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their behavior."

An effective prevention effort for this group, Gallmeier explained, involves modeling in both a home visit and group-based setting. That's because, Gallmeier added, the families' various social factors may influence them to continue their at-risk behavior.

Using corporal punishment as an example, Gallmeier said families falling into this group were taught alternative forms of punishment without the benefit of modeling. In 50 percent of those cases, she said, the parents continued to employ corporal punishment, as well as the recently-learned alternatives.

"That means we have to look at things differently," she told the committee. "We have to find ways to directly impact these peoples' lives."

The third group, Gallmeier said, are the ones incapable of forming a parental relationship with their children and are also incapable of raising a child. While this group was once thought to make up only 10 percent of the population, Gallmeier added, that number is now believed to be growing.

"These are the people for whom none of our existing programs will have an effect," Gallmeier said.

But one of the things that still puzzles those involved in child abuse research and prevention programs, Gallmeier added, is that people from similar backgrounds, with what might be considered similar at-risk elements in their lives, don't necessarily become abusers.

"We can identify the groups of variables that we all believe lead one to child abuse, but we don't know why people with similar backgrounds produce different results," she said.

That dilemma, she added, is now a major focus of study.

Gallmeier also told the committee, efforts at child abuse prevention should be presented as part of a broader public health package which addresses many other concerns, as well.

"By doing that," she said, "we will be able to touch many more families beyond what we currently are."

Additionally, Gallmeier said, prevention efforts should be community based, "giving people what they need, not necessarily just what you have."

SENATE COMMITTEE PASSES FREON BILL

By Brandon Beard
Staff Writer

■(GIT) A piece of legislation condoning the manufacture, sale and distribution of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), like the coolant Freon, passed the Senate Committee on Energy, Environmental Resources and Regulatory Affairs Thursday. **HB2155**, by Sen. Frank Shurden, D-Henryetta, also prohibits the Department of Environmental Quality from creating fines or penalties for its use.

Currently, federal law prohibits the sale and distribution of some CFCs. The U.S. government banned the chemicals because of proposed evidence that they contributed to the erosion of the

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HB 2155 Do Pass
HB 2197 Do Pass
**HB 2408 Do Pass, Title
Struck**
**HB 2416 Do Pass, Title
Struck**
HB 2856 Do Pass
HB 2857 Do Pass
**HB 2874 Do Pass,
Amended**
HB 2921 Do Pass
HB 2972 Do Pass