

PA 11-248

HB5326

House	7838-7859	22
Public Safety	341-348, 513-514, 524-526, 608, 609-617	23
Senate	7171-7172, 7176-7178, 7182- <u>7183</u>	<u>7</u>
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**CONNECTICUT
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE**

**PROCEEDINGS
2011**

**VOL.54
PART 23
7574 – 7912**

roll call. Members to the Chamber, please.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

Have all the members voted? Have all the members voted? If so the machine will be locked. The Clerk will take the tally. And the Clerk will announce the tally.

THE CLERK:

House Bill Number 6267 as amended by House "A".

Total number voting	134
Necessary for passage	68
Those voting Yea	134
Those voting Nay	{0
Those absent and not voting	17

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

The bill as amended is passed. Please call
Calendar 72.

THE CLERK:

On page 39, Calendar 72, Substitute for House
Bill Number 5326, AN ACT REQUIRING THE PRESENCE OF
CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTORS IN ALL PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
favorable report of the Committee on Appropriations.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

The distinguished Chairman of the Education
Committee, Representative Fleischmann.

REP. FLEISCHMANN (18th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, I move for acceptance of the joint committee's favorable report and passage of the bill.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

The question is on acceptance and message.

Will you explain the bill please, sir?

REP. FLEISCHMANN (18th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is what it says on its face, an effort to make sure that we have carbon monoxide detectors in all public schools. I think is a well-intentioned bill that needed some improvements to make sure that we were taking advantage of a fire code that already exists that helps us with the placement of such detectors, and also helps us with cost.

In that spirit, Mr. Speaker, the Clerk is in possession of an amendment, LCO Number 8381. I ask that the Clerk please call and I be given permission to summarize.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

The Clerk is in possession of LCO Number 8381, which will be designated House Amendment Schedule "A". Will the Clerk please call the amendment.

THE CLERK:

LCO Number 6 -- I'm sorry, 8381, House "A,"
offered by Representative Fleischmann, et al.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

The gentleman has asked leave of the Chamber to summarize. Is there objection? Hearing none, Representative Fleischmann.

REP. FLEISCHMANN (18th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, this amendment before us addresses concerns that we heard in several of the committees that this bill passed through. And essentially, what it does is it makes sure that, for a school building that already exists, a plug-in detector shall satisfy the requirements for carbon monoxide detector.

That, in terms of the placement of that detector, we will be relying upon codes that have been put in place to govern how we place carbon monoxide detectors.

For buildings that are already under construction, it makes it clear that that construction should continue, and that there will not be a need for hardwired CO2 detectors, but, in fact, that these plug-in detectors shall satisfy the requirements. And finally, it makes it clear that, for brand new

buildings, they will have to have hardwired detection.

Last but not least, there were concerns raised about liability. And what we make clear is that, so long as the local education authority is following the instructions properly for the detectors, that they shall not be liable for what happens. If they make, you know, grossly negligent errors in setting up their detectors, they could be liable. But if they go ahead and, basically, follow manufacturers instructions, follow the codes, they are not liable.

I move adoption.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

The question is on adoption.

Representative Chapin.

REP. CHAPIN (67th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Speaker, a question to the proponent, through you, please.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

Proceed sir.

REP. CHAPIN (67th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Is there a fiscal note on this amendment? Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

The House will stand at ease.

(Chamber at ease.)

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY: .

Representative Fleischmann.

REP. FLEISCHMANN (18th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

Yes.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

Representative Chapin.

REP. CHAPIN (67th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

And would he mind sharing with the rest of the Chamber what the note says?

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

Representative Fleischmann, do you care to share?

REP. FLEISCHMANN (18th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

Not at all. I will read it verbatim.

Explanation: "The amendment requires carbon monoxide detector that are installed in public or non public-school buildings to meet a variety of criteria.

These additional requirements could potentially increase the cost of the underlying bill relating to the purchasing of carbon monoxide detectors. However, it is assumed that most of the carbon monoxide detectors purchased for less than \$50 would meet the additional requirements. Any additional cost incurred would be minimal."

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

Representative Chapin.

REP. CHAPIN (67th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

And I thank the gentleman for his answer.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

The gentleman from Bolton, Representative Sawyer.

REP. SAWYER (55th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. A question through you to the proponent of the amendment.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

Proceed -- Proceed or would you like me to clear the aisle? Just proceed then.

REP. SAWYER (55th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. I'm honored when I have such distinguished visitors.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

I understand.

REP. SAWYER (55th):

Mr. Chairman, in looking at the -- trying to look through amendment and trying to follow your description of the regulations, what is now the expectation of how many detectors should be placed per floor? Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

Representative Fleischmann.

REP. FLEISCHMANN (18th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

There is no longer a requirement per floor, rather there are requirements per code. And the code indicates that the detectors have to be placed, for instance, in proximity to a furnace that is a potential source of carbon monoxide emissions. That there has to be proximity of the detector to an HVAC system that potentially would be the transmittal source of carbon monoxide detectors.

So there is no per floor requirement. There is are a requirement that reflects code, and that relates to sources of carbon monoxide emissions. Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

Representative Sawyer.

REP. SAWYER (55th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

So just one more point of clarity. That my understanding then, it is not one in expectation of having one in relationship to where the students are located, as in per room, but as you described, it is more of a requirement to have it closer to a source of possible carbon monoxide leakage.

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

Representative Fleischmann.

REP. FLEISCHMANN (18th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

Yes, that is my understanding.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

Representative Sawyer.

REP. SAWYER (55th):

I would like to thank the chairman for his efforts on this particular bill because he took many of the concerns that different representatives have, because we need to look at the different types of schools that we have.

In some instances, we could have three floors. We could have school buildings that are the size of three or four baseball fields because they are only one floor. And this makes a lot of sense to go to the area where carbon monoxide could be leaking.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

Thank you, madam.

The gentlewoman from Fairfield, Representative Kupchick.

REP. KUPCHICK (132nd):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Several -- a couple questions to the proponent of the bill, through you.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

Proceed. Proceed.

REP. KUPCHICK (132nd):

After we had our meeting on this in education, I contacted my facilities person in Fairfield. And he said that they had gotten a letter from the state of Connecticut that they were recommending that all schools install the CO2 detectors, but not the plug-in models. They actually wanted the hardwired models.

He went on to tell me that one of the problems was the size of our district, and that they were recommended

by the fire marshal to have one in every boiler room, outside every boiler room, all auto shops, all wood shops, if they use gas-powered equipment, and kitchen with gas equipment. That would estimate, for our district, around 60 detectors. And that -- the cost to us would be around 1500 to 2500 dollars each.

I realize the amendment says just plug-in models. However, my district is saying that they feel that they would be held liable if they do have these carbon monoxide testers in the school and something were to go wrong because they really aren't the proper equipment, that they would be held liable.

So I'm wondering how we are going to get around the liability issue of the plug-in ones. Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

Representative Fleischmann, do you care to respond?

REP. FLEISCHMANN (18th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

I'm happy to say that we, as the General Assembly, when we enact statute, we override departmental regulations and memoranda. This amendment now before us clearly states, first of all, that the plug-in

detectors shall satisfy the requirements of state law, and second, that there shall be no liability for any local education authority that properly follows the directions on the plug-in equipment.

Last but not least, in terms of cost, the last time I checked, these detectors were available at a cost of three for \$20 at any local Home Depot, or other such store. So if indeed there is a need for approximately 60 detectors in my good colleague's district, that would mean a cost of \$400 or less.

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

Representative Kupchick.

REP. KUPCHICK (132nd):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Through you, Mr. Speaker. I realize the -- the amendment is saying that the State is protecting the town from liability. However, if -- being in the heat and air conditioning business, quite frankly, these plug-in CO detectors are not reliable. They go off a lot when they shouldn't go off. They don't go off when they are supposed to go off. They need to be placed exactly where they need to be placed.

I don't see how my district is basically protected

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if -- if there is a carbon monoxide issue in my -- one of my schools and we have these carbon monoxide testers, I'm just -- through you, Mr. Speaker, to the proponent, how -- how can we guarantee this protects the town from liability and it actually protects, if -- if a child is sickened by carbon monoxide once the detectors are installed.

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

Representative Fleischmann.

REP. FLEISCHMANN (18th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

The amendment before us explicitly addresses the question my good colleague has asked. I will read from the amendment. Quote, no municipality, local or regional board of education, or supervisory agent of a nonpublic school and, two, no employee, officer or agent of such municipality, board of education, or supervisory agent, acting without malice, in good faith, and within the scope of his or her employment or official duties, shall be liable for any damage to any person or property resulting from the failure to detect carbon monoxide within a public school building, provided carbon monoxide detection equipment is

installed and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's published instructions and with the regulations established pursuant to this section.

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

Representative Kupchick.

REP. KUPCHICK (132nd):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Just a comment in closing. I would have liked to have seen us -- I mean, my town is going to end up hardwiring these, because they want to do it right, and do it in a way that protects the students.

But, I think -- I'm going to vote for the bill because I think we should protect the students in the buildings. However, I would have liked to have seen, if we are going to do it, to do it the way that, I think, actually protects them.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

Thank you, madam. The gentleman from Canton, Representative LeGeyt, on House Amendment Schedule "A".

REP. LeGEYT (17th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I rise, very briefly, with one particular question for the proponent.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

Proceed, sir.

REP. LeGEYT (17th):

In the -- in the amendment, I'm looking at the wording that says in line 60, strike, inspected, and then insert several lines of writing. And down there, three lines from the bottom, it says, and E, prohibit for public or nonpublic school buildings the installation of any battery-powered carbon monoxide warning equipment.

It was my understanding that this bill -- that this amendment was going to allow that to happen. And so I'm -- I'm wondering why the word "prohibit" is in there?

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

Representative Fleischmann.

REP. FLEISCHMANN (18th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

That prohibition applies to schools that are to be built prospectively. What we're saying here is that if you have schools in your district that are already

up and running, or under construction, we will allow for plug-in detectors.

If you have a school for which construction is planned, but not yet commenced, and they haven't completed the designs, it makes all the sense in the world to go ahead and include the hardwiring of detectors in that school. There will be state subsidy for that type of equipment, in the same way there's state subsidy for the building as a whole. And it just seemed common good sense to make that distinction between buildings that are not yet constructed and buildings that already exist.

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

Representative LeGeyt.

REP. LeGEYT (17th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I apologize for the courtesy, and I'll be supporting this bill strongly. Thank you.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

No apology necessary, sir.

The gentleman from Glastonbury, Representative Srinivasan.

And before you begin, sir, if we can just clear

the area around Representative Srinivasan's desk so that we can -- so that he can hear. Thank you.

Please proceed, sir.

REP. SRINIVASAN (31st):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Through you to the proponent of the bill.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

Please proceed.

REP. SRINIVASAN (31st):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

And we are on House Amendment Schedule "A," Representative.

REP. SRINIVASAN (31st):

Right.

Through you, Mr. Speaker, the difference between the plug-in -- I know you just address the that recently, and I couldn't hear too well -- too clearly with the noise around me, the difference between the plug-in version, which is what we are recommending for our existing buildings, and the hardwire for the newer buildings.

I did hear you say, the good Representative, that it is common sense or is good sense to go with the

hardwiring. My question to you is, sir, is what would be your estimate, as far as the cost is concerned, if -- if, for the new buildings, when they have to do they hardwiring?

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

Representative Fleischmann.

REP. FLEISCHMANN (18th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

I do not know. What I do know is that whatever the cost, the cost to your local education authority will only be that percentage that is not subsidized by the State through our school construction aide formula.

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

Representative Srinivasan.

REP. SRINIVASAN (31st):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Through you, Mr. Speaker, in the inner school district, which obviously has the old buildings, we have used the plug-in model, A, and the new construction, we have used the hardwiring. So obviously, in the same school district, we have both versions of the carbon monoxide detectors.

Unfortunately, an incident were to happen, where the plug-in monitor was used -- I know you have said that the amendment will -- will safeguard the school and there will be no liability at all -- but when both systems are existing in the same school system, do you still feel strongly that we are -- that the school system and the municipality is adequately protected since they have both systems there? Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

Representative Fleischmann.

REP. FLEISCHMANN (18th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

Yes, so long as the school system is properly following the manufacturer's instructions, it is protected. Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

Representative Srinivasan.

REP. SRINIVASAN (31st):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and I want to thank the kind gentleman for his answers. Thank you.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

Thank you, sir.

The gentleman from Stratford, Representative

Miller.

REP. L. MILLER (122nd):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I rise in support of the legislation. I know they do make a hardwire and a battery backup unit, that I would think would be the proper way to go in a school system. I'm not sure we need two or three on the floor. But I know one thing we should have is an alarm. If that detector is in the boiler room, generally, the janitors are all over the school cleaning up, or whatever they do. If there's an alarm that could be set up with these units, so that is heard through the building, would make a lot of good sense. So I just think that might be something to consider.

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

Thank you, sir.

Representative -- the gentleman from East
Hartford, Representative Genga.

I guess not.

Representative Ackert.

REP. ACKERT (8th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I do rise in support of this new amendment now

because it does clarify a lot of the issues that were brought out originally.

But, through you, one question to the proponent of the amendment, Mr. Speaker?

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

Representative Fleischmann.

Please proceed, sir. Sorry.

REP. ACKERT (8th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Just a quick -- these actually could be plugged into the mechanical room, inside the mechanical room and obviously be heard. It doesn't have to go in the hallway or main office, or anything like that. It could actually be plugged right into the mechanical room where the furnace is. Is that true?

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

Representative Fleischmann.

REP. FLEISCHMANN (18th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

Yes.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

Representative Ackert.

REP. ACKERT (8th):

Thank you. That is great. That was what I was hoping to hear.

And the only concern I do have on this is just that the manufacturers instructions will probably not, in their instructions, say where they should be plugged in in a school. That is my only concern for following. But thank you again, and -- and I do support this amendment.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

Thank you, sir. Will you remark further on House Amendment Schedule "A"? If not, let me try your minds. All those in favor, signify it by saying, aye.

REPRESENTATIVES:

Aye.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

Opposed, nay.

The ayes have it. The amendment is adopted.

Remark further? 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 is voting by

roll call. Members to the Chamber, please.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

Have all the members voted? If all the members have voted the machine will be locked. The Clerk will take a tally. And the Clerk will announce the tally.

THE CLERK:

House Bill 5326 as amended by House "A".

Total number voting	137
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Necessary for passage	69
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Those voting Yea	130
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Those voting Nay	{7
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Those absent and not voting	14
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DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

The bill as amended is passed.

The distinguished Majority Leader,
Representative Sharkey.

REP. SHARKEY (88th):

Mr. Speaker, I move that we -- that we suspend -- that we immediately transmit the bills that we have done today to the Senate for further action as necessary.

DEPUTY SPEAKER GODFREY:

And with the dramatic drumroll, is there any objection? Hearing none, the bills are transmitted.

**JOINT
STANDING
COMMITTEE
HEARINGS**

**PUBLIC
SAFETY AND
SECURITY**

**PART 2
319 - 658**

2011

REP. BERGER: Thank you, Representative Dargan, for your leadership in this committee. You make a great team with Senator Hartley.

Good morning, Chairman Hartley, Chairman Dargan, ranking members and distinguished members of the Joint Committee of Public Safety and Security.

For the record, I am Representative Jeffrey J. Berger, serving the 73rd District in Waterbury. And I'm -- I am here to express my support along with the Waterbury delegation for Committee Bill Number 5326, AN ACT REQUIRING THE PRESENCE OF CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTERS IN ALL PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

And, as a caveat to my -- my written testimony, I would just like to say for the members, the genesis of this bill came from an incident that happened in a elementary school, Barnard Elementary School in the Brooklyn section of Waterbury on January 4th. There were not carbon monoxide detectors in that elementary school, resulting in approximately 40 students, teachers and custodians having to seek medical treatment at the local hospitals in the Waterbury -- in the City of Waterbury. And that is where the genesis of this bill now comes from.

The Joint Committee on Public Safety and Security is a dynamic and necessary committee. And I and the public, whom you serve, are in its debt.

I thank the members of this committee for their continued work on behalf of the general public. This work is very important and must continue. Each year, as legislators, we vote on hundreds of bills that affect the citizens of Connecticut. We do our best to consider all the information available in order to make informed and responsive decisions that are in the best interest of our constituents.

The purpose of Committee Bill 5326 is to amend Chapter 173, section 29-292 of the General Statutes to provide that all existing public school buildings in the state be equipped with carbon monoxide detectors and that such detectors shall be routinely tested and inspected to ensure that they are in proper working order. The changed regulations shall provide requirements for testing and inspecting carbon monoxide detection and warning equipment installed in public school buildings and shall include but be not limited to the frequency with which said detectors shall be tested and inspected. Also, no certificate of occupancy shall be issued for any public school building for which a building permit for new occupancy is issued on or after January 1 of 2012, unless the local fire marshal or building official has certified that said building is equipped with carbon monoxide detection and warning equipment in compliance with the fire safety code.

Thank you for the opportunity to come before you and provide my testimony, and I look forward to working with the committee and the General Assembly on this important matter.

Thank you.

REP. DARGAN: Thank you.

Questions?

Senator Hartley.

SENATOR HARTLEY: Thank you, Mr. Cochair.

And thank you, Representative Berger, for speaking so strongly on this bill and also on behalf of the bill and your leadership on it.

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And so who would have thought that we regulate the length of stairs and -- and railings and we don't talk about carbon monoxide. I was, quite frankly, astounded to learn that wasn't part of the code. And so, therefore, the bill which also I see Representative Ritter has joined on. So, it's a subject that, obviously, we'll just have to deal with in a prudent way. But that it's not part of the code already I guess was pretty astonishing. So, thank you, Representative Berger.

And thank you, Representative Dargan.

REP. DARGAN: Representative Orange.

REP. ORANGE: Thank you.

Good morning, Representative. How are you?

REP. DARGAN: Good morning, Representative.

REP. ORANGE: I just have a couple of questions. Is it that the schools can't place detectors now on their own or what's the scoop?

REP. BERGER: Well, many school districts after hearing of the incident and having it reported, obviously widely, in the media throughout the state have had a move towards placing units of carbon monoxide detection in their schools, however, that is not required through state law. They are doing it as a security protocol. This bill, obviously, would require them as a public safety matter and a public health safety matter to -- to install those, not only in existing buildings, but in requiring it under new construction which is really even more egregious that we do not require it on new construction buildings for school.

REP. ORANGE: So does this have to then go to regulation, Jeff, or just in statute? I mean, they would know where to place them in the schools, how far apart and --

REP. BERGER: Yes.

REP. ORANGE: -- all that kind of thing. And would the municipalities be paying for this directly?

REP. BERGER: Yes. It would be a cost that would be incurred by the municipality. It would be part of a fire safety code and building inspection requirement for that building and then be codified in those inspection and building requirements. So, yes, it will be required of the municipality.

REP. ORANGE: Thank you.

REP. DARGAN: Further questions?

Representative Giegler.

REP. GIEGLER: Thank you, Mr. Chair.

And thank you, Jeff, for coming before us today.

REP. DARGAN: You're welcome, Representative.

REP. GIEGLER: I have a question about why it's directly -- directed just to public school buildings and not include private schools.

REP. BERGER: And -- and that's a good question. And that's probably a wording change that we can do and, certainly, "public and nonpublic" I think should be added to the language of -- of the document so you are correct. It would be -- the intent of the legislation was, obviously, to encompass those -- those educational institutions

within any individual educational districts. And a drafting of if would prob -- should, I would think, include public and nonpublic educational facilities so thank you.

REP. GIEGLER: Because one of the concerns I had, and I don't know if there's separate regulations or statutes would be a lot of the private schools have dormitories that they have kids that are staying there like we have, you know, Canterbury School or the Gunnery or any of those schools, and whether they're protected. Because if anything, you know, when they're sleeping, that's the silent killer. And I don't know, do you know if they have that ki -- anything protecting them if it's a dormitory or this needs to be included in this legislation as well?

REP. BERGER: I believe a residential building code may vary from a educational institution code. So if there's an educational institution that does have a dormitory setting, which would be obviously residential, that may fall under different requirements for building and fire safety code.

REP. GIEGLER: All right. Thank you very much for your answer.

REP. DARGAN: Representative Rovero.

REP. ROVERO: Representative Giegler, I agree with you that there's probably nothing more precious than our young adults. In fact, my wife spent many a year in the school system. But isn't this another unfunded mandate on your local municipalities? It's going to be a very, very expensive mandate. I have a problem with passing any mandates, no matter how safe they are, like this one. It can be taken up at an ordinance in any town. And I got to agree with Representative

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just mentioned about these private schools. I think the most dangerous thing we have is when people are sleeping over. I'll admit in a school building in the cost of the day someone could get very sick from it, but I think that there's very, very little chance of anybody losing their life over this in the middle of the day when the school's, you know, open.

If you're going to pass a bill, like this, and being a former mayor who had a problem with all the mandates coming down from the state, maybe you should put some funding with it that the municipality doesn't end up picking up the tab. If you think that strongly on it, then maybe the State ought to pay for it.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

REP. BERGER: Yes. Thank you, Representative. And certainly this bill is part of the legislative process and will, obviously, be vetted through that process, and we will negotiate further on -- on what -- what we -- what obviously members of the General Assembly feel are appropriate. However, it's important for members of this committee of Public Safety and also committees of Public Health to understand that, I think, it is somewhat egregious that for us to find out that there's carbon monoxide in a building that we need to have students that are elementary age students collapsing in front of the principal's office before we determine that there's carbon monoxide in the building. So I think as -- as a duty of this General Assembly in representing our constituents and dealing with a public safety matter that we must address it before something deadly were to happen. And I don't think you could put a dollar amount on that.

REP. ROVERO: I agree with you, Mr. Berger, except I'd

like to have you put a dollar amount coming from the state than these municipalities who are in trouble right now having trouble even shoveling the sidewalks. So I agree with you 100 percent, but I think we should put some funding with it.

Thank you.

REP. DARGAN: Further questions?

Representative Mikutel.

REP. MIKUTEL: I just have a follow up on Mr. Berger's comment. This legislative body picks and chooses which laws they like to implement in terms of public safety. In this particular case, you make a very strong case, but in many other cases, such as the DNA on arrests -- for arrested felonies, we are failed to act. And that has cost people's lives. Let's -- just that be on the record that we pick and choose the laws that we want to enact to protect public safety.

REP. DARGAN: Are there -- are there further questions and not comments, please.

Yes, Representative Adinolfi.

REP. ADINOLFI: Are -- yes, thank you, Mr. Chairman.

When it comes to smoke alarms, do we have a state law that demands that or is it part of the local building code?

REP. BERGER: Yes, Representative, both. We require a fire -- smoke detectors, both in new construction and in existing buildings in educational and residential. So -- and you bring a good point, Representative, that in the new construction -- to the previous Representative's concern about mandates -- in a new construction school we have

to put a hardwire smoke detector in there. It is not much greater of an expense than to also include a carbon monoxide protection system while we do the new construction, so that may be part of a negotiated settlement on the (inaudible).

REP. ADINOLFI: Well, what I'm wondering is if we should be changing the state building codes to put it right in there for all buildings and just leave it at that.

REP. BERGER: Well, I'll look -- I'll forward to your leadership on that and --

REP. ADINOLFI: Thank you.

REP. ADINOLFI: -- I'll look forward to any compromise.

REP. DARGAN: Further questions?

Hearing none, Jeff, thank you very much for your testimony.

REP. BERGER: Thank you.

REP. DARGAN: Next presenter is Commissioner James Thomas from the Department of Public Safety.

COMMISSIONER THOMAS: Good morning, Representative Dargan, Senator Hartley and other members of the Public Safety Committee.

HB5341

I'm here to speak on two bills, House Bill 5802, which is safety recommendations of the Thomas Commission, and also House Bill 6327, regarding the statutory surcharge to enhance 9-1-1 fund.

And I've already presented written testimony so I won't bore you with that, but I will tell you that on February 7, 2010, I was in route to --

BRIAN CARLOW: Thank you.

REP. DARGAN: Thank you.

Next is Kevin Kowalski. I hope he's not late for the bell for the fire as he is for coming to testify but good seeing you once again, Kevin.

KEVIN KOWALSKI: Thank you for this second opportunity.

Chairs, Senator Hartley and Representative Dargan, and members of the Public Safety subcommittee, thank you for this opportunity to speak to you today. I'm the fire marshal chair of the Legislative Committee of the Connecticut Fire Marshals Association. I come here to speak on three proposed bills.

HB 6296

HB 5802

First, the ACT CONCERNING THE INSTALLATION OF CO DETECTORS IN SCHOOLS, we do support this concept of the installation of this potential lifesaving tools in school. We have seen the problems and injuries that have occurred when this colorless, odorless gas escapes, an improperly operating oil or gas operated appliance. However, we would like to assist this committee in crafting some improvements to this bill that'll make it work a little bit better.

HB 5326

First, have the detectors installed only in areas that have possibilities to introduce CO into the environment, such as boiler rooms or just outside the furnace rooms. Installing units in the area, such as in schools that have electric heat, would only be an unwarranted cost to the school district. Also include the inspection requirements into the normal annual smoke and fire alarm inspections that are normally done by an alarm system certified inspector, which we would, as fire marshals, would go back and

inspect to make sure that it wasn't done.

The second bill is an ACT CONCERNING -- correction -- 5802, which we support the safety recommendations from the Thomas Commission about the installation requirements of the energy plant.

We have long sought the opportunity to receive training on technology and will look forward to the assistance of an expert to assist local fire marshals with these specialized facilities.

The third bill is 6296, AN ACT ADOPTING THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE, THE INTERNATIONAL FIRE -- correction -- THE PLUMBING CODE -- INTERNATIONAL MECHANICAL CODE AND THE INTERNATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE. On this one, we do not support this bill. Especially bypasses the process of code promulgation that the State has used successfully. It would guide the code requirement to only one publisher, the fire building code users would not be able to take the input process nor would it go to public hearing through the regulation review process.

However, in addition, the system does need some help. The system does need some help. As fire marshals, were using a fire codes that's dated 2003 where the building officials are using some codes are 2005.

So there is some assistance needed, and I believe that I agree with Representative Dargan in having a meeting with all the code constituents and promulgation committee to sit down and come up with a better way to do it.

And I may add to my written testimony, again, more -- is the opportunity to speak at this code committee would allow us to talk about the other

Governor Malloy to sign this. This is the first step and it's a step forward, and I appreciate the committee's patience in this long day today. Thank you.

SENATOR HARTLEY: Thank you, Lori, and thanks for your very strong advocacy on this and other issues.

Are there comments, questions from committee members?

Seeing none, thank you.

LORI PELLETIER: Thank you very much.

SENATOR HARTLEY: Next is Amy Fontana from the Poison Center -- isn't that the Poison Center.

AMY FONTANA: Good afternoon, Senator Hartley, Representative Dargan, and other members of the Public Safety and Security Committee.

My name is Amy Hanoian-Fontana, and I'm the community education specialist at the Connecticut Poison Control Center at the University of Connecticut Health Center.

And I'm here today to speak with you about HB-5326, AN ACT REQUIRING THE PRESENCE OF CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTORS IN ALL PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDINGS. And I would like to state that the Poison Center does support this bill.

We were directly involved with the care and treatment of this mass carbon monoxide poisoning that has been referenced to several times today in the town of Waterbury. As you may know, carbon monoxide is a deadly gas and a carbon monoxide detector is the only way for the average person to determine if there's carbon monoxide in the air.

The poison center is on the frontlines everyday and sees the effects of carbon monoxide poisoning. We look at the short term -- we observe the short-term and the long-term neurological damage that this deadly poison can have.

In my own personal outreach to people all throughout the state, parents and caregivers and teachers are floored. They assume that schools have carbon monoxide detectors. This is my unofficial, unscientific finding but never the less, quite strong.

The bottom line is that our schools should be safe and healthy for our children. And on a personal note, I have four and a half year old child who will be attending kindergarten in September, and I would like to think that where I send her is as safe as where I keep her at home. I have a carbon monoxide detector at home, and I would be thrilled if there was a carbon monoxide detector at school to protect her and her peers.

SENATOR HARTLEY: Thank you, Amy.

Comments, questions from committee members?

And thank you for the service that you do and you're a resident up on the UConn source campus is that what I understand?

LORI PELLETIER: We are -- we are physically located at the University of Connecticut Health Center
--

SENATOR HARTLEY: Oh, the Health Center.

LORI PELLETIER: -- in Farmington, Connecticut, but we cover the entire state with a 24/7 service,

emergency treatment for poisonings and overdoses --

SENATOR HARTLEY: Thank you very much.

If there are no further comments, we would like to thank you very much, Amy.

We invite Kyle Macchi.

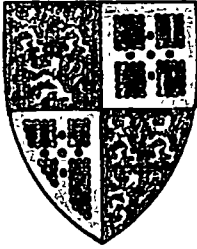
KYLE MACCHI: Good afternoon, Senator Hartley, Representative Dargan and honorable and distinguished members of the committee.

For the record, my name is Attorney Kyle Macchi. I'd like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to testify on behalf and in support of Bill 6268.

I'm a 16-year veteran of New Britain Police Department, and I am a full-time attorney and representative and lawyer for Hartford Police Department Union, and I respond when officers are involved in on-duty shooting situations.

As you know, Connecticut General Statute 53a167c is a Class C felony, punishable up to ten years in incarceration. I think it's important that you realize and compare Connecticut's law with surrounding states. Briefly, Maine, a conviction will result in five years of incarceration; Massachusetts, two and a half; New Jersey, three to five years.

So it appears Connecticut takes this type of matter more serious than surrounding states. However, if you look at statistics that have been released by the FBI and available to anyone, you will see that the amount of officers that have been assaulted for 2009 in Vermont is 35; Rhode Island, 429; New Hampshire, 271; Massachusetts,



TOWN OF OLD SAYBROOK
Office of the Fire Marshal
Donn V. Dobson Fire Marshal

302 Main Street • Old Saybrook, Connecticut 06475-1741
Telephone (860) 395-3133 • FAX (860) 395-1216
Email: ddobson@town.old-saybrook.ct.us

Good Morning, My name is Donn Dobson; I am the Fire Marshal for the Town Of Old Saybrook, a member of the Board of Directors for the CT Fire Marshal's Association and President of the CT Chapter of the International Association of Arson Investigators.

I am here this morning to speak in favor of **House Bill 5326, AN ACT REQUIRING THE PRESENCE OF CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTORS IN ALL PUBLIC SCHOOLS.** The Fire Marshal Community does support the concept of having Carbon Monoxide Detectors in schools. Carbon Monoxide Detection has shown to be an invaluable tool in one and two family homes, since the bill passed several years ago. It would only make sense then to put them in place where our children are for eight hours a day through the winter months. This winter has been especially hard on school district heating systems in general, especially those that have not been maintained or serviced, possibly putting school children at risk. Installing and maintaining Carbon Monoxide detection in schools will only help to alert schools to the potential of deadly Carbon Monoxide. The question remains as to where to put these detectors? My suggestion would be to put them in areas outside of the boiler and furnace rooms and to have them monitored, in conjunction with the fire alarm system. The maintenance and servicing should be left up to a licensed and certified alarm technician, also similar to the requirements in the fire alarm code.

The second Bill I would like to speak on is **House Bill 5802, AN ACT ADOPTING CERTAIN SAFETY RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE THOMAS COMMISSION.** The Fire Marshal Community is in favor of these recommendations and welcomes and technical training and assistance in these specialized facilities. The real need is at the code level that will also assist the fire marshal. The current propane code is 16 years old and the current gas plumbing code is 19 years old and the natural gas code is 17 years old. All of these codes have been changed and updated at least 5-6 times respectfully. It is time that the State of Connecticut embraces the changes similar to that of the electric code, which gets updated without a lot of fanfare and get up to date with the current codes.

The third Bill I would like to speak on is **HOUSE BILL 6296 AN ACT ADOPTING THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE, THE INTERNATIONAL PLUMBING CODE, THE INTERNATIONAL MECHANICAL CODE, AND THE INTERNATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE.** The Fire Marshal community is **NOT** in Favor of this bill. This process would circumvent the already successful process to which is already in place, to name the code in Statute, which creates problems down the road with any kind of technical changes or code editions. This would really handcuff the process. This would also tie the State of CT to one particular code publisher and allow for the Building and Fire code users to not have any input to the promulgation process.



University of Connecticut Health Center

TESTIMONY
PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY COMMITTEE
February 15, 2011

HB 5326 An Act Requiring the Presence of carbon monoxide detectors in all public school buildings.

Senator Hartley, Representative Dargan, Senator Guglielmo, Representative Giegler, and members of the Public Safety and Security Committee, my name is Amy Hanoian-Fontana, Community Education Specialist at the Connecticut Poison Control Center. Thank you for the opportunity to speak with you today regarding **HB 5326 An Act Requiring the Presence of carbon monoxide detectors in all public school buildings**. The Connecticut Poison Control Center (CPCC) at the UConn Health Center supports **HB 5326**.

Installing carbon monoxide detectors is the only way for the general public to detect carbon monoxide (CO) in the air. CO detectors save lives and reduce injury. Operational detectors warn people of the essential need to vacate buildings before CO builds up to deadly levels. Few laws exist regarding CO detectors in schools.

CO is a deadly gas. You can not see it, smell it, or taste it. It is produced by fuel-burning (wood, oil, propane, natural gas) appliances and equipment (furnaces, cars, boats, grills, generators, gas dryers, gas power washers). CO can build up in enclosed spaces if there are malfunctioning appliances, worn or faulty parts, or improper venting.

Recently, the CPCC was involved with a mass carbon monoxide poisoning case. Over 30 students in a Waterbury elementary school were exposed to carbon monoxide and experienced symptoms. A carbon monoxide detector may have prevented exposure to this deadly gas. With over 1,200 schools in Connecticut, **HB 5326** would impact the safety and health of many children throughout the state.

The CPCC received 82 calls concerning carbon monoxide exposure in 2011 to date. In 2010, 285 exposures were received. CO poisoning can happen anytime, but calls spike in the winter months as furnaces are turned on, buildings are closed up, and residents look for alternative heat sources.

The medical literature indicates that more than 20% of CO-poisoned patients may develop brain damage. The cost of treatment and care for one child with a lifetime of neurological issues due to severe CO exposure certainly exceeds the cost of placing carbon monoxide detectors in all schools in CT.

Lastly, we recognize the fiscal impact that buying and installing carbon monoxide detectors may have, however, as has been demonstrated in Waterbury, safe and healthy schools are paramount.

The CPCC, located on the Health Center campus is staffed 24-hours a day, 365 days a year by poison experts. The Connecticut Poison Control Center (CPCC) was established under General Statute 10-a-132 in 1957. We are the only poison control center in Connecticut and are certified by the American Association of Poison Control Centers. The CPCC's mission is to protect the public health by providing 24-hour emergency toxicology-related patient care, information, and education for the people of CT and their health care providers. Every 8 seconds someone needs a poison center.

Thank you for your consideration of the Connecticut Poison Control Center's views on **HB 5326**.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

January 20, 2011

To: School Superintendents, Facility Directors and Nurses

From: Brian Toal, Supervisor, MPH

Environmental and Occupational Health Assessment

Connecticut Dept of Public Health

Marc J. Bayer, MD

Professor of Emergency Medicine

University of Connecticut School of Medicine Chief, Division of Toxicology

University of Connecticut Health Center/Hartford Hospital Medical Director

Connecticut Poison Control Center

The recent incident involving a leak of carbon monoxide (CO) gas at an elementary school in Waterbury resulting in over 30 students experiencing symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning has raised concerns over the lack of CO detectors in schools.

Carbon monoxide is a colorless, odorless gas produced by the incomplete burning of fossil fuels.

Exposure to this gas produces symptoms that can range from those that mimic the flu (headache, fatigue, nausea, dizziness) to more severe symptoms that can result in death if undetected.

Potential sources of CO in the school include gas and oil furnaces, water heaters, and gas powered tools (shop). Installing a CO detector in the vicinity of each of these sources could prevent a tragedy. You may want to consider connecting the alarm to an existing electronic notification system.

We are recommending that all schools install CO detectors.

Superintendents and facilities directors should seek guidance regarding installation and location of CO detectors from their local building official or fire marshal.

CO detectors are relatively inexpensive (under \$50). They should be certified by Underwriter Laboratories (UL). It is advisable that the model be a plug-in with battery back up and a digital readout indicator. CO detectors have a sensor that should be replaced every 5 years or sooner.

For questions and/or more information refer to the following contacts and websites:

Amy Hanoian-Fontana, Connecticut Poison Control Center: 860-679-4422; hanoian@uchc.edu

Joan Simpson, CT Department of Public Health, 860-509-7740, joan.simpson@ct.gov

Resources:

CTDPH Carbon Monoxide: <http://www.ct.gov/dph/co>

CT Poison Control Center:

http://poisoncontrol.uchc.edu/education/materials/brochures_tipsheets.htm

CDC: <http://emergency.cdc.gov/disasters/carbonmonoxide.asp>

Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.: *Carbon Monoxide Alarms Frequently Asked Questions*:

Cc: George A. Coleman, Acting Commissioner of Education

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State of Connecticut
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
 STATE CAPITOL
 HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106-1591

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CHAIRMAN
 COMMERCE COMMITTEE

MEMBER
 FINANCE, REVENUE AND BONDING COMMITTEE
 JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Testimony before the Joint Committee on Public Safety and Security for
Committee Bill No. 5326, AN ACT REQUIRING THE PRESENCE OF CARBON
MONOXIDE DETECTORS IN ALL PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
 February 15, 2011

Good morning, Chairman HARTLEY, Chairman DARGAN, Ranking members GUGLIELMO and GIEGLER, and distinguished Members of the Joint Committee on Public Safety & Security.

For the record, I am Representative Jeffrey J. BERGER, serving the 73rd district in Waterbury. I am here to express my support for Committee Bill No. 5326, AN ACT REQUIRING THE PRESENCE OF CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTORS IN ALL PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Joint Committee on Public Safety & Security is a dynamic and necessary committee, and I and the public whom you serve are in its debt. I thank the members of this Committee for their continued work on behalf of the general public. This work is very important and must continue.

Each year, as Legislators, we vote on hundred of bills that affect the citizens of Connecticut. We do our best to consider all the information available in order to make informed and responsible decisions that are in the best interest of our constituents.

The purpose of Committee Bill No. 5326 is to amend Chapter 173, Section 29-292 of the General Statutes to provide that all existing public school buildings in the state be equipped with carbon monoxide detectors and that such detectors

shall be routinely tested and inspected to ensure that they are in proper working order.

The changed regulations shall provide the requirements for testing and inspecting carbon monoxide detection and warning equipment installed in public school buildings and shall include, but not be limited to, the frequency with which said detectors shall be tested and inspected.

Also no certificate of occupancy shall be issued for any public school building for which a building permit for new occupancy is issued on or after January 1, 2012, unless the local fire marshal or building official has certified that said building is equipped with carbon monoxide detection and warning equipment in compliance with the Fire Safety Code.

Thank you for the opportunity to come before you and provide my testimony. I look forward to working with the Committee and General Assembly on this matter.

If you have any questions, I would be happy to take them now.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. Berger', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Jeffery J. Berger
State Representative, 73rd District

**UTC Fire & Security**

A United Technologies Company

Testimony in Support of H.B. 5326
An Act Requiring the Presence of Carbon Monoxide Detectors in All Public School Buildings
Joint Committee on Public Safety and Security
February 15, 2011

UTC Fire & Security ("UTCFS") located in Farmington, Connecticut appreciates the opportunity to offer the following comments in support of HB 5326. Through a portfolio of industry-leading brands, UTCFS delivers a full-range of fire safety and security solutions worldwide, including developing and manufacturing carbon monoxide alarms and detectors for both residential and commercial applications.

Carbon monoxide (CO) is an odorless, colorless and tasteless gas, and the leading cause of accidental poisoning deaths in the United States. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, CO poisoning claims more than 400 lives a year, and sends more than 20,000 to the emergency room.

Carbon monoxide is a by-product of incomplete combustion. Potential sources include common gas-burning appliances such as a furnace, water heater, stove, oven and grill, as well as other fuel-burning devices like fireplaces, engines and generators. If such devices are improperly installed or malfunction, carbon monoxide can build up inside a dwelling, leading to illness or even death. Nearly every home in Connecticut – roughly 85% according to US Census data – uses some form of fossil-fuel based heating. Many of these devices are also found in our schools.

Because you can't see, smell or taste carbon monoxide, you may not even realize that you are being poisoned. Initial symptoms mimic the flu, and include headache and nausea. The **ONLY** safe way to detect this deadly gas is with a working carbon monoxide alarm.

In 2005, Connecticut's legislature recognized the dangers of CO and required CO alarms be installed in all newly constructed homes. Today, 33 states have similar laws, over half of which also require CO alarms in existing homes.

Over the past few months, Connecticut families have endured severe cold temperatures and record snowfall. Unfortunately, CO poisonings most often occur during colder weather, and are a particular risk during a storm. The media has reported on dozens of residents poisoned by carbon monoxide since the beginning of the year, including a furnace leak at an elementary school in Waterbury that sent 40 children, a teacher and a custodian to the hospital. Thankfully, no one was severely injured.

Also in the past few months, the media has reported on people who were saved because of a working CO alarm, including an incident in Fairfield earlier this month. Snowdrifts had blocked the woman's furnace vent. Thankfully, she had a working CO alarm, awoke to its beeping, and was able to get herself and her dogs out of the home. Without that alarm, the ending may have been much worse.

We at UTCFS see these types of life-saving stories every week. CO alarms save lives. We support H.B. 5326 and commend the bill's sponsor Representative Ritter, as well as Senator Hartley, Representative Dargan and the members of this committee for your consistent leadership in advancing public policy designed to promote the safety of Connecticut's residents. This bill will further protect our children along with the teachers and staff of our public schools from The Silent Killer. It's a protection they cannot receive any other way – the only safe way to detect CO is with a working detector. I hope you will call on us at UTCFS if we can be a resource to you in any way. Thank you for your consideration.



CONNECTICUT FIRE MARSHALS ASSOCIATION

To: The CT legislature
Committee on Public safety
And Security

February 14, 2011

Chairs Rep Dargan and Sen. Hartley and the members of the Public safety and Security Committee. Thank you for this opportunity to speak to you today. I am Fire Marshal Kevin Kowalski Chair of the Legislative Committee of the CT Fire Marshals association. I come here today to speak on three proposed bills.

The First bill is AAC The installation of CO detectors in schools. We do support this HB5326 concept of the installation of this potential life saving tool in school. We have seen the problems and injuries that occur when this colorless odorless gas escapes from an improperly operating oil or gas operated appliance. However we would like to assist this committee in crafting some improvements to this bill that will make it work better. First, Have the detectors installed only in areas that have the possibility to introduce Co into the environment such as in the boiler rooms, just outside of furnace rooms. Installing the units in areas such as in schools that have electric heat would only be an unwarranted cost to the school district. Also include the inspection requirements into the normal annual Smoke / alarm inspections that are normally done by a alarm system certified inspector.

The second bill is AAC 5802 We support the Safety Recommendations from the Thomas Commission about the installation requirements of a energy plant. We have long sought the opportunity to receive training on Technology and will look forward to the assistance of an expert to assist the local Fire Marshal with these specialized facilities.

The Third bill is 6296 AN ACT ADOPTING THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE, THE INTERNATIONAL PLUMBING CODE, THE INTERNATIONAL MECHANICAL CODE, AND THE INTERNATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE.

We do not support this bill as it especially bypasses the process of code promulgation that this state has used successfully . It would guide the code requirement to only one publisher , The Fire / building code users would not be able to input to the process. Nor would it go for public hearing through the Regulation review process.

Fire Marshal Kevin Kowalski
P.O Box 1517
Litchfield, CT 06759



**TESTIMONY
JOHN YUSZA, JR.
CONNECTICUT ALARM & SYSTEMS INTEGRATORS ASSOCIATION
BEFORE THE
PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE
FEBRUARY 15, 2011**

The Connecticut Alarm & Systems Integrators Association (CASIA) *supports* HB-5326,
**AN ACT REQUIRING THE PRESENCE OF CARBON MONOXIDE
DETECTORS IN ALL PUBLIC SCHOOLS.**

Carbon Monoxide detectors are critical to protecting the lives and safety of students, teachers and other employees in our schools. An increasing number of heating appliances and equipment used in schools emit carbon monoxide which can cause severe illness and death.

The bill also requires the detectors to be tested on a regular basis to ensure that they are in working order. This is important since schools may fail to adequately maintain detectors, rendering them useless.

Although the dangers associated with carbon monoxide are well-documented, schools in Connecticut are not required to install detectors which would monitor levels of carbon monoxide and emit warnings to ensure that students and faculty are able to safely leave the building.

Recognizing the importance of alarms to protecting the safety of our students and teachers, schools are required to be equipped with fire alarms and sprinklers. Many have also installed security alarms. It makes no sense that carbon monoxide detectors are not included in these requirements. They are an inexpensive way to ensure the safety of our schools.

We therefore urge your support for HB-5326.

CASIA / Connecticut Alarm & Systems Integrators Association, established in 1974, is a statewide trade association formerly known as the Connecticut Burglar and Fire Alarm Association / CBFAA. Dedicated to protecting lives and property through the responsible use of electronic security, fire and supervisory alarm systems, digital technologies have enabled member companies to offer enhanced services through integrated network systems.



TESTIMONY
of the
CONNECTICUT CONFERENCE OF MUNICIPALITIES
to the
PUBLIC SAFETY & SECURITY COMMITTEE

February 15, 2011

CCM is Connecticut's statewide association of towns and cities and the voice of local government - your partners in governing Connecticut. Our members represent over 93% of Connecticut's population. We appreciate this opportunity to provide testimony to you on issues of concern to towns and cities:

HB 5326 **"An Act Requiring the Presence of Carbon Monoxide Detectors in All Public Schools"**

This bill would mandate that all local public school buildings be installed with carbon monoxide detectors.

HB 5341 **"An Act Requiring the Collection of DNA from Persons Arrested for a Serious Felony"**

This bill would mandate that law enforcement personnel conduct DNA analysis on all persons arrested for serious felonies "to determine identification characteristics specific to the person."

HB 6113 **"An Act Concerning the Investigation of Missing Adult Persons Reports"**

Among other things, this bill would mandate new training requirements for law enforcement personnel with regard to missing adult persons cases.

These three bills are all worthy proposals however, each would impose a new unfunded state mandate that would place additional costs on already strained local budgets. Local officials do not dispute the intent of these bills – but, do oppose the costs that would be associated with these new mandates.

CCM recommends the committee either (1) make sure that the State provide adequate funding to implement these proposals, or (2) take no action on HB 5326, HB 5341, and HB 6113.

##

If you have any questions, please contact Bob Labanara rlabanara@ccm-ct.org.

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**CONNECTICUT
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
SENATE**

**PROCEEDINGS
2011**

**VOL. 54
PART 22
6915-7208**

cd/lg/sg/mhr/gbr
SENATE

568
June 8, 2011

-- Madam President --

THE CHAIR:

So ordered.

SENATOR LOONEY:

-- move to place the item on the Consent
Calendar.

Thank you, Madam President.

Calendar page 21, Calendar 647, House Bill 6267;
Madam President, move to place the item on the Consent
Calendar.

THE CHAIR:

So ordered.

SENATOR LOONEY:

Thank you, Madam President.

Continuing Calendar page 21, Calendar 650, House
Bill 6344; Madam President, move to place the item on
the Consent Calendar.

THE CHAIR:

So ordered.

SENATOR LOONEY:

Thank you, Madam President.

Calendar page 21, Calendar 648, House Bill 5326;
Madam President, move to place the item on the Consent
Calendar.

cd/lg/sg/mhr/gbr
SENATE

569
June 8, 2011

THE CHAIR:

So ordered.

SENATOR LOONEY:

Thank you, Madam President.

Calendar page 22, Calendar 651, House Bill 6540;
Madam President, move to place the item on the Consent
Calendar.

THE CHAIR:

So ordered.

SENATOR LOONEY:

Thank you, Madam President.

Calendar page 23, Calendar 657, House Bill 6262;
Madam President, move to place the item on the Consent
Calendar.

THE CHAIR:

So ordered.

SENATOR LOONEY:

Thank you, Madam President.

Madam President, Calendar page 23, Calendar 658,
House Bill 6364; move to place this item on the
Consent Calendar.

THE CHAIR:

So ordered.

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

Madam President, the items placed on the first Consent Calendar begin on Calendar page 10, Calendar Number 478, House Bill 6488; Calendar 480, House Bill 5256.

Calendar page 11, Calendar 513, substitute for House Bill 6557.

Calendar page 12, Calendar Number 535, substitute for House Bill 6226; Calendar 555, House Bill 6259.

Calendar page 13, Calendar 560, substitute for House Bill 5368; Calendar 567, substitute for House Bill 6157.

Calendar page 14, Calendar 574, substitute for House Bill 6410; Calendar 578, House Bill 6156.

Calendar page 15, Calendar 591, House Bill 6263; Calendar 594, substitute for House Bill 5508; Calendar 595, substitute for House Bill 62 -- 5263.

Calendar page 16, Calendar Number 606, substitute for House Bill 6581; Calendar 609, substitute for House Bill 6501.

Calendar page 17, Calendar 610, substitute for House Bill 6224; Calendar 613, substitute for House Bill 6453.

Calendar page 18, Calendar 614, substitute for House Bill 5068; Calendar 628, substitute for House Bill 5008; Calendars 633, House Bill 6489.

Calendar page 19, Calendar 635, substitute for House Bill 6351; Calendar 640, House Bills, 6559.

Calendar page 20, Calendar 642; House Bill 6595.

Calendar page 21, Calendar 645, substitute for House Bill 6267; Calendar 648, substitute for House Bill 5326; Calendar 650, substitute for House Bill 6344.

Calendar page 22, Calendar 651, substitute for House Bill 6540.

Calendar page 23, Calendar Number 655, substitute for House Bill 6497; Calendar 657, substitute for House Bill 6262; Calendar 658, House Bill 6364; Calendar 659, House Bill 5489.

Calendar page 24, Calendar 660, substitute for House Bill 6449.

Calendar page 36 -- correction -- Calendar page 33, Calendar Number 390, substitute for Senate Bill 1181.

Calendar page 36, Calendar Number 481, House Bill 5472.

Calendar page 37, Calendar Number 584, substitute for House Joint Resolution Number 34; Calendar 585, substitute for House Joint Resolution Number 54; Calendar 586, House Joint Resolution Number 65, Calendar 587, House Joint Resolution Number 66.

Calendar page 38, Calendar 588, House Joint Resolution Number 80; Calendar 589, House Joint Resolution Number 63; Calendar 590, House Joint Resolution Number 35; Calendar 620, substitute for House Joint Resolution Number 45.

Calendar page 39, Calendar Number 621, substitute for House Joint Resolution Number 47; Calendar 622, House Joint Resolution Number 68; Calendar 623, substitute for House Joint Resolution Number 69; Calendar 624, substitute for House Joint Resolution Number 73.

Calendar page 40, Calendar 625, substitute for House Joint Resolution Number 81; Calendar 626, House Joint Resolution Number 84.

Madam President, I believe that completes the items placed on Consent Calendar Number 1.

THE CHAIR:

cd/lg/sg/mhr/gbr
SENATE

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Thank you.

SENATOR LOONEY:

Thank you, Madam President.

THE CHAIR:

Mr. Clerk, please call for a roll call vote, and the machine will be open.

THE CLERK:

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

THE CHAIR:

Senator Gomes?

If all members have voted; all members have voted? The machine shall be locked.

And, Mr. Clerk, will you please call the tally.

THE CLERK:

Motion is on adoption of 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 passes.

The Senate will stand at ease for a moment.

(Chamber at ease.)

SENATOR LOONEY:

Madam President?

THE CHAIR:

Yes, Senator.

The Senate will come to order.

SENATOR LOONEY:

Yes. Madam President, the Clerk is in possession of Senate Agenda Number 5 for today's session.

THE CHAIR:

Mr. Clerk.

THE CLERK:

Madam President, the Clerk is in possession of Senate Agenda Number 5, dated Wednesday, June 8, 2011.

Copies have been made available.

THE CHAIR:

Senator Looney.