVICES COMMISSION: 300 plus.

043 SEN. HILL: And their current budget is what?

044 CHAIR COHEN: I want to let this go, get some additional information, and see what the committee wants to do with it.

049 RAKOWITZ: There are 325 CASA volunteers and the total combined budget is \$400,000 which includes local government support, etc. There are no general funds appropriated directly for CASA.

061 SEN. SHOEMAKER: CASA is about half as expensive as the citizen review boards.

067 SEN. HAMBY: The state is only

068 SEN. SHOEMAKER: Public dollars, wherever they come from.

069 RAKOWITZ: There are some public dollars, but a huge chunk is raised in a variety of other community-based forms. Not sure it would take 3000 CASA's to have a CASA in every dependency case. The request in the bill has nothing to do with the discussion here; the commission supports the bill as introduced and has not had the chance to talk about any of this. The \$650,000 would stimulate private and community fundraising.

089 SEN. HAMBY: How long it take for the CRB to review one case.

094 MILLER: We review 15 cases a day; depending upon the complexity of the case, the review can last anywhere from 20 minutes to over an hour.

097 SEN. HAMBY: And there's 6000 kids every six months.

099 MILLER: Approximately.

100 CHAIR COHEN: Does every case go to the Citizen Review Board itself or are some reviewed by staff?

101 MILLER: They all go to the boards.

102 CHAIR COHEN: You actually put your hands on 6000 files twice a year? And do they all go to the citizens or are some a "status is the same, things look good" signoff?

108 MILLER: Every case goes before the board. There are no cases which are reviewed only by the staff and the staff doesn't sort them out before they go to the board. The only time that doesn't happen is if the case has been reviewed by the court within 60 days of a scheduled CRB review.

118 SEN. SPRINGER: Did you make a pitch to the Governor?

121 RAKOWITZ: We did submit a budget for \$750,000; the addition there would be for state-wide coordination of the CASA program and that money

has been eliminated in this bill. It was not recommended in the Governor's budget.

SB 1124

131 CHAIR COHEN: Discusses background of the bill.

147 GINA WOOD, OREGON COMMUNITY CHILDREN AND YOUTH SERVICES COMMISSION: Paraphrases Exhibit F; supports the bill and has minor amendments. Specifies the amendments. Discusses comprehensive planning model in the exhibit. Refers to newspaper article from the Sunday Oregonian that is also attached to the exhibit.

- Discusses the Multnomah County Community Action Team.

182 JIM HUESER, CRIME ANALYSIS CENTER: This is a very important bill. We need to articulate, as best we can, questions about the extent of violent crime in Oregon. Needs also need to be articulated carefully. Juvenile crime is stable; discusses trends. Cites reasons for the rise in assault. Not in epidemic of violent crime, but we need to pay attention to urban areas. The information we have is not refined enough to answer the questions that we want to address.

252 CHAIR COHEN: We'll have you back another time. Invites other witnesses to testify.

255 FRED MILTON, COLUMBIA VILLA COMMUNITY RESTORATION PROGRAM: Supports appointment of task force, but how they look at us is important. Youth and their problems should be viewed as part of the whole and not as a separate entity. Any kind of report that is developed should be developed through an interdisciplinary group; explains why.

333 MEL HEDGEPTN, SAFETY ACTION TEAM COMMUNITY POLICING PROJECT: Submits Exhibit G. Discusses his program's youth activities at Columbia Villa. Discusses Police Athletic League program.

369 CHAIR COHEN: Are the police, on their off time, organizing the leagues?

371 HEDGEPTN: Yes, in PAL.

- Discusses the variety of participants and the sports program at Columbia Villa.

TAPE 118, SIDE A

027 CHAIR COHEN: So how long have you been at this?

028 HEDGEPTN: Two years.

029 CHAIR COHEN: Thanks witness.

032 HEDGEPTN: These programs don't cost any money; explains statement.

SB 1142

044 CHAIR COHEN: Let's go to 1142.

060 PAUL SNIDER, ASSOCIATION OF OREGON COUNTIES: Introduces other witnesses. Supports the bill and the dash one amendments (Exhibit H).

067 CHAIR COHEN: They're here.

068 SNIDER: Asks Akin Blitz to testify.

069 AKIN BLITZ, OREGON ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE AND OREGON STATE SHERIFFS ASSOCIATION: Describes what the bill does. Explains reason for the bill; cites examples.

125 STEVE TELFER, LEGACY HEALTH SYSTEM: The current statutory scheme is broken and its time to fix it. Explains how the bill does that. The only remaining issues is where in the state agency we put this account and whether to authorize that state agency to contract with a third party administrator. The amendments (Exhibit H) are almost there; there are a few additional things to tidy up and would like to later come back to the committee.

149 CHAIR COHEN: Invites Craig Allen to testify.

154 CRAIG ALLEN, CITY COUNCIL OF WEST LINN: Supports what has already been said. We've subordinated the law to medical realities; cites examples. Difficult to budget for these practices. Supports the bill and the Exhibit H amendments.

188 SNIDER: Would like to explain the bill and compare it to existing law.

192 CHAIR COHEN: You can come back. Do we need Tom Williams on the record today?

206 TOM WILLIAMS, PORTLAND CITY ATTORNEY'S OFFICE: The City supports the bill as amended by the proposed amendments. Cites the benefits of the bill.

224 CHAIR COHEN: Adjourns meeting at 3:20 p.m.

Submitted by:

Reviewed by:

Mark Thorburn

Committee Counsel

Ingrid Swenson Committee Assistant

EXHIBIT LOG:

A - Excerpts from Lithium in Biology and Medicine - Senator Hamby
- 3 pages B - Excerpts from "Lithium in Drinking Water and the Incidences of Crimes, Suicides, and Arrests Related to Drug Addictions" - Senator Hamby - 9 pages C - Amendments to SB 37 - Committee Staff - 1 page D - Amendments to SB 603 - Committee Staff - 2 pages E - Amendments to SB 957 - Committee Staff - 1 page
F - Testimony and attachments re: SB 1124 - Gina Wood - 4 pages
G - Newspaper Article re: SB 1142 - Mel Hedgeptn - 2 pages
H - Amendments to SB 1142 - Paul Snider - 3 pages

EXHIBITS DISTRIBUTED TO COMMITTEE BUT NOT REFERRED TO DURING THE HEARING

I - Letter to Senator Hamby re: Lithium in Drinking Water -
Senator Hamby - 1 page J- Testimony on SB 37 from Marilyn Coffel
- Paul Tiffany - 11 pages K - Copy of 42 USC Section 627 re: SB
957 - Committee Staff - 2 pages L - "Citizen Review Boards: What
Other States Do" re: SB 957 - Ted Coonfield - 2 pages M - Copy of
various statutes re: SB 1142 - Paul Snider - 5 pages