

PA 11-156

HB6636

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Judiciary	5663, 5667-5668, 5896-5899, 5909-5910, 5923, 5927, 5931, 5935	13
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**JOINT
STANDING
COMMITTEE
HEARINGS**

**JUDICIARY
PART 18
5574 – 5939**

2011

JUDGE QUINN: Good afternoon, Representative Holder-Winfield and distinguished members of the committee.

I'm Barbara Quinn, and I'm the chief court administrator of the Judicial Branch.

I'm going to begin by testifying in support of three bills that are part of our own legislative package this year and that is Senate Bill 1224, AN ACT CONCERNING COURT OPERATIONS AND VICTIMS SERVICES; Senate Bill 1219, AN ACT CONCERNING RELEASING OF JUDICIAL BRANCH FACILITIES; and House Bill 6635, AN ACT CONCERNING COURT SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION OF THE JUDICIAL BRANCH.

Before I get to all of the juvenile bills that you've been hearing about this morning, let me start with 1224. This makes a -- bill makes a variety of technical changes that are intended to enhance the operations of the branch including -- and I'll get to this one -- in particular, the provision of services to victims. And I'm going to just go through it briefly.

Section 1 would make statutory changes that are necessary for us to expand the judicial performance evaluation program to judge trial referees. They are the judges who are over 70 who continue to serve.

Sections 2 and 4 would allow for electronic communication of court orders which we need in order to take full advantage of our e-filing system and the savings that that enables us to have.

Section 3 would create an official process for the common practice by which prosecutors and defendants reach agreements about amounts to be

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SB1164
SB1228
SB1223

procedures would remain in place. We also understand that DPW is subject to reorganization under Governor Malloy's recommended budget and that DPW's leasing responsibilities may be moved to the Department of Administrative Services.

We know that the DAS Commissioner DeFronzo is interested in a committee to improving leasing services for everyone, and we're hopeful, if our bill doesn't move forward, that significant improvements would be forthcoming, but we really do believe that we are in the best position to undertake this critical responsibility in a cost efficient and business friendly way.

Let me talk about House Bill 6635, AN ACT CONCERNING COURT SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION, now. This bill would make some technical changes to implement recently enacted legis -- legislation, and I won't go through it all. I think my written testimony is self-explanatory about the details of it that are needed to carry out the responsibilities you have asked us to do so I would urge you to act favorably on these proposals.

And I will now move over toward the juvenile bills and thank you for allowing me to testify about all of these bills. We speak today in support of House Bill 6638, AN ACT CONCERNING JUVENILE JUSTICE; House Bill 6637, AN ACT CONCERNING DETERMINATIONS OF COMPETENCY IN JUVENILE AND YOUTH CRISIS MATTERS; and House Bill 6636, AN ACT CONCERNING CHILDREN CONVICTED AS DELINQUENTS WHO ARE COMMITTED TO THE CUSTODY OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES. All three bills come out of the Juvenile Jurisdiction Policy and Operations Coordinating Council, a legislative working group, which was co-chaired by Senator Harp and Representative Walker and included the Branch, the Office of the Chief

Public Defender, the Office of the Chief State's Attorney, the Department of Children and Families, the Department of Education and the Police Chiefs Association. And you've heard some rather eloquent testimony today already about these bills and, basically, we second all of that. We really believe they're necessary to carry forward the Raise the Age initiatives as fully as possible.

We have some concerns about two other juvenile bills and that is House Bill 6634, AN ACT CONCERNING CHILD WELFARE AND DETENTION IN THE JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM AND ERASURE OF JUVENILE RECORDS; and Senate Bill 1164 -- let me just find this.

As to House Bill 6634, we don't object to Section 1, which would require the police to get the approval of a judge in order for a child who has been arrested to be admitted to a juvenile detention center. And that is a new position for us.

In the past we have opposed that because it does require that judges be contacted and review the necessary paperwork, but we are persuaded from the studies that we have been involved in and the information we know that a judge involvement may be of assistance in addressing disproportionate minority contact. It's one point at which there might be a change made.

We do anticipate setting up a system to handle these requests that would function in the same way as our system for probable cause determinations that are necessary 24/7 to sign warrants on the criminal side.

Let me turn to the troublesome issue of erasures, this time, in juvenile court. We have come to

young people. Through programs, we focus on developing leadership skills, self-confidence and life skills in our young people. The Stamford YSB is the lead agency for the DCF, CSSD, Local Interagency Services Team, called the LIST, for the Stamford Juvenile Court District and for the Stamford -- Stamford Juvenile Review Board.

The Stamford YSB supports Raised House Bill 6634, which addresses racial disparity, known as Disproportionate Minmor -- Minority Contact, DMC, in the state's juvenile justice system. When kids of color are overrepresented and are treated more harshly because of race and ethnicity, DMC exists. We know that DMC exists in Connecticut's juvenile justice system because our Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee has conducted three intensive studies over the past two decades that control for factors like a child's prior juvenile system involvement and socioeconomic status.

This research originally found DMC in admissions to detention. When admission criteria changed and a court order was required for all admissions, except those for serious juvenile offenders, DMC disappeared, except for the admissions of serious juvenile offenders. This bill would address this racial disparity by requiring a court order for all detention admissions, including the serious juvenile offenders.

This is an important key -- this is important for two key reasons: One, for a justice system to be credible, it must be seen as fair and providing the same treatment to everyone; two, putting kids in detention solely because of the color of their skin is expensive. Taxpayers pay up front for the time in detention and down the line since admission to detention is a strong predictor of how far a child will progress through the system.

We support House Bill 6638, which includes technical and other changes to statute needed for the effective, on time implementation of Raise the Age for 17-year-olds on July 1, 2012.

We strongly oppose Raised Senate Bill 1164 and Raised Senate Bill 1226, which call for the delay of raising the age to include 17-year-olds in the juvenile justice system on July 1, 2012. The legislation to raise the age in Connecticut was originally passed in 2007. Connecticut should implement Raise the Age on time for 17-year-olds because, one, broad bipartisan research shows that kids tied -- tried in the juvenile system show lower recidivism rates than those tried in the adult system; two, serving 17-year-olds through timely, age appropriate community services and supports, including family support centers and diversion programs through YSB's, like juvenile review boards, is better for families and less costly than residential options; three, we successfully implemented Raise the Age for 16-year-olds in 2010; four, due to better than anticipated capacity, less than anticipated costs and a shrinking juvenile justice system, there is much more room to absorb 17-year-olds than originally anticipated.

On time implementation of Raise the Age legislation on July 1, 2012, is good crime control policy, good public health policy and good fiscal policy.

Thank you for the opportunity to present testimony, and if you have questions or need additional information, I can provide you with that. Thank you.

REP. HOLDER-WINFIELD: Thank you.

Are there members -- questions from members of the committee?

I have a question for you. You mentioned in your testimony that there were studies conducted. Were you involved in any way with those studies, or are you well versed in them?

THERESA DREW: We work closely with Connecticut Juvenile Justice Alliance. They have released the report, Safe and Sound, and you can find the research that they've done in Connecticut in that report.

REP. HOLDER-WINFIELD: The reason I'm asking the question is because if -- if you are well versed I would ask you questions, if not I'd wait until later when someone else testifies.

THERESA DREW: I'm sorry. I didn't hear.

REP. HOLDER-WINFIELD: The point in asking you the question was if you know the studies well or if you know the history around the studies, I have questions. If not, I would wait until probably Abby testifies later.

THERESA DREW: You can let Abby answer those.

REP. HOLDER-WINFIELD: Okay. Thank you.

THERESA DREW: Thanks.

REP. HOLDER-WINFIELD: Thank you very much.

Carolyn Signorelli.

CAROLYN SIGNORELLI: Good afternoon, Representative Holder-Winfield, esteemed members of the Judiciary Committee.

SB1164
SB1223
SB1229
HB12312

For the record, my name is Carolyn Signorelli, chief child protection attorney for the State of Connecticut.

I'm here to testify -- I've submitted testimony in relation to five bills. I'm going to provide oral testimony regarding four of those.

Senate Bill 1164 concerning the delay of Raise the Age, I'd just like to submit that on behalf of the Commission on Child Protection, we support Raise the Age and we support it going forward as scheduled. And we believe that the short-term costs upfront should be a priority at this time. However, I would like to make the legislature aware that there are cost implications to my office. My office is responsible for providing guardian ad litem to children who are in delinquency court, and we also provide representation in cases where the Judicial Branch makes interest of justice appointments in its discretion.

As a result of the 16-year-olds coming into the system, we experienced 400 additional more assignments of representation that we had to make and the cost of that was \$357,600. According to the Connecticut Juvenile Justice Alliance, they estimated that 16-year-olds -- bringing 16-year-olds into the juvenile justice system would take 4,000 juveniles out of the adult system. And the estimate in relation to 17-year-olds is that there would be 6,000 17-year-olds going out of the adult system and into the juvenile system. So if we apply that 10 percent increase to my office that we experienced with the 16-year-olds that would mean an additional cost of \$536,400. So I would just submit to the legislature that if this does, in fact, go forward, to please consider the fact that there is an increase to my agency and we

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**Judiciary Committee Public Hearing
April 1, 2011**

**TESTIMONY OF JENNIFER L. ZITO, PRESIDENT OF
THE CONNECTICUT CRIMINAL DEFENSE LAWYERS ASSOCIATION,
IN SUPPORT OF RAISED BILLS NOS. 1095, 1229, 6634, 6636,
6637 AND 6638**

Dear Chairman Coleman, Chairman Fox and Distinguished Members of the Judiciary Committee:

I submit this written testimony on behalf of the CCDLA in support of the following raised bills:

1. CCDLA supports Raised Bill 1095, An Act Limiting The Use Of Restraints On A Child Who Is Subject To A Delinquency Proceeding, and hereby adopts the testimony of the Chief Public Defender's Office in support of this bill which seeks to amend the law to prevent restraining juveniles in shackles or other devices prior to adjudication unless the judge determines it is necessary for public safety or the child in being transported from one place to another;
2. CCDLA supports Raised Bill 1229, An Act Concerning Evidence And Detention In Juvenile Matters providing for pre-trial detention credit for juveniles and hereby adopts the testimony of the Chief Public Defender's Office in support of this bill;
3. CCDLA supports Raised Bill 6634, An Act Concerning Child Welfare and Detention In Juvenile Justice System And Erasure Of Juvenile Records, and adopts the testimony of the Chief Public Defender's Office relative to this bill;
4. CCDLA supports Raised Bill 6636, An Act Concerning Children Convicted As Delinquent Who Are Committed To The Custody Of The Commissioner Of Children And Families, to amend C.G.S. §17a-7a to increase the Commissioner's ability to formulate reentry plans for committed delinquent

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Testimony of CCDLA

children, and hereby adopts the testimony of The Office Of The Chief Public Defender in support of this bill;

5. CCDLA supports Raised Bill No. 6637, An Act Concerning Determination Of Competency In Juvenile And Youth In Crisis Matters, and hereby adopts the testimony of the Chief Public Defender's Office in support of this bill; and
6. CCDLA supports Raised Bill No. 6638, An Act Concerning Juvenile Justice, and hereby adopts the testimony of Christine Rapillo, Director of Juvenile Delinquency Defense in the Office of the Chief Public Defender in support of this bill.

Respectfully submitted, CCDLA

By, Jennifer L. Zito, Its President



JOETTE KATZ

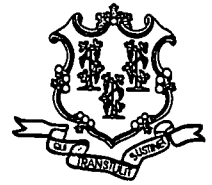


STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Public Hearing Testimony

Judiciary Committee

April 1, 2011



H.B. No. 6638 (RAISED) AN ACT CONCERNING JUVENILE JUSTICE

The Department of Children and Families supports H.B. No. 6638, An Act Concerning Juvenile Justice. This bill makes a number of necessary changes to various DCF and juvenile matters statutes. This bill emanated from a working group that consisted of DCF, the Judicial Branch, the Chief Public Defender's Office, and juvenile justice advocates.

Among the numerous provisions of this that are necessary to fully implement the "Raise the Age" law, is language in sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 13, 16 and 17 of the bill which clarify that the Department of Children and Families' responsibility for committed delinquent children ends when the child attains the age of twenty. The Department believes that it is necessary to cap the maximum age of juvenile offenders as there will be challenges associated with mixing young adults with the adolescent population in facilities such as the Connecticut Juvenile Training School. CJTS is being renovated to segregate the younger and older populations to the greatest extent possible.

Providing services and supervision until the 20th birthday allows for individuals who are committed up until their 18th birthday (for delinquent acts committed through age 17) to remain committed for up to two years. The average length of commitment remains just under two years.

Information provided by the Campaign 4 Youth Justice indicates thirty-two other states use age 20 as the cut-off for services/supervision. Nine states end at 18 or 19 and only six states go to either 21, 22 or 24. Only three states go until the end of the full term of the dispositional order.

Two statutes currently exist to prosecute 14 - 17 year-olds for serious sexual offenses or for serious repeat juvenile offenses. These laws allow for blended (juvenile and adult) sentencing, and can be used for 16 or 17 year-olds for whom out-of-home services (incarceration) are needed past the 20th birthday.

SB1223
SB1225
SB1229
HB6312
HB634
HB636
HB637

S.B. No. 1164 (RAISED) AN ACT DELAYING IMPLEMENTATION OF PROVISION TO RAISE THE AGE OF JUVENILE COURT JURISDICTION FOR YOUTH SEVENTEEN YEARS OF AGE

The Department of Children and Families opposes S.B. No. 1164, An Act Concerning the Delaying Implementation of Provisions to Raise the Age of Juvenile Court Jurisdiction for Youth Seventeen Years of Age. This bill would delay the implementation of "Raise the Age" legislation for youth seventeen years of age until July 1, 2014.

treatment facility is not something that will publicly available and thus is highly unlikely to result in any harm to the youth once he or she reaches the age of 18. On the other hand, many documents that reference a youth's adjudication may be in the hands of third parties, such as relatives or victims, who cannot be reached by a court erasure order. If such third parties accidentally or deliberately release adjudication information and there is no existing official record, the youth will be unable to access official documentation to provide additional information to, say, an employer who questions the youth's rehabilitation.

**H.B. No. 6636 (RAISED) AN ACT CONCERNING CHILDREN CONVICTED AS
DELINQUENT WHO ARE COMMITTED TO THE CUSTODY OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

The Department of Children and Families **supports** H.B. No. 6636, An Act Concerning Children Convicted as Delinquent Who are Committed to the Custody of the Commissioner of Children and Families.

Section 1 of the bill provides DCF with the discretion to waive the requirement for a sixty-day evaluation of fitness and security and award passes for leave to children convicted as delinquent who have had such evaluation and subsequently transfer to a different facility. DCF believes that there are circumstances where it is appropriate for a child to have this requirement waived prior to the sixty-day requirement, as it may be in the child's best interest to expedite his reentry back to the community.

Section 2 repeals a planning requirement in § 17a-3 regarding youth at the Connecticut Juvenile Training School that dates back to the school's origins in 1998. The plan at that time was for longer lengths of stay for the youth at CJTS. Currently, however, the average length of stay at CJTS is approximately 5 to 6 months. It should be noted that CJTS is part of the continuum of care and that the youth continue their treatment while in other residential programs and while in the community under Parole supervision. We do not believe that a minimum stay at CJTS is either necessary or appropriate. Please note that this same provision is also included in Substitute House Bill No. 6352, which has been favorably reported by both the Select Committee on Children and the Human Services Committee.

**H.B. No. 6637 (RAISED) AN ACT CONCERNING DETERMINATIONS OF
COMPETENCY IN JUVENILE AND YOUTH IN CRISIS MATTERS**

The Department of Children and Families **offers the following comments regarding** H.B. No. 6637, An Act Concerning Determinations of Competency in Juvenile and Youth in Crisis Matters. This bill establishes a process for determining competency of a child or youth in a juvenile or youth in crisis matter and assisting a child or youth to attain competency in such matter.

Currently, pursuant to a Supreme Court decision, juveniles are subject to the same competency procedures set out in C.G.S. §54-56d as are applied to adult criminal defendants. Unfortunately, the adult procedures do not work well for younger children who are appearing before the Superior Court for Juvenile Matters. This bill creates a separate procedure to test for and restore



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Testimony of the Honorable Barbara M. Quinn,
Chief Court Administrator
Judiciary Committee Public Hearing
April 1, 2011

H.B. 6638, An Act Concerning Juvenile Justice

H.B. 6637, An Act Concerning Determinations of Competency
in Juvenile and Youth in Crisis Matters

H.B. 6636, An Act Concerning Children Convicted as Delinquent who are Committed
to the Custody of the Commissioner of Children and Families

S.B. 1164, An Act Delaying Implementation of Provisions to Raise the Age
of Juvenile Court Jurisdiction for Youth Seventeen Years of Age

H.B. 6634, AAC Child Welfare and Detention in the Juvenile Justice System
and Erasure of Juvenile Records

S.B. 1223, AAC the Responsibilities of a Parent or Guardian of
a Child Convicted as Delinquent

Good morning, Senator Coleman, Representative Fox, Senator Kissel, Representative Hetherington, and members of the Judiciary Committee, thank you for the opportunity to testify on several bills affecting juvenile matters. The Judicial Branch supports H.B. 6638, *An Act Concerning Juvenile Justice*, H.B. 6637, *An Act Concerning Determinations of Competency in Juvenile and Youth in Crisis Matters*, and H.B. 6636, *An Act Concerning Children Convicted as Delinquent who are Committed to the Custody of the Commissioner of Children and Families*. All three of these bills come out of the Juvenile Jurisdiction Policy and Operations Coordinating Council working group, which was co-chaired by Senator Harp and Representative Walker. The working group, which included the Judicial Branch, the Office of the Chief Public Defender, the Office of the Chief State's Attorney, the Department of Children and Families, the Department of Education and the Police Chiefs' Association, met prior to the

H.B. 6636, An Act Concerning Children Convicted as Delinquent who are Committed to the Custody of the Commissioner of Children and Families

The Judicial Branch supports this proposal, which would allow the Commissioner of DCF to grant passes to juveniles who have been transferred to a different facility prior to the expiration of 60 days, and would delete the requirement that a child be held in the Connecticut Juvenile Training School for a minimum of one year. That requirement was contained in the original statutes establishing CJTS. Current research does not support the need for a longer placement, nor is it supported by current practice. We urge you to support this bill.

H.B. 6634, AAC Child Welfare and Detention in the Juvenile Justice System and Erasure of Juvenile Records

The Judicial Branch does not object to section 1 of this proposal, which would require the police to get the approval of a judge in order for a child who has been arrested to be admitted into a juvenile detention center. This is a change from the position we took in prior years regarding this proposal. However, because the analyses of disproportionate minority contact in the juvenile justice system conducted at the direction of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee have shown that placement in a detention center upon arrest is one of the decision points where disparity occurs, we believe we should take on this additional responsibility. We anticipate that setting up a system to handle these requests will function in the same way that our system for making judges available 24/7 to sign warrants does -- designated judges will be on call during non-business hours to review these matters.

The Judicial Branch does not support sections 2 and 3 of this proposal because we do not have the capability to comply with its requirements. While we certainly support the basic premise of the juvenile justice system, that information about juvenile convictions is confidential and should not be available to the public, there are both technical and practical issues with these sections. They would require court clerks to monitor all delinquency convictions and family with service needs adjudications for two years to determine if the child has been subsequently arrested or convicted. At the end of that period, if the child is 17 and had not had subsequent convictions, the clerk must not just erase, but destroy, the records. There are two major issues with this requirement.

The first is that the Clerk's Offices simply do not have the capacity to monitor the age and record of each and every child who has been convicted or adjudicated. Current law provides that a petition must be filed in order for erasure to occur. This requirement must continue in

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**CONNECTICUT
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE**

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May 24, 2011

Will the Clerk please call Calendar 418.

THE CLERK:

On page 49, Calendar 418, House Bill Number 6636, AN ACT CONCERNING CHILDREN CONVICTED AS DELINQUENT WHO ARE COMMITTED TO THE CUSTODY of THE COMMISSIONER OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES, favorable report of the Committee on Human Services.

SPEAKER DONOVAN:

Representative Gary Holder-Winfield.

REP. HOLDER-WINFIELD (94th):

Yes, thank you, Mr. Chair. I move the joint committee's favorable report and passage of the bill.

SPEAKER DONOVAN:

The question is acceptance of the joint committee's favorable report and passage of the bill. Will you remark?

REP. HOLDER-WINFIELD (94th):

Ah, yes, thank you, Mr. Chair. This bill, which originated in the Judiciary Committee comes to us and what it attempts to do is allow the Commissioner of correct -- of the Department of Children and Families under discretion to waive a 60-day requirement for assessment of children who are transferring between or out of juvenile residential facilities. The

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reason for doing this is, um, the requirement that we currently have on the books is a requirement that has become -- deemed unnecessary through further study as our knowledge of dealing with children in the juvenile system has increased. This bill was supported by the Chief Court Administrator, uh, the director of the juvenile, uh, juvenile delinquency defense and many others. It came to us out of Judiciary on a vote of 45 to zero. I urge passage, Mr. Speaker.

SPEAKER DONOVAN:

Thank you, Representative.

Would you care to remark further? Would you care to remark further on the bill.

If not, staff and guests, please come to the well of the House. Members, take their seats. The machine will be open.

THE CLERK:

The House of Representatives is voting by roll call. Members to the Chamber. The House of Representatives is voting by roll call. Members to the Chamber.

SPEAKER DONOVAN:

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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Have all the members voted? Have all the members voted? Please check the roll call board to make sure your vote has been properly cast. If all the members have voted, the machine will be locked. The Clerk will please take a tally.

Clerk, please announce the tally.

THE CLERK:

House Bill 6636.

Total number voting	142
Necessary for passage	72
Those voting yea	142
Those voting nay	0
Those absent and not voting	9.

SPEAKER DONOVAN:

The bill is passed.

Will the Clerk please call Calendar 66.

THE CLERK:

On page 37, Calendar 66, substitute for House Bill Number 6318, AN ACT CONCERNING DONATIONS OF EQUIPMENT TO THE REGIONAL VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL SYSTEM, favorable report of the Committee on Appropriations.

SPEAKER DONOVAN:

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**CONNECTICUT
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
SENATE**

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Thank you, Madam President.

Continuing on calendar page 20, Calendar 557,

House Bill Number 6318.

Move to place the item on the Consent Calendar.

THE CHAIR:

So ordered.

SENATOR LOONEY:

Thank you, Madam President.

Calendar 558, House Bill Number 6565.

Move to place the item on the Consent Calendar.

THE CHAIR:

So ordered.

SENATOR LOONEY:

Thank you, Madam President.

Moving now to calendar page 21. Madam

President, there is a single item: Calendar 559,

House Bill Number 6636.

Madam President, move to place the item on the
Consent Calendar.

THE CHAIR:

So ordered.

SENATOR LOONEY:

Thank you, Madam President.

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Mr. Clerk.

THE CLERK:

Immediate roll call's been ordered in the Senate on the Consent Calendar. Will all Senators please return to the Chamber. Immediate roll call's been ordered in the Senate on the Consent Calendar. Will all Senators please return to the Chamber.

THE CLERK:

Madam President, the items placed...

THE CHAIR:

I would ask the Chamber to be quiet please so we can hear the call of the Calendar for the Consent Calendar.

Thank you.

Please proceed, Mr. Clerk

THE CLERK:

Madam President, the items placed on the first Consent Calendar begin on calendar page 5, Calendar 336, House Bill 5697.

Calendar page 7, Calendar 421, Substitute for House Bill 6126.

Calendar page 8, Calendar 449, Senate Bill 1149.

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Calendar page 10, Calendar 470, Substitute for House Bill 5340. Calendar 474, Substitute for House Bill 6274. Calendar 476, House Bill 6635.

Calendar page 12, Calendar 499, Substitute for House Bill 6638. Calendar 500, House Bill 6614. Calendar 508, House Bill 6222.

Calendar page 13, Calendar 511, House Bill 6356. Calendar 512, Substitute for House Bill 6422. Calendar 514, House Bill 6590. Calendar 515, House Bill 6221. Calendar 516, House Bill 6455.

Calendar page 14, Calendar 517, House Bill 6350. Calendar 519, House Bill 5437. Calendar 522, House Bill 6303.

Calendar page 15, Calendar 523, Substitute for House Bill 6499. Calendar 524, House Bill 6490. Calendar 525, House Bill 5780. Calendar 526, House Bill 6513. Calendar 527, Substitute for House Bill 6532.

Calendar page 16, Calendar 528, House Bill 6561. Calendar 529, Substitute for House Bill 6312. Calendar 530, Substitute for House Bill 5032. Calendar 532, House Bill 6338.

Calendar page 17, Calendar 533, Substitute for House Bill 6325. Calendar 534, House Bill 6352.

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Calendar 536, House Bill 5300. Calendar 537, House
Bill 5482.

calendar page 18, Calendar 543, House Bill 6508.

Calendar 544, House Bill 6412. Calendar 546,
Substitute for House Bill 6538. Calendar 547,
Substitute for House Bill 6440. Calendar 548,
Substitute for House Bill 6471.

Calendar page 19, Calendar 550, Substitute for
House Bill 5802. Calendar 551, House Bill 6433.
Calendar 552, House Bill 6413. Calendar 553,
Substitute for House Bill 6227.

Calendar page 20, Calendar 554, Substitute for
House Bill 5415. Calendar 557, Substitute for House
Bill 6318. Calendar 558, Substitute for House Bill
6565.

Calendar page 21, Calendar 559, Substitute for
House Bill 6636.

Calendar page 22, Calendar 563, Substitute for
House Bill 6600. Calendar 564, Substitute for House
Bill 6598. Calendar 566, House Bill 5585.

Calendar page 23, Calendar 568, Substitute for
House Bill 6103. Calendar 570, Substitute for House
Bill 6336. Calendar 573, Substitute for House Bill
6434.

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Calendar page 24, Calendar 577, Substitute for
House Bill 5795.

Calendar page 25, Calendar 581, House Bill
6354.

Calendar page 26, Calendar 596, Substitute for
House Bill 6282. Calendar 598, Substitute for House
Bill 6629.

Calendar page 27, Calendar 600, House Bill
6314. Calendar 601, Substitute for House Bill 6529.
Calendar 602, Substitute for House Bill 6438.
Calendar 604, Substitute for House Bill 6639.

Calendar page 28, Calendar 605, Substitute for
House Bill 6526. Calendar 608, House Bill 6284.

Calendar page 30, Calendar number 615,
Substitute for House Bill 6485. Calendar 616,
Substitute for House Bill 6498.

Calendar page 31, Calendar 619, Substitute for
House Bill 6634. Calendar 627, Substitute for House
Bill 6596.

Calendar page 32, Calendar 629, House Bill
5634. Calendar 630, Substitute for House Bill 6631.
Calendar 631, Substitute for House Bill 6357.
Calendar 632, House Bill 6642.

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Calendar page 33, Calendar 634, Substitute for
House Bill 5431. Calendar 636, Substitute for
House, correction, House Bill 6100.

Page 34, Calendar 638, Substitute for House
Bill 6525.

Calendar page 48, Calendar 399, Substitute for
Senate Bill 1043.

Calendar page 49, Calendar 409, Substitute for
House Bill 6233. Calendar 412, House Bill 5178.
Calendar 422, Substitute for House Bill 6448.

Calendar page 52, Calendar 521, Substitute for
House Bill 6113.

Madam President, that completes the item placed
on the first Consent Calendar.

THE CHAIR:

Thank you, sir.

We call for another roll call vote. And the
machine will be open for Consent Calendar number 1.

THE CLERK:

The Senate is now voting by roll on the Consent
Calendar. Will all Senators please return to the
Chamber. The Senate is now voting by roll on the
Consent Calendar, will all Senators please return to
the Chamber.

mhr/cd/gbr
SENATE

525
June 7, 2011

Senator Cassano, would you vote, please, sir.

Thank you.

Well, all members have voted. All members have voted. The machine will be closed, and Mr. Clerk, will you call the tally?

THE CLERK:

Motion is on option Consent Calendar Number 1.

Total Number Voting	36
Those voting Yea	36
Those voting Nay	0
Those absent and not voting	0

THE CHAIR:

Consent Calendar Number 1 has passed.

Senator Looney.

SENATOR LOONEY:

Thank you, Madam President.

We might stand at ease for just a moment as we prepare the next item..

THE CHAIR:

The Senate will stand at ease.

(Chamber at ease.)