

**PA12-185**

HB5521

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House	6816-6879	64
<u>Senate</u>	<u>4494, 4497-4499</u>	<u>4</u>
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**JOINT  
STANDING  
COMMITTEE  
HEARINGS**

**GOVERNMENT  
ADMINISTRATION  
AND ELECTIONS  
PART 3  
640 - 982**

**2012**

SENATOR SLOSSBERG: We've got to -- we've got to work on it.

Okay our next -- we're on to Bill No. -- House Bill No. 5521 and our first speaker is Leigh Walton.

Good afternoon and thank you for your patience today.

LEIGH WALTON: Good afternoon (inaudible). Thank you.

Madam Chairwoman and Chairman Morin, members of the Committee, my name is Leigh Walton. I'm from Pitney Bowes and thanks for the opportunity to be with you here today. Pitney Bowes, as most of you know, is a company proudly born and still headquartered in Stamford, Connecticut. We have about 2 million customers in about 130 countries.

You have written testimony that appears before you and a couple of what most people would know of as screen shots from a computer screen. It's kind of the basis of why we're here today. So what -- what we've asked and -- and what we know is that we want to support Raised Bill 5521 and what it does is it expressly allows the use of electronic or digital methods of communication in the -- in -- in the way to fulfill statutory requirements for communication by either governmental entities or commercial business.

And what does that really mean? It really means, except for those communications that are expressly prohibited by the federal Electronic Signatures Act or known as E-Sign, those things are like utility cutoffs, wills, those kinds of

things that are extremely important communications, anything that Connecticut statutes currently say must be sent in a physical form or through the mail could now be sent digitally through a service known as a secure electronic delivery service.

That might sound kind of odd for you that -- some of you that know Pitney Bowes as the mailing company that we would be here talking about this new kind of technology and saying you should really embrace it and you should allow businesses in Connecticut to embrace it.

So let me tell you why we support the legislation. We really do it for three main reasons. As I was sitting here a little bit earlier I looked around the room and I saw no less than 30 mobile devices. I have two, soon to have three when my new iPad comes in and so part of it is reality.

We have 2 million customers, as I mentioned. We have thousands of customers in Connecticut, businesses like the utility companies who were here earlier today, small businesses like local insurance companies and plenty of -- of citizens that are served by businesses like government agencies.

They need as many communications channels as possible that are relevant to their lives today. And a lot of people in younger generations, let's face it, don't really want to get communications through the mail. They don't want to pay their bills that way and frankly that's not how they're living their lives and so we know it's really relevant that government and -- and businesses continue to evolve as communications continue to evolve.

The mail isn't going to go away and Pitney Bowes loves the mail. We've -- born on it, bred on it, it -- it pays the bills. But we want to continue to remain relevant so what we actually did is we are on the cusp of offering our first consumer product. We're a B to B company and it's called Volly. It's actually a digital interface in the cloud, it's not e-mail, but it's technology based on your physical address and what it would do its consumer opt-in.

So if you chose to use Volly, if say the DMV was going to send you your renewal notice to -- to go ahead and renew your driver's license, if you joined Volly and if you said I'd like to get my communications through the DMV if -- if they sign up to -- to work with Volly, through a digital format, don't send it to me by paper, that software would interface with the DMV's hardware and technology and automatically send that to you to your Volly mailbox which is really an App or -- on a mobile phone or an iPad.

It would never be printed. It would never be processed. There would never be postage applied to it. And so, in essence, this is a technology and Pitney Bowes is not the only company with this similar technology that allows, whether it's a government agency or a business, to communicate with citizens in the way that they want to be communicated with.

And the reason that Pitney Bowes has invented this, by the way in Connecticut, patented technology thank you very much, is because we know that we need to continue to offer more things to stay relevant to people and to their lives and to the businesses and the people that they serve.

So we know it's relevant to the way people are communicating today. We also know the savings for government and for business could be tremendous and so that's another reason that we're really here today in an on-going conversation we've had with Senator Slossberg and others as -- as we're really looking at government and we're looking at -- at private businesses to see how do we remain relevant. How do we get things like explanations of benefits and other communications to people in ways that are real and -- and -- to their lives?

We came up with the idea for Volly, patented technology, and we're going to be soon out in the marketplace. And so we just want to make sure, as we're out talking to government agencies and we're out talking to commercial businesses, they say are you -- are you sure? You know it says in the statute I must send this by U.S. mail. Are you absolutely sure that it would be okay if I sent it by Volly?

And so we -- we like the idea of the Legislature speaking on this issue so that we can actually convert those communications only for people that want it digitally. If you -- if you want the mail, Pitney Bowes wants to be there for you every day, but -- but just for those people that want communications digitally in the future.

We want to give government agencies that flexibility. We want to give commercial businesses that flexibility and that's really what this legislation is about. We have been speaking with folks on the Attorney General's staff and the Attorney General himself when it comes to privacy and data protection and those

kinds of issues. I won't speak for them on that but our conversations are going well.

And we're talking to different state agencies in about five different states right now. So we're really hopeful this is technology that's going to be the future of Pitney Bowes. And -- and again one more time it's home grown technology from our engineers right here in Connecticut.

So with that I'll turn it over to you for any questions you might have.

SENATOR SLOSSBERG: Thank you very much for bringing this to us. It's a very interesting concept. It's definitely cutting edge. It's sort of -- GAE we don't all -- you know we talk so much about government administration and elections and ethics, today has been data so it's really -- it's a little bit of a different spin on -- on what we normally do.

You know the language we have as written is very general and very much just says anything that says first class -- you know first class mail can now go by electronic. I don't -- I don't think that that matches with what we're talking about. So I want to make sure that we're clear on what it is you're looking for and then, you know, sort of address that.

So what you're thinking about is allowing there to be a system where if -- if -- let's say it were a state agency has a number statutes -- I -- and I'm sure they all do quite frankly, you know, where they're required to send something by -- by first class mail that -- I wouldn't want to just automatically -- like the language as we've written it would just automatically say the agency can -- can now send it out by

electronic -- an electronic method or digital method.

It sounds to me like we have to change that so they need to be able to, where it is available, somebody needs to be able to chose that as an option. Because on the other hand -- because you know much as Pitney Bowes may want -- you know -- you're not -- you're not asking for this but I could imagine it would be great to have the government say you have to have this technology available. Obviously we're not there yet.

You know -- do I understand this correctly that you're looking for a situation where you're giving the government authorization to use this methodology when the consumer chooses to use this methodology?

LEIGH WALTON: You're exactly correct, Madam Chair. And -- and I'll tell you why. I mean we -- we've done a lot of focus groups. We talk to consumers all the times we were putting this product together. So we can revisit the finer points of the way the language is written but, you know, we're born and bred and still -- you know over 90 percent of our -- of our revenue is somehow tied to physical mail. It's not going to go away even though folks are wondering about the postal service.

The postal service will stay and will reinvest itself as well. So physical mail is going to continue to be an important part of the DNA, not just of -- of our company, but of the country itself and -- and for a lot of citizens.

The -- the service that we're offering and the other folks that are in the industry right now

offering that service know that you -- you can't mandate to people how they should be communicated with. It's -- it's not smart and it -- and it frankly doesn't make any sense and we all deserve the opportunity to -- to tell whether it's -- you know -- whether it's Macys or anyone else hey communicate with me through e-mail or I'd like to hear from you this way and that's just the direction that communications are headed.

So we can -- we can maybe tweak the finer points of the bill if you don't think that that accomplishes that and happy to work with you to do that. But -- but it's our -- it's our opinion that the way that our -- our offering works is -- is that you would receive an e-mail. I would receive one leighwalton@123mainstreet to say that Volly is -- is launched and if I'd like to go on to Volly and see what's there for me I do that. And when I open up that digital mailbox, proving my identity, special encryption technology to do that, I'm going to see some things in that mailbox.

I can go through that list of things and say I want to get my cable bill through this digital interface but I don't want to receive anything from the DMV except in paper. And so it's a really customization and that's the way the industry is headed.

So you're exactly right. We -- we're not here to dictate how people are communicated with. This is all permissive on both the consumer's part and on any organization's part. There's no mandate for people to go digital.

SENATOR SLOSSBERG: I think we're going to have to work on the language on this but I think it's a

-- but it's a very interesting idea and when you explain it, you know, on the consumer level it really does sound a lot easier than, you know, dealing with it the way we deal with it now.

LEIGH WALTON: If you permit me one -- one more thing, Madam Chair, is that I -- I don't know about the rest of you but I think I have about 40 user names and passwords and -- and you're always trying to think of something new, what -- what can I call this one and -- and the beauty and the -- and the reason that we think a lot of people haven't migrated to pay more of their bills and receive more things electronically is just the cumbersome aspect of managing that part of your life.

So when you tie it to a geographic address, which has by the way a -- a postal service change of address system and -- and you and your partner or your husband or -- or wife would each have your own e-mail address for special protocols there, but when you do that, I don't know about you but I don't know that I have the same e-mail address I had five years ago.

So there's a natural system and an infrastructure in place that makes sense but again because you have to validate your identity in a -- in a very specific encrypted way, it's -- there's good safety and security and at the same standpoint one user name and password and -- and just kind of simplifies your life.

SENATOR SLOSSBERG: Very interesting. Very, very interesting.

Do you have a question? Yes, Chairman Morin.

REP. MORIN: Thank you, Madam Chair.

Hello, Leigh.

LEIGH WALTON: Hi.

REP. MORIN: Very, very intriguing concept. I want to talk to you a little bit. We were talking about some technology stuff earlier today and I mentioned how, you know, we have to evolve. Younger people -- you know I look at my kids that are in their 20's and how they conduct their business is totally different than how my wife and I conduct our business.

And so how -- how is this different? Right now if I want to pay my phone bill or -- or different bills, I can go on-line and -- and do it. This is different how?

LEIGH WALTON: It is. A couple of examples that might be relevant. We had some utility folks in the room earlier in the day and on some of the utility bills that you pay you have an option to give an extra dollar or two to help support folks that maybe can't afford to pay their bills. So if -- if -- but you have to kind of keep track of that right. When it comes to tax time and your charitable contributions, you're trying remember all the places you try to help nonprofits through the year.

A system like Volly has a couple of different things integrated in it, again just kind of simplify your life. There's a bill paying mechanism with as many different banks as you want on there, assuming we do a good job selling it right, but it tracks your spending and your spending on -- on that utility bill

would be tracked under utilities but the -- the charitable donation part would be tracked up in a different pot of money so that it would help you track those charitable donations.

Explanations of benefits, get a lot of those -- sometimes I get a notification from my -- from my insurance company, right. And think about your co-pays, if you don't have a health savings account but you're paying your co-pays out of a certain bank account, it would track that until you get to the threshold level, you know, for your co-pays that might be important again from a tax purpose.

So in terms of kind of designing your life and tracking -- tracking spending and -- and even archiving receipts. The chief technology officer of -- of Volly, our product, which again is about -- is one of four that's already out there, this is not specific for Pitney Bowes, he bought a -- a tire at a -- at a regional chain in Connecticut and he scanned the receipt and put it in his Volly digital vault if you will because you can archive all your past utility bills, et cetera, et cetera.

He had a blow-out in Biddeford, Maine. Went to the same regional tire store and said hey I just bought a tire from you in Connecticut and they said aw you know our systems they aren't linked, can't help you. He pulled it up on his iPad and says no here's my receipt and they honored the warranty.

And so when you just think about, you know, if you think about these devices now that -- that really have come -- that we use to manage our - - our lives, whether it's tracking spending, yes paying your bills traditionally which -- which most banks do offer, but the ability to

link all these actions in your life together, it was a calendar reminder service.

That Volly screen shot would come up and it would say, you know, hey Leigh your cable bill is due in five days or your automatic mortgage payment will done in two days. It's a combination of a lot of tools that I think we all use today. I don't know if you've ever heard of the app called Remember The Milk. I use it every day to remind myself to do certain things but it kind of puts all these services together in one place and -- and it's pretty phenomenal stuff I've got to tell you.

A VOICE: (Inaudible).

LEIGH WALTON: You and my fiancée and share that app in common.

REP. MORIN: Just to touch -- so again -- I -- I do have another -- another question. If -- if we were to -- to do something where say municipalities, government agencies could utilize this say Volly system or other -- another system and I wanted to use it, how -- how is that -- who -- I -- obviously you have to pay for it. So are both users and providers paying a -- a certain fee or how's that done?

LEIGH WALTON: Consumers would not pay. It won't work to be completely candid from a marketplace perspective if consumers -- if we tried to charge people for it. What we do, and it's an interesting concept and I think we're all familiar with Google and lots of other technology companies that are out there, sender pays.

And if you think about the costs of everything from computer systems to paper to printing to

postage, you know, let's say on average you're spending oh, you know, 75 cents or so to get a -- a bill or a statement in the mail. We go to that same sender and talk with them about -- about their data and -- and, as opposed to building an e-mail infrastructure where you're asking people for e-mails, we say our system bolts on to your list. Think of it almost as your -- as a campaign, you know, voter list for lack of a better word in terms of -- and we can flag these different people who have said I want to receive my communication from you Verizon through Volly.

When your data file goes to the technology or the big printer, it will automatically not print those people that want their -- their status in -- Volly. For that cost of suppression, for the fact that you're not having to spend that 75 cents, there's a -- a market -- there's a market -- a market pricing that's about half that.

So that customer is paying to have their -- their mail suppressed. Again it sounds like a really odd thing coming from Pitney Bowes but the other thing that they get is on that statement, say if Pitney -- bring up your Macys bill, Macys gets brand control. And -- and some of the other people in -- in this area are offering this, some are not frankly, but we give folks brand control. So you're not going to have your Wells Fargo mortgage statement come up and have Bank of America advertising on the side.

That's very important to -- to folks that want to communicate with citizens out there so they're allowed to advertise but we're not cross-selling advertising. We're not doing some of the more questionable things when it

comes to -- to data and advertising.

REP. MORIN: And then finally I was looking at my -- we received our monthly car statement and there was quite a bit of paperwork about our privacy and what goes where and who -- who has the right to get access to our information through the company and -- and it was amazing how much really you can't control and then they give you a few options if you don't want your information going out.

How would you guys deal with consumer data, stuff like that?

LEIGH WALTON: It's a trusted interface that we are -- we are the -- the hub between a -- a trusted corporation who wants to maintain that relationship with the citizen, so a utility, a store. The only information that we utilize, we're kind of a conduit, are things like the due date of a payment, the amounts of a payment. We don't track what brand of dress you buy at Macys and we're not selling that kind of information but we're -- but we're tracking -- yeah particularly -- not you personally -- but we're tracking those pieces of information that allow us to help you manage your life.

But we are not -- we are not tracking and building a profile about you and your -- and your purchasing habits. And -- and furthermore we don't share that information with anyone.

REP. MORIN: Well I -- I really appreciate your answers and -- and again it's terrific to hear from you being a Connecticut company and this is -- we will continue to work on this. Thanks for your time.

LEIGH WALTON: Thank you for your consideration.

SENATOR SLOSSBERG: Thank you.

Are there any further questions? I think one of the other areas we're going to have to just deal with, Leigh, just so you know is, you know, it may be appropriate for some pieces for this substitution to be allowed and for not -- not for everything though. So I think we have to figure out how to get to that -- where that place is. So that's probably just some homework for you.

LEIGH WALTON: And Madam Chair we agree completely. Frankly there's some things we -- we probably would completely agree on. There's some good guidance in the uniform electronic transactions aspect (inaudible) we believe in agency discretion if you're talking about state agencies.

SENATOR SLOSSBERG: Yeah as obviously we only have, you know, real jurisdiction over -- you know -- as this bill contemplates saying that where you were required to get something by first class mail that's a -- well I guess that's not just agencies, it really does go across the board depending upon where we require it.

LEIGH WALTON: Sometimes it can be --

SENATOR SLOSSBERG: But I think we've got to figure out how to parc that out. Okay. Thank you very much.

I think that's it for our speakers on 5521. I don't have anybody for 5531 or the next -- or 5532. I think our next item is House Bill 5533 and our first speaker is David, is it Wig?



## GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION & ELECTIONS

March 21, 2012

The Connecticut Conference of Municipalities (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 90% of Connecticut's population. We appreciate the opportunity to testify on bills of interest to towns and cities.

CCM supports House Bill 5521 "An Act Permitting Electronic Or Digital Methods Of Communication In Lieu Of Mailed Communications For All State, Municipal And Quasi-Public Agencies."

This bill would allow for making certain required notices via electronic mail, rather than through postal mail. Not only would such a proposal provide for more efficient and effective notice, it would also be a considerable cost savings with regard to printing and postage.

While considering this proposal, CCM urges you to also advance legislation that would provide a significant savings to local governments by *modifying the requirements for posting legal notices in newspapers to allow municipalities the ability to publish notice of the availability of a particular document on their website, instead of having to publish the entire document.*

### Outdated Legal Notice Laws – Time to Move into the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

In the 21st century, the quickest, most transparent and cost-effective way to get local information to the most amounts of residents is via the Internet. It is no secret that the Internet is where people shop, communicate, do their banking, and share general information. Municipal websites have become a critical lifeline that link living rooms to their town and city halls instantly. Just like the rise of local cable access stations, the Internet and municipal websites have allowed local governmental activities to emerge even further into the public spotlight. Despite these obvious advances, and several years of explaining this issue, in 2012, Connecticut's hometowns continue to be mandated to legally post their notices in the back pages of printed newspapers with dwindling circulations.

This state mandate hampers local governments' visibility, protects the status quo, and serves as the state's version of a life-preserver for financially failing newspapers, all at local taxpayers' expense. It is estimated that this outdated law costs small towns several thousands of dollars annually, while the costs to larger cities can be as much as hundreds of thousands of dollars per year.

Times have changed, technology has changed, and so to have the habits and practices of our population.

It is widely recognized and accepted that Connecticut residents use their municipal websites as the primary source of information about their hometowns -- whether while at their local library, at home, or at work.

State law continues to permit outdated mandates as residents demand more efficient government. Municipal websites are a one-stop shop for local schedules, initiatives, programs and services. Allowing towns to legally post online such notices as planning commissions' decisions, zoning commissions' regulations, and notifications of times and places for voter registrations would not only save municipalities money -- it would be common sense and a logical improvement to local government operations.

Both the proposal contained in this bill, and CCM's proposal to modify the legal notice requirements, understand the following:

- *The Internet is accessible to everyone.* All local libraries are equipped with computers at no cost to the users. Newspapers must be purchased to be read.
- *Internet sites can be accessed from anywhere in the world at any time.* The Connecticut Law Journal is only available through subscription and newspapers must be purchased in the region they serve.
- If a governmental entity already has a fully functional website with the capability of accomplishing such posting, *public notices on line can be done at minimal costs -- whereas placing ads in newspapers alone costs municipalities in excess of \$2 million statewide every year.*
- *Public notices placed on Internet sites can remain there indefinitely,* making the information available for a greater amount of time. Notices placed in newspapers are only there for the allotted time paid for.

CCM urges you to pioneer a new era of government transparency by expanding this bill to provide relief to local governments with regard to legal notices and allow for the electronic transmission of public notices.

□ □ □ □ □

If you have any questions, please contact Kachina Walsh-Weaver, Senior Legislative Associate of CCM via email [kweaver@ccm-ct.org](mailto:kweaver@ccm-ct.org) or via phone (203) 710-9525.



Testimony for H.B. 5521  
Leigh Walton  
Pitney Bowes Inc.  
March 20, 2012

I'd like to thank Chairwoman Slossberg, Chairman Morin, and the other members of the committee for the opportunity to appear before you today.

My name is Leigh Walton and I'm here on behalf of Pitney Bowes, a company proudly born and still headquartered in Stamford Connecticut.

I'm appearing in support of House Bill 5521, which would expressly allow the use of electronic or digital methods of communication to fulfill statutory requirements for communication by either governmental entities or commercial entities.

What does that mean? Except for those communications expressly prohibited by the Federal Electronic Signatures Act, or E-SIGN, including utility cut-offs, wills, and other extremely important communications, anything that Connecticut statutes currently say must be sent in physical form or through the mail could now be sent digitally.

That's right. Pitney Bowes, the company you know as a mailing company, supports this bill. Why? For three main reasons

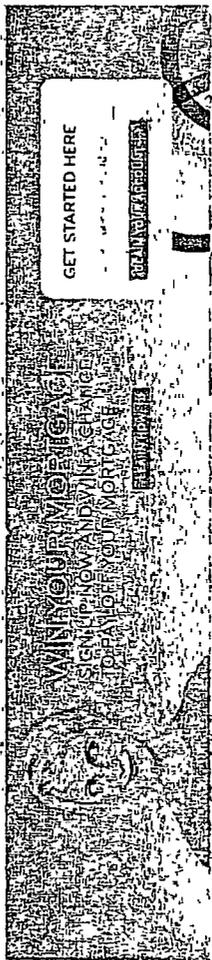
- **Our thousands of customers in Connecticut need as many communications channels as possible to connect with their customers or their constituents.** Citizens, especially those in the younger generations, are increasingly going digital:
  - People today are bombarded with messages from every direction
  - They're likely to ignore those that don't seem relevant or don't communicate with them in the way they prefer
  - If we don't evolve, it means lost opportunities for businesses and increased costs for government

- **The mail isn't going away, and Pitney Bowes still loves the mail, but we are on the cusp of offering a consumer based digital mailbox, know as Volly.** Think of it as an app on a smart phone or iPad which means that a "mailing" sent to you by the DMV, for instance, would be read by software. The software would either send the notice to be printed and mailed as normal through the Postal Service, or the notice would be tagged as for a person with a preference for digital mail. That "mail" would never be printed or addressed or stamped. It would go to your digital mailbox, which could also be the delivery point for your cable bill, your health insurance statement of benefits, and the catalogs you select. With one user name and one pass code instead of 40.
  - **You have a screen shot attached to my testimony which shows the interface for consumers.**
  - Our engineers, many of which are based in Connecticut, invented and patented this technology. Consumers must elect to use their digital mailbox, and they can continue to receive some things in hard copy and some things digitally.
  - Email systems, which are great, require citizens to give entities their email address. Do you still have the same email address you did five years ago? Is there a national change of email address system like the US Postal Service has for physical mail? Setting up email systems, for those and other reasons, is costly.
  - This technology flips a switch and relies upon strict proof of identity standards and a person's Postal address. There is limited set up.
- **A combination of digital and physical communications both saves businesses and government money, and gives consumers and constituents what they want.**
  - Take any consumer process or government process. Think about reducing the time between notification and payments and better customer service.
  - Last year, you considered a bill to allow tax collectors to send and receive notices and payments electronically. What if tax payments were received sooner? What if you could receive your driver's license renewal notice in a digital message?
  - House Bill 5521 assures us that the General Assembly wants businesses and government entities to have the opportunity to use the latest digital tools as they accomplish their duties.

Thank you for consideration of our views. I'm happy to take your questions.

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WHY USE VOLLY?

INSTANT SAVINGS... SECURITY... MAKE A PLAN...  
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SCHEDULE...  
LATE FEES... AVOID...  
SCHEDULE...  
LATE FEES... AVOID...  
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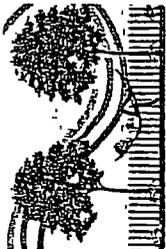
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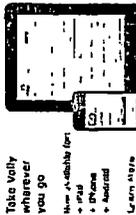
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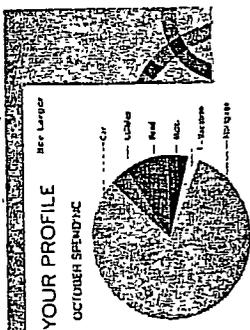
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NEW PROVIDERS



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**DELIGHT DELIVERED**

**OVERVIEW**

STATEMENTS AND NOTICES (5 NEW)

DATE	PROVIDER	AMOUNT	DUE	STATUS
6/18	Bank of America	\$1,200.00	7/31/11	New
6/15	Capital One	\$132.48	7/15/11	New
6/07	Capital One	\$56.45	7/15/11	In Progress
6/05	Comcast	\$42.00	7/09/11	Due in 2 days
6/01	Capital One	\$29.95	6/15/11	Paid
6/01	GMAC Insurance	\$10.00	6/15/11	Paid
5/30	Scotiabank	\$253.33	6/15/11	Paid
5/27	American Express	\$16.45	6/15/11	Paid
5/15	NetTel	\$14.50	6/15/11	Paid

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**JULY**

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15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28

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**H – 1143**

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6812 – 7162**

Will the Clerk please call Calendar 367.

THE CLERK:

On page 16, Calendar 367, Substitute for House Bill Number 5521, AN ACT CONCERNING A STUDY OF ELECTRONIC OR DIGITAL METHODS OF COMMUNICATION IN LIEU OF MAILED COMMUNICATIONS, favorable report by the committee on Government Administration and Elections.

SPEAKER DONOVAN:

State Representative Russ Morin, you have the floor, sir.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Good evening, Mr. Speaker.

(Deputy Speaker Aresimowicz in the Chair.)

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Good evening, sir.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Wow. Mr. Speaker, I move for acceptance of the Joint Committee's favorable report and passage of the bill.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

The question is on acceptance of the Joint Committee's favorable report and passage of the bill.

Will you remark, sir?

REP. MORIN (28th):

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

The Clerk has an amendment, LCO Number 5213. I would ask that the Clerk, to please call the amendment and I be granted leave of the Chamber to summarize.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Will the Clerk please call LCO Number 5213, Which will be designated House Amendment Schedule "A."

THE CLERK:

LCO 5213, House "A" offered by Representative Morin, Godfrey, Giegler, et al.

SPEAKER DONOVAN:

The Representative seeks leave of the Chamber to summarize the amendment. Is there objection to summarization? Is there objection to summarization?

Hearing none, Representative Morin, please proceed, sir.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, this amendment is a strike-all amendment which becomes the bill. We were -- this was brought to us early on in the committee process, and originally, we had discussed doing a study and through much discussion and hard work on the committee and different entities that

were interested in moving forward, I feel very strongly that this bill is going to help businesses and government agencies utilize new technologies along with traditional technology, such as the U.S. mail to communicate with citizens. Perhaps, you know, especially now with younger people in the workplace -- I don't want to offend any of us that are not so young -- they do things differently. They interact with their bank electronically, the DMV, even catalog companies. There are others, however, who do want to retain the current practices that we've been using for years. As a part of movement in the private sector, the government will allow citizens to select only want to receive information and offering multiple choices provides efficiency as well.

One of the driving forces in his amendment, frankly, it benefits new technologies that are frankly being crafted by Connecticut companies. I think it's a good business. It's a good bill for business. It helps certainly some companies in our state that are working on these -- on these types of technologies and I urge adoption.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

The question before the chamber is on adoption of House Amendment Schedule "A."

Will you remark?

Representative Hwang of the 134th District, you have the floor, sir.

REP. HWANG (134th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Good evening.

Through you, a couple questions to the proponent of this bill, sir.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Please proceed, sir.

REP. HWANG (134th):

Thank you.

Through you, when they talk about electronic mail and information as it relates to that, can you take me through what are some of the examples of how it would be used. Is it for bills? Is it for notification and what would be the exceptions, if there are any?

Through you, sir.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

Well, "electronic mail," I guess the process that's in place that we're -- that we were talking about is almost like an app that you would see on your iPhone or something

to that effect.

And it requires that there has to be -- specifically, it requires that there has to be security procedures in place and it would be something that both the sender and the receiver would have to both be in tuned to and want to utilize and it could be for all kinds of things such as notification is. It could be for, you know, any type of correspondence that is currently going back and forth. Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Hwang.

REP. HWANG (134th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

Is it an imposed policy or is it a volunteer policy?

Through you, sir.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

Good question. It is voluntary because, frankly, as I think as I mentioned at the beginning there are some people that just are not involved with that type of technology and I don't think it would be appropriate to impose that on everyone at this time.

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Hwang.

REP. HWANG (134th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Through you, again, when we talk about the program, obviously, we are familiar in using online bill paying through our banks and online exchanges through Amazon. Now, if you could, to the proponent of this bill, explain to me how this would work in regards to the technology aspects in keeping up with the younger generations, as you said earlier. Take me through what I would need to do to undertake utilization of this program and what this program would do in reciprocating that service.

Through you, sir.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

And I guess what I would have to say and I kind of touched on it before was it's similar to an app. An electronic delivery service delivers, again, communication through a digital interface. And as I mentioned, like on an app on a smart phone or a tablet,

and it's based on the security procedures, you know. And it links the electronic service to the persons United Postal Service physical address to verify the identity so it's something that, while government agencies and such would have on hand and a tool for them to allow to use it, the receiver, the consumer, I suppose, like us, would also have to have that, for lack of better terms, "app," and you would then have to sign up for it and have passwords, protected passwords so that the security of all documents was ensured. Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Hwang.

REP. HWANG (134th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

When you talk about online transactions there is always a concern of security. Are there any encryption or safety measures that have been built into this program?

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

Yes. They have put something in. Basically, they're going to have to have different passcodes. And

obviously, specific information that only the -- both sides would have. So it is -- it is very secure and it's certainly, I think, as explained to us, is something that I feel confident would protect both sides. Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Hwang.

REP. LeGEYT (17th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker, and thank you.

Now, obviously, one of the aspects of this program is notification, but I think the other aspect that I've read would be the potential financial transaction in that case. One, first question is would there be financial transactions that would be under this study and, two, who would be the parties that are responsible for facilitating that financial transaction? Through you, sir.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

I'm looking -- I just want to make sure I have -- I believe through you, Mr. Speaker that financial transactions are allowed. Again, I can certainly follow up on that. I'm thinking of other things, you know, maybe

notifications, renewals, certain things like that would be on there. I'm not a hundred percent on the transaction.

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Hwang.

REP. HWANG (134th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

I believe from what I understood and I'm just simply trying to verify and validate that the state and the participant in this does not engage in a transactional basis. There is actually a third-party vis-a-vis the bank with the financial institution that would be responsible for that. And through you, I was looking for verification of that.

Through you, sir.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

I will get that for you.

Through you.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Hwang.

REP. HWANG (134th):

Thank you, and I'm sure the Chair will do that. And he does a wonderful job.

Through you, again, when we talk about documents and electronic mail, what other areas would be covered by lines 79 or other documents? Can you give me some examples for this Chamber to review? Through you, sir.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

And through you, Mr. Speaker.

Like I said, notifications and other documents could be recalled once through DMV, things like that.

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Hwang.

REP. ROY (119th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

Another line of questioning would be this is a study that would be placed on the Department of Administrative Services? Is there a fiscal note on that?

Through you, sir.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

This is not a study. Through you, Mr. Speaker, it is actually enabling legislation for the electronic mail and so there is no fiscal note that I know of.

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Hwang.

REP. HWANG (134th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

So there is no fiscal note so this will be enabling legislation. When will that go into effect?

Through you, sir.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

Effective October 1st of 2012.

Through you.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Hwang.

REP. HWANG (134th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

Through you, Mr. Speaker. How does this relate -- how does this technology relate to some of the

potential e-commerce initiatives that we see through examples of companies like PayPal and other avenues of being able to transact business and financial transactions online?

Through you, Mr. Speaker, and if the Chair could be very kind to offer some example on differences.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

I don't believe it has anything to do with things like PayPal. And again, hopefully, I was clear before, but this, you know, expands the definitions under Connecticut Uniform Electronic Transaction Act -- or I won't even try to say what the acronym is -- to accommodate the changes. It's going to allow for specifically electronic delivery services and records. It doesn't mirror PayPal or anything like that. Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Hwang.

REP. HWANG (134th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

So what I'm hearing is it's totally a unique program and doesn't bear any resemblance to the PayPals and the

online programs. Is that correct?

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

I believe my ranking member is correct. And again, it's a message, a way of "e-delivering" for lack of better terms.

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Hwang.

REP. ROY (119th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

And I appreciate the Chair's answers. And throughout the work in our GAE committee, we did review this opportunity to try to save our State some money through the utilization of modern technology, and I believe it is a small step forward in our efforts to do that. And all the meanwhile being able to benefit a Connecticut-based company is something I'll be better.

So I would encourage for us to ask the technical questions, if there may be, but I think overall the premise of this bill, I am supportive of and I urge the Chamber's

support as well.

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Thank you very much.

Will you remark further on the bill?

Representative Perillo of the 113th, you have the floor, sir.

REP. PERILLO (113th):

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. If I may, through you, sir, a few questions to the proponent of the bill?

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Yes, sir.

And I correct myself. It still on the amendment.

Please proceed, sir.

REP. PERILLO (113th):

On the amendment. Thank you.

In speaking on the amendment, though, I would like to look at the underlying bill to understand the changes that we are seeing from that to this. As I understand it, the original bill was indeed a study to be performed by DAS. I'm wondering why we are foregoing that study and moving on to full implementation, if the gentleman could answer that as to the thought process.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

A great question. And again, originally, through the committee process, we actually were not necessarily doing the study. The study, you know, evolved. We were looking to do something similar to this and then it evolved into a study, and we were able to really make sure that -- we want to ensure that we stayed with it the statutes that are provided and made the necessary changes to allow this piece of legislation to come forward and we weren't real -- we really wanted to ensure that, you know, that under the CUETA, that whatever we crafted did not infringe upon that nor, you know, go further.

And, you know, this a bill that will allow us -- or the amendment will really be very specific towards these types of electronic services and it's going to give us an opportunity to, as we go along, further study and work -- work through and ensure that we can make ourselves available to the technologies that are evolving as we speak. I mean, they just continuously evolve.

And I think through the work of the committee and the work of others, I think it's a good way to help us. This legislation allows us in the future to jump on board with

the cutting-edge technology that's just going to continue to come at us.

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Perillo.

REP. PERILLO (113th):

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

And I can appreciate that. One thing the gentleman did mention, though, is indeed the specificity that is in this amendment and then specificity that I think bothers me to some degree.

With due respect to the chair of the GAE Committee, the question was, why are we not doing that study? Why are we moving to immediate specific implementation of a specific protocol, a specific technology? Why was this study not appropriate? Why did we move to implementation? Again, with due respect, the question was not answered.

Through you, sir.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

Fair enough. We currently have e-mail and we felt it was appropriate to expand it to this type of technology

that frankly a few other -- it's not just solely for one business and I want to be clear on that. I hope that's clear. There are the businesses, other companies that provide this type of technology. And as I said it will allow us -- at the very end, what it will allow us to do, it allows us to jump onboard when to technology comes in and we have this in place. I think that it can save the state money.

We're supporting -- frankly, if a Connecticut business is on board, which is a good thing and it helps support them, and they can do things that's better and create jobs, I think that's worth doing. And it puts -- their's plenty of protections in place to make sure that the -- not only the state, but the citizens we serve, are probably serviced and have opportunities to utilize technology.

I think the reason for the study was because we want to make sure that we delve too deep, we got to the point going back and forth with discussions -- pardon me -- with others that this was something that we could implement, and frankly, I don't think that it's going to be a widely jumped into -- but I do think it's -- frankly, a technology that's going to help the state and that's why we decided to go forward.

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Perillo.

REP. PERILLO (113th):

Thank you very much Mr. Speaker.

And the gentleman raised a very, very good point of concern that perhaps the study would put us in a situation -- would -- would ensure that we didn't delve too deep so I'm wondering if by forgoing that study we are indeed delving too deep here.

Again, I'm not sure that my question was answered, but to follow up to get a little bit more detail, is there some sort of sense of urgency as to why this would need to be done now, as to why we would need to forgo a study or bypass a study? Is there a time limit involved in this? Would the technology, you know, go by the wayside? Would we miss the window, perhaps some federal window or otherwise that would make this so urgent?

Through you, sir.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

No timeline. I think it's enabling legislation and

allows the State and its citizens to utilize technology that's in place. And I think that's simply put and there's no reason to feel, in my opinion -- well, there's no reason to feel that this is something that's going to negatively impact the state or the citizenry that may use this technology.

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Perillo.

REP. PERILLO (113th):

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

And again, along the lines of trying to understand the language that we're eliminating, I see in the initial bill language it states that the "study shall include, but not be limited to the implications of the Electronic Signatures and Global National Commerce Act 15 U.S.C. 96 and Chapter 17 of the General Statutes on such communications."

I know that we've mentioned very specifically guidelines like a referencing the Global and National Commerce Act, but that the language is actually not included in the strike-all amendment that's before us. Is there a reason why we got away from that language that seems to have been very specific and to basically eliminate it

and went to something that is not necessarily stated in law, but that is stated technologically? Could the gentleman answer that question? Through you, sir.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker I can't respond to that. I'm not sure why we're not in that -- why that language wasn't utilized. That's all. Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Perillo.

REP. PERILLO (113th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I guess I appreciate that answer, but moving on then to the amendment that is before us, I do have some questions. The gentleman mentioned -- we both mentioned the specific technology that is listed here and in the language before us beginning on line 4 we're identifying the term "electronic mail" as that "shall be deemed to include an electronic delivery service that delivers communications to their intended recipients by matching an electronic mail address to a person's United States Postal Service physical address and uses security methods such as passwords and encryption."

There is specific language in there, i.e., "matching an electronic mailing address to a person's United States Postal Service physical address." I'm wondering, sir, why that specific language was utilized.

Through you, sir.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

I would say that that's the basis of the new technology and that's why the -- it's worded that way. I know all -- many of these definitions are existing statute and it this, those, that verbiage enhances the definitions to match the technology we're discussing. Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Perillo.

REP. PERILLO (113th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and again, through you, so that which matches other areas of existing statute. Is that what the gentleman just said? Through you, sir.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Though you, Mr. Speaker.

I don't believe so I said -- unless I'm misunderstanding -- there's existing language that matches throughout was going on in the statute. The addition to, you know, the words "matches an electronic mail addressed to a person's United States Postal Service physical address," and enhances that definitions to match the intentions of this -- of this technology in the legislation.

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Perillo.

REP. PERILLO (113th):

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

So as I try to understand this technology where we deliver communications to their intended recipients by matching an electronic mail address to a person's U.S. Postal Service, this does, though, continue to be entirely electronic. Is that correct? We're not using this sort of software, as I understand, to take someone's mail and escorted to their personal address. This is still electronic. I'm wondering why we're utilizing the physical address here.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

Because that's part of the ensuring that is going to the intended purpose. That's how they get the electronic addresses matching up to their physical address, if I understood the question correctly.

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Perillo.

REP. PERILLO (113th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

So I would imagine then the goal of this is to ensure some sort of security to ensure that the mail, in whatever form it is, is getting from the vendor, the party involved to the actual intended recipient, the security issue. Is that correct?

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

I would say that's correct.

Through you.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Perillo.

REP. PERILLO (113th):

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker and a follow-up to that. By using -- matching an electronic mail address to a person's U.S. Postal Service physical address in interest of, course of security, is is the only method by which a company could ensure security in the exchange of information? Through you, sir.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

The other security methods, you know, you're going to have to have passwords or encryption, but it all ties in. That's the intention of getting that electronic service is that there are passwords and encryption, so to protect both the sender and the receiver.

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Perillo.

REP. PERILLO (113th):

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

And again as we, through you, as we talk about the technology are there other means of ensuring security and

ensuring information gets indeed to its intended recipient besides delivering communications to the intended recipient by matching an electronic mail address to a person's U.S. Postal Service physical address? Are there others beside that?

Through you, sir.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

Not that I'm aware of.

Through you.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Perillo.

REP. PERILLO (113th):

So the gentleman is telling me, just to clarify, there are no other means of securing electronic data besides matching the e-mail address to the person's physical address. There are none at all?

Through you, sir.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

I guess, you know, technology will allow secure delivery to an electronic account that has matched to the post office fiscal address. It just allows mail that would have been sent by paper be sent electronically. Again, the securities that are in place are, as I have alluded to, you know, matching up those, the physical to the electronic addresses and then ensuring that there are encryptions and passwords.

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Perillo.

REP. PERILLO (113th):

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

And the reason why I ask the question is because I know that, you know, we do our banking electronically. I do a number of other things electronically all I think to do with the exchange of data and in none of those cases does the company that administers that try to match my e-mail address to my physical location. So it would seem to me that if other companies are ensuring security of data, but they are not actually matching the e-mail address to the physical location, the physical postal location, that perhaps there are some companies that do this work that do ensure adequately that information is secure and

that is getting to its intended destination, that might be cut out because of the language in this bill. Is that something that is possible?

Through you, sir.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

I'm not -- I can't answer that. I would say that, again, we're dealing with legal notifications, documents and such that are going back and forth through a secure methodology between state agencies and maybe the private sector and specific voluntary citizens or consumers. And so I think, again, if it's something that one is not comfortable with, they certainly don't even have to get involved in this. So we're enabling people that want to do this to be able to do it.

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Perillo.

REP. PERILLO (113th):

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

And I would agree that we are indeed enabling those organizations that would like to do this to do it. I

wonder, however, if we're limited their options as to what vendor they might use by stating very, very narrowly that whatever organization, whatever company is doing this would have to indeed match the e-mail to the physical U.S. postal address. That we might be cutting out very, very talented, very, very qualified companies that do this work because we've labeled this and tailored this is a very, very narrowly.

So that sort of brings me back to my questions previously about why we're not doing a study on his. It would seem that a study would help us to term and whether or not this was indeed the best technology or whether or not there were indeed other technologies that would be beneficial. So I'm wondering was there substantial testimony heard in the public hearings that would indicate that this was the only or best technology to use? I was not on the committee. I didn't -- you know, wasn't privy to those hearings. Through you, sir.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

Certainly, there was testimony stating that the procedures, this type of technology is certainly a good

thing that can help save money at the state and help the consumer. That being said, I don't think that this legislation is narrowly -- this doesn't specify that any one company can do this. There are other companies in the United States that provide this, maybe not the same exact manner but the same types of technology, and you know, this is enabling legislation to allow us to move on with this, but it doesn't specify that Company A will get anything over Company B, C, D or E.

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Perillo.

REP. PERILLO (113th):

Mr. Speaker, thank you very much.

But I would sincerely disagree with that statement. If a company adequately secures information, but does not do it in the express written way that this piece of legislation spells out then indeed they would be cut out. Indeed we would be picking potential winners and excluding potential losers. That is indeed what this language would do.

So, again, to my question, was there testimony in the public hearings that would indicate that this is the only and/or best way to do this and that it would indeed be

appropriate to cut out other vendors to ensure security in such a way? Was there such testimony?

Through you, sir.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, sir.

There was testimony stating that this was something that was positive and something that could be useful for the state and for the consumers. I don't believe there was anything that said it was the best or only way. And I, frankly, don't agree with that line of questioning and I'm -- I really don't agree. This is not specific to one company. This is enabling. This allows consumers to utilize the service that's provided by many different companies, not just one.

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Perillo.

REP. PERILLO (113th):

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

And just to clarify for the gentleman's edification, I am not implying this is intended for any specific company. I am just stating as fact that this is applying

to only companies that utilize this type of technology, and perhaps, there are other companies that do it in a different way and that it would indeed exclude them.

However, you know, I did have the opportunity, although I was not involved with the public hearings, to read the testimony that was testimony -- only two pieces by the way, one from CCM -- which of course was to offer municipalities the ability to exchange information electronically and I would certainly agree with CCM that that the right position for them to take. The only other piece of testimony was from a vendor, one vendor that utilizes this particular type of technology. So perhaps, you know, I have some concern that maybe we might have missed some other opportunities to offer municipalities full choice, to offer state agencies full choice in determining that best company because we have so narrowly identified it.

But the gentleman disagrees with that and I can appreciate that disagreement. You know, so I will move on. If a municipality or any agency were to enter into such a contract that would allow a vendor that matches an electronic mail address to a person's U.S. Postal Service physical address, are there any types of correspondence, are there any types of documents that they would

not -- that the government agency or municipality would not be an exchange electronic. Are there things of a certain nature and should be excluded -- that would be excluded?

Through you, sir.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

And again, I suppose they could not utilize correspondence and the agencies are going to have to review what they can do about -- any correspondence that's not -- in conflict with any provision of the CGS, Connecticut General Statutes, is something that couldn't be utilized in this process.

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Perillo.

REP. PERILLO (113th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

So just to clarify, as we're redefining the words "electronic mail" here in statute, if this were to pass, so anywhere in CGS that references the transaction or the transfer of documentation or whatnot through electronic

mail would be able to utilize this technology that we're spelling out. Is that correct?

Through you, sir.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

That is correct.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Perillo.

REP. PERILLO (113th):

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

And, again, as I heard when the ranking member explained some of the information and discussed in the course of his testimony that there does seem to be a vendor and the gentleman identified an app that would handle this. I am wondering who would bear the cost of that technology? Who would bear the cost of the app? Is that something that consumers would have to pay for? You know, currently United States mail states that if you receive something, you know, you don't receive it. You don't place the postage on it. It comes to your mailbox and open it. I'm wondering if this technology would change that dynamic and if this technology would place a financial

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burden on those individuals who are receiving the documentation.

Through you, sir.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

I imagine that there a couple ways. There could be a fee for that app or the company could certainly waive that the and provide the app for the users.

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Perillo.

REP. PERILLO (113th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

And I thank the gentleman for his answer. So it is conceivable that we are sort of changing the dynamic the way the mail is passed from U.S. Postal Service, you know, a -- through the U.S. Postal Service from one to another in that, the gentleman seems to have said, that the cost of this could indeed be passed to the consumer. And perhaps a consumer or a recipient of information who did not, you know, necessarily make this choice to receive information could end up with my -- like a bearing the cost

of that. Is that correct or am I just misunderstanding?

Through you, sir.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

Nobody has to utilize this. This is not a mandate that people have to participate in this process. It's enabling. And so if after reviewing whatever cost -- if -- again, this is -- this is not spelled out, but I'll give you a for instance since I'm getting some of that. If you had to pay for the app, but you're constantly utilizing mail and paying for stamps you might think that it was worthwhile or it's very possible that the fee for app would be waived.

That being said, I mean, people are doing things electronically for everything. They are paying their power bills online. They are getting, you know, it's the way of the future and I think this kind of technology is just going to help the state agencies and could -- it could, by enabling state agencies, the public sector and the consumer to utilize a different form of mail.

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Perillo.

REP. PERILLO (113th):

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, and I thank the gentleman for his answer to the question.

Getting back to the issue of security in the specific technology that has been identified, again, as the technology states, it would have to match an electronic mail address to a person's United States Postal Service physical address. If the gentleman could just explain, please explain the technology, how would that work?

Through you, sir.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

Well, I'm not a software expert by any stretch of the imagination. I think the young people in my household would concur with that. I guess I'll try to explain it as best I know it. If you were to absolutely want to use this type of service, it would be tied into, and with your passwords and encryptions, it would have to be tied in somehow -- your home address would have to be tied into that electronic mail service so that they could absolutely -- "they" being the sender -- could absolutely

sure that that piece of electronic mail was actually getting sent to the recipient that was supposed to get it. Just like I guess -- my long-winded way of saying into the Representative -- if right now you're getting your correspondence from the DMV and it's mailed to your home address, if they're using any type of software technology that would allow it, there would have to be something in the passwords and codes that would say, in lieu of going to home address, that that information is included in the code so -- to ensure that everyone is getting what they're supposed to be getting.

Through you, Mr. Speaker Representative Perillo.

REP. PERILLO (113th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

And appreciate the answer to the question. A question, through you, again, what would happen if someone's physical address changed and the organization -- the company handling this were not notified?

Through you, sir.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

I think just like anything else. You have to fill out a change of address form and you certainly would be able -- if you're the recipient and your agreeing to utilize this type of technology, there would be opportunities, and I would guess that the information for an easy change of address would be available on the app. Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Perillo.

REP. PERILLO (113th):

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

And a follow-up to that. I understand that the electronic mail address to a person's United States Postal Service physical address is required. So I guess the logical question is, what would happen if someone's e-mail address changed?

Through you, sir.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

It's going to be a secure -- a secure address is going back and forth so I would -- excuse me -- I would state that if the e-mail address was not available to accept,

they would have to revert back to physical mail, to the physical address. And again, I think a lot of the information is inherent on the end user, the consumer providing the proper information. And just like now when you move, you have to fill things out to explain to everyone where you're going. It's the same process.

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER ARESIMOWICZ:

Representative Perillo.

REP. PERILLO (113th):

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

So back to the concept of these apps that we're talking about. Would this include websites as well? You know, I happen to have an iPad sitting here. I'm reading part of the legislation off it, you know, not everyone has that. Not everyone has a smartphone, but if you just had a simple laptop computer or, you know, desktop computer can you still access this? We often think of apps in terms of phones, iPads, you know, tablets, things of that sort. Is this still accessible through a simple desktop or laptop computer?

Through you, sir.

(Deputy Speaker Kirkley-Bey in the Chair.)

DEPUTY SPEAKER KIRKLEY-BEY:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Madam Speaker, and nice to see you up there.

To the good Representative, I believe you're correct.

DEPUTY SPEAKER KIRKLEY-BEY:

Representative Perillo.

REP. PERILLO (113th):

Thank you very much, Madam Speaker.

So a follow-up to that. If there are websites and apps -- I mean I know that they're a number of apps and websites -- in fact, most apps and websites, particularly websites, do have advertising on them. So I was curious as to whether or not there could conceivably be advertising on this website and I did stumble upon the only company that I know of that utilizes this technology. I mean, it seems to me that on their website that as they described this technology the screens that I looked at -- in fact, even the screen, the screenshot that was referenced in the testimony there was a copy of it -- it was very nice, very nice looking and seemed pretty user-friendly -- there were actually advertisements on that.

So I'm wondering if these companies in contracting with the State of Connecticut, would be able to list advertising on their websites and on the apps that are utilized to exchange information from the State of Connecticut to individuals?

Through you, Madame.

DEPUTY SPEAKER KIRKLEY-BEY:

Thank you.

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Madam Speaker.

I would say that it is probably possible that that could occur. The company that the gentleman is alluding to has stated that they don't allow spam or outside advertising for that particular issue. But, certainly, I don't see anything that would inherently eliminate that from occurring.

Through you.

DEPUTY SPEAKER KIRKLEY-BEY:

Representative Perillo.

REP. PERILLO (113th):

Thank you very much, Madam Speaker.

And the reason why I ask that is, you know, oftentimes if you get a bill from your credit card company or even

a statement from your bank, there are often -- in that envelope can be some sort of you know coupon or advertisement or what have you some sort of other agency that has probably paid some degree of money to get slipped into the envelope and I'm wondering if that would still be possible here -- you know, I understand the gentleman may not know the answer to the question, but something I want to just stick out there, particularly because this is documentation that would be coming from the State of Connecticut or a government agency and I wouldn't want it foreseen that the State of Connecticut or any other government agency here in the State of Connecticut were supporting or advocating on behalf of any specific entity, be it for profit or otherwise.

You know, very often times, you know, we see it all the time on websites. You know, a number of different organizations will pay for advertising space on that website. You know, there aren't really necessarily any, you know, limitations on what kind of advertising that might be.

It could be advertising for a specific product that perhaps, you know, shouldn't be advertised in a government exchange. It could be you know, specific advertising for specific candidates or political causes that certainly

shouldn't be advertised through government means through, you know, government documentation exchange of information.

So understanding that it is conceivable that this advertising could be placed on an app, that this advertising could be placed on a website. I do think it is important that we keep in mind that any such advertising, any such placement of products or otherwise be limited.

And you know, as we uncover more and more issues, and quite frankly, I've asked a number of questions to which the gentleman doesn't have an answer, this is very, very high-tech stuff. I respect that the answers aren't readily available, but it gets me back to one of my original questions which is why aren't we doing a study on this?

There were only two pieces of testimony in a public hearing and it seems as though, you know, we've only been talking about this, you know, for maybe half an hour or so, but it seems as though there are a lot of unanswered questions, yet we have enumerated very specifically in the language of this amendment what the technology must -- and I use that word, specifically -- "must" be in order to be included. And I see the gentleman shaking his head. Maybe he disagrees, but what the language must be in order

to be utilized by any government agency, but without really the benefit of a study of individuals with any sort of tech-savvy knowledge of what we're doing.

So again, I just want to voice my disagreement to the fact that we're moving forward on implementation, the option of implementation for government agencies, yet haven't had the benefit a federal study of experts to determine what the right technologies would be.

If I could, though, ask a few more questions about this just for clarity. It was clear to me in the initial language that this would apply to government agencies. I may have missed it, and forgive me if I did, but what specific government agencies, what types of government agencies would this language apply to? What types of government agencies would be able to utilize, you know, recipient, you know, matching like a this technology of matching a person's electronic mail address to a person's United States Postal Service physical address. What types of government agencies? Through you, Madam.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER KIRKLEY-BEY:

Representative Morin. I'm sorry.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Oh, I apologize. Through you, Madam Speaker.

Really any government agency that's authorized under statute. And I just want to go back a little bit. The good Representative mentioned I was shaking my head. I was actually not in listening to him because I wanted to make sure that my way of concentrating on this question, certainly don't disrespect is meant. And you know, any government agency and as we move along an agency can write a contract banning advertising by outside entities on government transactions.

And, you know, when I was nodding I was actually sitting in my mind to the Representative that he made -- he was making a good point and I think, as we move along oftentimes, as we prepare legislation and craft legislation, we will -- if there's an opportunity that we find that something needs to be adapted to, changed a little bit, I'm certainly always willing to do that. Again, I think that this is a good piece of legislation because it's enabling. It allows -- it allows the consumer this option.

Through you, Madam Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER KIRKLEY-BEY:

Representative Perillo.

REP. PERILLO (113th):

Thank you very much, Madam Speaker.

And I appreciate the gentleman's remarks and I appreciate that he is attempting to answer the questions to the best of his ability.

This is the kind of exchange that needs to take place. I think it's a very healthy exchange. I think that I've asked a lot of questions that don't have a lot of answers is an indicator of that, but I just -- which just gives me pause as to why we're here debating this issue without the benefit of a study being formed so we actually know what we're debating. I would follow up on a question that was asked previously and is there any -- an intermediary -- that was a question that Representative Hwang asked -- is there an intermediary or does the state do the information exchange? Through you, Madam Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER KIRKLEY-BEY:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Madam Speaker.

I suppose the intermediary is the company that's providing the electronic service. The state typically has utilized -- state agencies have utilized the opportunity to use physical mail, U.S. Postal Service mail or other opportunities. And now, we're allowing

technology that is being developed that is in place to take that place. So through you, Madam Speaker, I suppose that would be the people right in the middle. And again, it's only if the receiver is interested. It's not mandatory. It's not stating that anybody has to do anything. It's voluntary.

And so, you know, for the record, I certainly appreciate the gentleman's questions, and if he doesn't feel an answer -- the question has been answered -- however, I believe that this has been vetted out and I don't want this to be framed that this technology is, you know, is something that's going to ruin society. This is enabling technology that can help deliver information in a manner that the recipient wants it only if they want it.

And I just -- I'm trying to -- I've been trying to answer the questions honestly and I'll continue to do that.

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

(Deputy Speaker Ryan in the Chair.)

DEPUTY SPEAKER RYAN:

Representative Perillo.

REP. PERILLO (113th):

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

And, again, I want to reiterate that I appreciate the gentleman's efforts to answer the question. As I said before, the technology can be a challenge. It's a challenge for me, which is why I'm asking me questions, and it can be a challenge for anybody without the benefit of individuals with technical expertise to study it. Unfortunately, the amendment before us takes away that ability for technical expertise to study this, again, reinforcing my concern that perhaps we're putting the cart before the horse and making decisions about specific technology to be utilized without the benefit of those studies. But I've mentioned that before. I will probably continue to do so throughout the course of my questioning.

Following on as we talk about the full scope of what can be done here. The full scope of documents that can be exchanged. We talked about that a little bit, but I'm wondering if bills can be paid through this technology. Is that the intent? You know, can people pay their tax bills? And people pay any sort of fees to the State of Connecticut? Can they, you know, pay for their dog license? Is that something that is possible or envisioned?

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Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER RYAN:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

Anything that's allowed -- whatever statutes allowed e-mail to be used will -- this technology will allow that to occur. Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER RYAN:

Representative Perillo.

REP. PERILLO (113th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

So just to clarify, any area of statute that states that e-mail may be used would also allow for the exchange of payment data, credit card data, I would imagine. You know, is that what the gentleman just told me? So if the statute refers to electronic mail then indeed individuals, assuming some sort of payment or related to that, that section of statute would be able to make payment through that process. Through you.

DEPUTY SPEAKER RYAN:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

You know, I'm not sure. Like I said, what's allowed by statute -- Connecticut General Statute is what will be allowed to utilize this software. So I guess if -- that's all I can answer at this point. Through you.

DEPUTY SPEAKER RYAN:

Representative Perillo.

REP. PERILLO (113th):

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

And again, I thank the gentleman for his effort to answer the question. You know, I think the full scope of this perhaps hasn't been fully borne out, which again, brings me back to my previous earlier question as to why we're moving towards implementation of a specific technology when the original language of the bill, you know, specifically stated that there would be a study to determine the best way as to implement this technology, yet, we've skipped over that study and gone specifically and directly to implementation of that specific technology. The gentleman stated he was not aware of any sort of urgency or timeline within which this needed to be done. So I just -- I don't understand why we're moving to this amendment as quickly as we are.

So just to sort of recap what we know and what we don't know. We know that electronic mail shall be deemed to

include -- and this is the language -- "shall be deemed to include electronic delivery service that delivers communications to their intended recipients by matching an electronic mail address to a person's United States Postal Service physical address and uses security methods such as passwords or encryption." We have specifically enumerated that in order to participate in this a company must match an electronic mail address to a person's U.S. Postal Service physical address. We know that.

What when we don't know is how that works. What we don't know is how many companies actually do that, except we know of one; it's the company that testified in the public hearing. We don't know whether or not there are other equally as good or perhaps even better technologies for ensuring proper security of information. We didn't know that because we didn't have the benefit of the study which was contained any underlying bill. We don't really understand the technology and quite frankly, I respect that we don't understand it because it's very technical, hence the word "technology." I don't understand it. The gentleman doesn't understand it. I would imagine that nobody in this chamber really understands it, but here we're going to vote on it. We don't know about ad space.

We don't know if it's going to put Connecticut in a

situation where it is endorsing and/or supporting advertisements, products that it should or should not be endorsing. We don't know if it's going to put the state in a situation whereby it is endorsing specific candidates or specific political causes. We don't know that. And quite frankly, we don't really have a full sense of the scope of information that would be exchanged. These are the things we don't know. All we know is that we've chosen one type of technology.

We don't understand that technology. We don't understand what other types of technologies are out there. We don't know what companies perform this technology other than the one that testified and we don't know what other companies are out there that do this other type of technology, which we don't even know exists. Those are the things we don't know.

I think that should be a concern. That should be a concern because the amendment before us eliminates the study that would help us to understand what that technology is, that would help us to answer those questions. We skipped that opportunity. We skipped it so we could go ahead and implement one technology. And I just think that's poor practice by this Legislature. This could be the best technology in the world. This could be the

greatest thing since sliced bread, efficient, wonderful, everybody is going to be happy. But we don't know, and we don't know about the other options.

We've pigeonholed ourselves here with this amendment, and I think that's wrong, especially in an area that is so technical in nature. And especially in a situation where the public hearing had two pieces of testimony one of which was from a company that, oh, by the way, utilizes this one piece of technology in order to do what we're enabling right here. I think that could be a concern.

And the gentleman said before that it's not intended to include just one company. I believe the gentleman when he said that, but the gentleman, at the same time, can tell me if there's any other companies that do this. We heard from one. I think that's a problem. And if we're going to do this, let's do it right. If we're going to do this, let's study it. Let's get experts in the room and study the best way to do this and study the full scope of options we have at hand. We are indeed making this optional. We are indeed making this permissive, but at the same time we are not. At the same time, we're saying you can choose to do it if you do it this way. You can choose to do it if you use this one technology. You can't choose another

company. Maybe you'll like it better, but you can't.

This technology -- this amendment before us is putting the cart before the horse. I respect those who want to move this forward. I respect the GAE Committee for believing that this is a good approach, but I would strongly urge rejection of the amendment that is before us.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER RYAN:

Thank you, Representative.

Representative Carter of the 2nd District.

REP. CARTER (2nd):

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. A few questions through you to the proponent of the amendment.

DEPUTY SPEAKER RYAN:

Please proceed.

REP. CARTER (2nd):

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

With all the question I have heard, through you, Mr. Speaker, I understand that this is just an electronic mailbox of some kind that is basically attached to your personal address. Is that true?

Through you Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER RYAN:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker, yes.

DEPUTY SPEAKER RYAN:

Representative Carter.

REP. CARTER (2nd):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

Does the amendment which becomes the bill, does it in any way big what kind of technology will be used? It seems to me that it might just expand the definition of "electronic mail."

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER RYAN:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

And I think that's what I've been trying to say all along. Through you.

DEPUTY SPEAKER RYAN:

Representative Carter.

REP. CARTER (2nd):

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

Through you, Mr. Speaker, does this in any way affect postage or what the United States Postal Service delivers?

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER RYAN:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

I suppose the only way it could is if people that normally -- and people are doing today as we speak, decide to utilize a different form to get their correspondence delivered to them. Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER RYAN:

Representative Carter.

REP. CARTER (2nd):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

And the way I understand this, does the State of Connecticut itself expect to utilize the system at some point? Through you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER RYAN:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

I'm sorry. I didn't hear the middle part. I don't know why. I apologize.

DEPUTY SPEAKER RYAN:

Representative Carter, could you repeat your --

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REP. CARTER (2nd):

Yes, sir.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

And through you, Mr. Speaker, do we have any inclination that the State of Connecticut might actually be able to use this system and benefit?

DEPUTY SPEAKER RYAN:

Representative Morin.

REP. MORIN (28th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

Thank you for repeating that. That's how I see it and that's why we're here. Through you.

DEPUTY SPEAKER RYAN:

Representative Carter.

REP. CARTER (2nd):

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, and to my colleague for his answer.

You know, he's been questioned extensively and what I've learned about this tonight is I think we have a really, really unique opportunity in front of us this evening. You know, imagine the day when we started changing our regulations to include electronic mail. And at that time, there were probably people in this chamber who looked at the term "e-mail" or "electronic mail" and had no idea what

that technology meant or what the long-term implication would be.

What's interesting to me is I think we have something almost revolutionary in front of us and it's an opportunity that we attach our electronic mail to a postal address. Now, it's something that obviously none of us have considered, just like e-mail when it started, but what I think is pretty interesting about this is, the way I understand the technology, is now we have the ability to give a postal address, we voluntarily sign up for a service, voluntarily, as a consumer, which will allow us to get the mail to the e-mail address.

Now, think about that for a second. The implications to me are I could have oodles of bills. Anything that I want sent to me in one space. I have the ability to log in in a secure website and I don't have to put in a hundred different passwords. To me, this sounds like a really novel approach. I do not think this amendment does anything but expand the definition of what "electronic mail" can be. With that, I am going to wholeheartedly support it, and I would urge my colleagues to do the same.

Thank you.

DEPUTY SPEAKER RYAN:

Thank you, Representative.

Representative Giegler of the 138th.

REP. GIEGLER (138th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I rise in support of the amendment before us. We always hear that Connecticut is an unfriendly state. We always try to maintain business within our state and not lose business. This before us brings in an innovative form of electronic mail.

We have a company already in our state and maybe we'll attract others that are advocates in advancing reform in this field. So I think that instead of saying, no, we shouldn't look at new technology, I think we should embrace new technology and I urge my colleagues' support. Thank you.

DEPUTY SPEAKER RYAN:

Thank you, Representative.

Representative Godfrey, of the hat city, the 110th District.

REP. GODFREY (110th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Good to see you up there.

I rise in support of this amendment. I know that's such a shock because my names on it, but at any rate, there appears to me to be much misunderstanding of what we were talking about, although perhaps it's a generational thing

listening to some of the discussion. Certainly, Representative Carter and Representative Giegler got it. This just does one thing. It connects two dots, it connects the e-mail dot and it connects your physical address.

Having been a legislator who's tried to drag the General Assembly in the electronic age in fits and starts over the last decade or so, it's not a new phenomenon by any means. Here we have -- everybody has a physical address that various and sundry statutes require notice be given to you at that physical address under certain circumstances by state agencies. And at the same time, we all have e-mail address, often an e-mail address that we put on our websites that we give to our friends, that we go on to websites and say please send me your spam and junk mail to me in such and such at this e-mail address.

And I certainly get stuff. I do a lot of shopping online. I get things from Lands End and Macy's and all kinds of other places about, you know, their cells at all that information because it's information I want and it's information I've signed up for. And every once in a while I also get something in the mail from the same vendors and I'm going, you know, this is a waste of paper. I'm getting duplicate information. There should be a way to be able

to match up my postal address and my e-mail address. And surprise, surprise, there have been companies that have created software that does that easily.

And since we have begun to allow various kinds of e-commerce in this state, it seems to me that it's only the next logical step to be able to say, and we'll include this kind of software that matches up physical addresses and e-mail addresses because all it does is it makes it more convenient for the constituent, more convenient for the voter, more convenient for the business that's doing business with the State, more convenient for the State. And the even cheaper for the state because we're not going to be dropping as much on postage.

The marginal cost of an e-mail is ridiculously low compared to the cost of an envelope and a stamp. And all this does is say that in that whole e-commerce stream that the state is beginning to enter into, you can use this kind of software, too. It's got all the bells and whistles that makes it secure. It requires those people who want to do business with the state this way to voluntarily sign up for it. It's -- it just makes things easier. And not inconveniently -- not unsurprisingly there are vendors in the state that have created and are selling this. So this could help create some additional jobs in the state of

Connecticut.

Why aren't we doing a study? Because the software is there. It works. It's voluntarily. It secure. We could just go ahead and do it. Meanwhile, yes, there are still other issues because we have been trying to drag the State of Connecticut more into the 21st century with our technology. There's still a long way to go on that, and we, through our committees and our committee structure, we can effectuate any statutory change that's necessary to be able to do exactly that.

I mean, I applaud the administration's efforts in doing more and more and more by computers, online, to make it easier for people to do, to communicate with us and with the State of Connecticut and all of its agencies. So I very strongly urge my colleagues to support this strike-all amendment and vote for the bill. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

DEPUTY SPEAKER RYAN:

Thank you, sir.

Will you remark further on the amendment before us?  
Will you remark further on the amendment before us? I will  
try your minds. All those in favor of the amendment  
signify by saying aye.

REPRESENTATIVES:

Aye.

DEPUTY SPEAKER RYAN:

All opposed nay.

The ayes have it. The amendment is adopted. Will you remark further on the bill as amended? Will you remark further on the bill as amended? If not, will all staff and guests please come to the well of the House. Will the members take there seats. The machine will be open.

THE CLERK:

The House of Representatives is voting by roll call.  
Members to the Chamber. The House is taking a roll call vote. Members to the Chamber, please.

DEPUTY SPEAKER RYAN:

Have all members voted, especially those from New Haven? Have all members voted? Have all members voted? Will the members please check the board to determine if your vote is properly cast. If all members have voted the machine will be locked and the Clerk will take a tally. The Clerk, please announce the tally.

THE CLERK:

House Bill 5521 as amended by House "A."

Total number voting	146
Necessary for adoption	74
Those voting Yea	143

Those voting Nay 3

Those absent and not voting 5

DEPUTY SPEAKER RYAN:

The bill as amended is passed.

Are there any announcements or points of personal privilege?

Representative Camillo of the 151st.

REP. CAMILLO (151st):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

For a point -- I rise for a point of personal privilege.

DEPUTY SPEAKER RYAN:

Please proceed, sir.

REP. CAMILLO (151st):

Mr. Speaker, I'd like to introduce a great friend of mine and of Representatives Floren and Gibbons as well as everybody in Greenwich, Connecticut, my good friend Linda Mosher is here. She's a longtime Greenwich RTC and RTM member and she's the pride of Cos Cob, Connecticut.

So I'd like everybody to give her a nice warm welcome.

DEPUTY SPEAKER RYAN:

Welcome to our Chamber, ma'am. I hope you have a pleasant evening here.

Are there any other announcements or points of

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**CONNECTICUT  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
SENATE**

**PROCEEDINGS  
2012**

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rgd/tmj/gdm/gbr  
SENATE

315  
May 9, 2012

Madam President, Madam President.

THE CHAIR:

Senator Looney.

SENATOR LOONEY:

Thank you, Madam President.

An additional item to place on the consent calendar,  
calendar page 23, Calendar 517, House Bill 5521.

THE CHAIR:

Seeing no --

SENATOR LOONEY:

Would move to place that item on the consent calendar.

THE CHAIR:

Seeing no objection, sir, that will be added.

SENATOR LOONEY:

Thank you, Madam President.

If we might stand at ease for just a moment.

THE CHAIR:

The Senate is at ease.

(Chamber at ease.)

SENATOR LOONEY:

Madam President, if the Clerk would now call the items on the consent calendar so that we might proceed to an immediate vote on the consent calendar.

THE CHAIR:

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(HB 5283)

On page 3, Calendar 240, House Bill 3283; page 3, Calendar 299, House Bill 5437; page 5, Calendar 349, Senate Bill 374; page 6, Calendar 375, House Bill 5440; page 6, 362, House Bill 5011.

On page 7, Calendar 376, House Bill 5279; on page 7, 387, House Bill 5290; on page 8, 394, House Bill 5032; on page 8, 396, House Bill 5230.

Also on page 8, Calendar 398, House Bill 5241; on page 8, Calendar 393, House Bill 5307; on page 9, Calendar 403, House Bill 5087; on page 9, Calendar 406, House Bill 5276; on page 9, 407, House Bill 5484; on page 11, Calendar 424, House Bill 5495; on page 12, Calendar 435, House Bill 5232; on page 13, Calendar 5 -- excuse me Calendar 450, House Bill 5447; on page 14, Calendar 455, House Bill 3 -- I'm sorry -- House Bill 5353.

On page 14, Calendar 453, House Bill 5543; on page 14, Calendar 459, House Bill 5271; on page 15, Calendar 464, House Bill 5344; on page 15, Calendar 465, House Bill 5034; on page 16, Calendar 469, House Bill 5038; on page 17, Calendar 475, House Bill 5550; on page 17, Calendar 474, House Bill 5233; on page 17, Calendar 477, House Bill 5421.

Page 18, 480, House Bill 5258; on page 18, Calendar 479, House Bill 5500; page 18, Calendar 482, House Bill 5106; on page 18, Calendar 483, House Bill 5355; on page 19, Calendar 489, House Bill 5248; on page 19, Calendar 488, House Bill 5321; on page 20, Calendar 496, House Bill 5412.

On page 21, Calendar 504, House Bill 5319; page 21, Calendar 505, House Bill 5328; on page 22, Calendar 508, House Bill 5365; on page 22, Calendar 510, House Bill 5170; on page 23, Calendar 514, House Bill 5540; on page 23, Calendar 517, House Bill 5521.

Page 24, Calendar 521, House Bill 5343; page 24, Calendar 518, House Bill 5298; page 24, Calendar 523, House Bill 5504; page 29, Calendar 355, Senate Bill 418; on page 13, Calendar 444, 5037; and Calendar 507, House Bill 5467.

THE CHAIR:

Senator -- Senator Suzio.

SENATOR SUZIO:



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CLERK OF THE SENATE  
ERNEST J. COTNOIR  
ASSISTANT SENATE CLERK

TIMOTHY B. KEHOE  
PERMANENT ASSISTANT  
CLERK OF THE SENATE

Bills placed on the Consent Calendar on May 9, 2012

5358  
5148  
5394  
5326  
5025  
5534  
5539  
5320  
5462  
5394  
5511  
5283  
5437  
374  
5011  
5440  
5279  
5290  
5307  
5032  
5230  
5241  
5087  
5276  
5484  
5495  
5232  
5447  
5543  
5353  
5271  
5344  
5038



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- 5233
- 5550
- 5258
- 5106
- 5355
- 5521
- 5248
- 5412
- 5319
- 5328
- 5365
- 5170
- 55440
- 5521
- 5298
- 5343
- 5504
- 418
- 5037
- 5467
- 5022
- 5259
- 5496
- 5360



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Bills from Senate Agenda Number 3 from the May 9th Senate Session that were placed on the Consent Calendar

HB5304  
HB 5342

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Good evening, Madam President.

I just want to clarify. I thought I heard the Clerk call House Bill 5034? Is that on the consent calendar?

THE CHAIR:

Do you know what page that is, sir?

SENATOR SUZIO:

No I -- he was reading so fast, Madam, I couldn't get it.

THE CHAIR:

It's -- yes it's 53 -- I don't know.

SENATOR SUZIO:

5034.

THE CHAIR:

5034, yes sir.

SENATOR SUZIO:

I object to that being put on the consent calendar, Madam President.

THE CHAIR:

Okay, that will be removed.

Senator Looney.

SENATOR LOONEY:

Thank you, Madam President.

Yes, just seeing that -- ask to remove that item from the consent calendar.

THE CHAIR:

So ordered.

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At this time we'll call a roll call vote on the consent calendar.

Mr. Clerk.

THE CLERK:

Immediate roll call has been ordered in the Senate.  
Senators please return to the Chamber. Immediate roll call has been ordered in the Senate.

THE CHAIR:

Senator Coleman, we need your vote, sir.

Senator Kissel, Senator Kissel. Senator Kissel, will you vote on the consent calendar please?

All members have voted?

If all members have voted, the machine will be closed.

Mr. Clerk, will you call the amendment -- I meant the tally.

THE CLERK:

On today's consent calendar.

Total Number Voting	36
Necessary for Adoption	19
Those Voting Yea	36
Those Voting Nay	0
Those Absent and Not Voting	0

THE CHAIR:

The consent calendar has passed.

Senator Looney.

SENATOR LOONEY:

Thank you, Madam President.

Madam President, I believe the Clerk is in possession of Senate Agenda Number 6 for today's session.