

PA13-144

HB6508

House	2516-2524	9
Judiciary	1464-1471, 1601, 1603, 1665-1667	13
Senate	4142-4144	3
		25

H - 1157

**CONNECTICUT
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE**

**PROCEEDINGS
2013**

**VOL.56
PART 8
2370 - 2742**

cah/gbr
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10
May 7, 2013

certified employees and I urge a favorable vote on the Resolution.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

Thank you, Madam.

Will you remark? Will you remark further on the Resolution that is before us?

If not, let me try your minds. All those in favor of the Resolution please signify by saying Aye.

REPRESENTATIVES:

Aye.

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

Those opposed, nay? The Ayes have it. The Resolution is adopted.

Mr. Clerk, will you please call Calendar 472.

THE CLERK:

On page 35, Favorably Rep -- 472, House Bill 6508, Favorable Report of the Joint Standing Committee on Judiciary, AN ACT CONCERNING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CONNECTICUT SENTENCING COMMISSION REGARDING FALSE STATEMENT.

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

Representative Fox, good afternoon.

REP. FOX (146th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I move for the acceptance of the Joint Committee's Favorable Report and passage of the bill.

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

Question is on the Joint -- on the acceptance of the Joint Committee's Favorable Report and passage of the bill.

Will you remark, sir?

REP. FOX (146th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

As I remarked last week, we received a series of proposals from the Sentencing Commission who did a significant amount of work during the off-session on a number of areas in efforts to improve our -- our sentencing laws in our -- the penalties that address our -- our criminal laws.

And what -- what this bill does is it -- is it recognizes that we have something along the lines of 293 false statement statutes and in -- within that there are a couple of inconsistencies and this bill specifically makes three recommendations.

It recom -- recommends that the false statement in the first degree be renamed false statement under a certified payroll. The second clar is -- is that

there is clarifications added to the false statement in the first degree language and the third is the false statement in the second degree be replaced with some model statutory language that provides the elements for false statement.

It's something that we would look at and think it might be somewhat technical but it's also something that was important particularly to the criminal judges who participated in the Sentencing Commission and they felt that this would be of assistance to them when they not only charge juries but also when prosecutors charge crimes and I would urge passage of this bill.

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

Thank you, sir.

Will you remark further? Will you remark further on the bill that is before us?

Representative Rebimbas of the 70th District.

REP. REBIMBAS (70th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and good afternoon.

I do rise in support of the bill that's here before us. Representative Fox did a wonderful job in highlighting the changes that it does codify, a lot of which is technical but also we are trying to get the language similar to the model statutory language and

this is the product of a classification working group which is the subcommittee of the Sentencing Committee so there was a lot of work and consensus put together in order to have the bill that's here before us.

It was also supported by the Chief Public Defender's office and unanimously passed out of Judiciary and I do ask that everyone support the bill.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

Thank you, Madam.

Representative Noujaim of the 74th District, would you care to remark?

REP. NOUJAIM (74th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and good afternoon to you, sir.

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

Good afternoon, sir.

REP. NOUJAIM (74th):

Mr. Speaker, through you, I would like to ask a couple of questions to Representative Fox for legislative intent.

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

Representative Fox, please prepare yourself.

You may proceed, sir.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

14
May 7, 2013

REP. NOUJAIM (74th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

And through you, Mr. Speaker, to Representative Fox, on line 10 it takes away in the first degree. Will this lessen the severity of the crime essentially?

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

Representative Fox.

REP. FOX (146th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker, no it does not. It would remain a Class D felony.

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

Representative Noujaim.

REP. NOUJAIM (74th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

And on line 10 as well, it simply adds on a certified payroll. What is the difference between a certified payroll or any other false statement?

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

Representative Fox.

REP. FOX (146th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

As I indicated there is a number of our statutes that deal with -- that reference false statements. With this -- with respect to this specific statute, the -- it references -- the -- the elements of the crime indicate false statements made in -- in conjunction with a certified payroll and what it -- what the Sentencing Commission felt is that it would be more easier to understand, better to understand and clearer if it was simply called false statement on a certified payroll and that -- that's the reason for this.

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

Representative Noujaim.

REP. NOUJAIM (74th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

And through you, Mr. Speaker, to Representative Fox, on line 16 and 17 it says the intent to mislead a public servant in the performance of such public servant's official function. Is this only restricted to state government, through you, Mr. Speaker, or also it will include private servants as well?

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

Representative Fox.

REP. FOX (146th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker, with respect to this specific section, it -- it does deal with public servants so I -- I would -- this specific section is one that is specifically related to that.

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

Representative Noujaim.

REP. NOUJAIM (74th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

And one final question, through you, Mr. Speaker. So am I to -- to know that this legislation simply specifies the payroll for public servants such as state government?

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

Representative Fox.

REP. FOX (146th):

Through you, Mr. Speaker, with respect to the lines that were previously referenced in the previous question, that is a section that deals with false statements that are given to public officials or public servants with the intent to mislead those -- those public officials.

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

Representative Noujaim.

REP. NOUJAIM (74th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I would like to thank Representative Fox for his answer. Have a nice day.

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

Thank you, sir, you too.

Would you care to remark? Would you care to remark further on the bill that's before us?

If not, staff and guests to the Well of the House. Members take your seats. The machine will be open.

THE CLERK:

The House of Representatives is voting by Roll.

The House of Representatives is voting by Roll.

Will Members please return to the Chamber immediately.

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

Have all members voted? Have all the members voted? Will the members please check the board to make sure your votes are properly cast.

If all the members have voted, the machine will be locked and the Clerk will take a tally.

Will the Clerk please announce the tally.

THE CLERK:

cah/gbr
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

18
May 7, 2013

Bill Number 6508:
Total Number Voting 142
Necessary for Passage 72
Those Voting Yea 142
Those Voting Nay 0
Absent and Not Voting 8

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

The bill is passed.

Will the Clerk please call Calendar Number 419.

THE CLERK:

Calendar Number 419 on page 27, Favorable Report
of the Joint Standing Committee on Government
Administration and Elections, Substitute House Bill
6515, AN ACT IMPLEMENTING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE
LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM REVIEW AND INVESTIGATIONS
COMMITTEE CONCERNING MAXIMIZING ALTERNATIVE REVENUE.

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

Representative Mushinsky.

REP. MUSHINSKY (85th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, good afternoon.

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

Good afternoon, Madam.

REP. MUSHINSKY (85th):

**JOINT
STANDING
COMMITTEE
HEARINGS**

**JUDICIARY
PART 5
1379 - 1717**

2013

that privilege. You may proceed.

BOB FARR: Thank you. I'll try to be as brief as possible. You have a written copy of my testimony as well.

(SB983)

In -- in that -- that testimony we show there's a table -- table one, which shows what the new classes of felonies will be and essentially, the classes of felonies are A, B, C, D and E and we're not changing any of the A, B or C felonies. We're only recommending changes of the D felony where it would now be up to one -- five years in prison instead of one to five and Class E Felonies would be the new -- new category which would be up to three years in prison.

I also have submitted testimony on House Bill 6508 -- excuse me -- which is the recommendation for the change in the -- regarding false statements. I'm signed up to testify on that. It would only take me about another minute to go through. Can I testify on that?

House Bill 6508 is the product of the Classification Working Group, which was unanimously supported by the Sentencing Commission.

Connecticut has a total of 293 false statement statutes which can be broken down as follows; 35 statutes cite false statement in the first degree or the second degree, 96 statutes utilize the term under false -- under penalty of false statement, and 162 statutes contain difference in conflicting elements.

To address these inconsistencies, the Sentencing Commission recommends number one, false statement in the first degree be renamed

false statement under certified payroll. Number two, clarify language to be added to false statement in the first degree and number three, false statement in the second degree to be replaced with a model statutory language, which clarifies the elements of this false statement.

And we're recommending that this particular bill be merged into 650 -- into the previous bill so that they will only be one bill instead of having two of them.

(SB 983)
HB 6508

With that, I would be willing to take any questions you have.

SENATOR COLEMAN: Are there questions for Attorney Farr?

Chairman Fox.

REP. FOX III: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And it's great to see you, Attorney Farr, as the former Ranking Member of this committee, and I know last year you -- you went through the unclassified misdemeanors and we did -- we passed that bill and I know that was a tremendous amount of work and I -- I know that this also, as you mentioned, there's over 100 sections and it's a -- a huge undertaking.

I know sometimes -- and in the past we've had questions I know that even the Supreme Court has addressed the issue of some of the motor vehicle offenses and how we classify those and whether -- whether or not they're deemed to be felonies or not to be felonies, specifically I'm thinking of the second offense on a drunk driving -- second conviction of a drunk driving, which is deemed to be a felony.

And I just -- the way we define a felony will still remain. Any crime that has a (inaudible) could potentially have a sentence of over one year; is that -- that correct?

BOB FARR: That's -- that's correct. We didn't in this statute make -- in this proposal make any change -- recommendation on changing those areas.

REP. FOX III: Okay. But you -- you are creating a Class --

BOB FARR: Class E --

REP. FOX III: -- E.

BOB FARR: -- Felony.

REP. FOX III: Okay.

BOB FARR: To allot the unclassified felony be a Class E Felony, which will be less serious felonies.

REP. FOX III: Can you give some examples of what those would be?

BOB FARR: Well the motor vehicle one you just --

REP. FOX III: Yeah.

BOB FARR: -- threw out.

REP. FOX III: Okay.

BOB FARR: There are some other ones that have, you know, have a chart here that was attached to the testimony, if I could make -- take a second I can give you. Selling adulterated liquor is a two year maximum sentence, not used very often. See if I can get you one that --

delivering liquor to a minor is a --

REP. FOX III: I'm being asked what is adulterated liquor. I don't know if you have any insight on that, but we -- we can look into if we have to.

BOB FARR: Delivering -- to make it easier -- delivering liquor to a minor. I can --

REP. FOX III: Yeah, that one.

BOB FARR: -- did find that one. Operating a motor vehicle under suspension with a -- for a second adult -- alcohol related offense, which is the one you just referred to, is a maximum term of up to two years in prison and so that would continue to be -- that would not be an E felony.

REP. FOX III: Okay.

BOB FARR: And we -- we didn't change -- make any recommendations on a minimum mandatories on any of these, because this -- we were trying to put -- to classify as many as possible and come up with a document that everybody could agree to.

Once we started changing mandatory minimums we were going to then get into (inaudible) on each one of those and since this is trying to address 258 different provisions we were not going to get anywhere by just sending out a number with the changes like that.

REP. FOX III: So is -- is it safe to say that the penalties for all of the crimes that you're dealing with will remain the same essentially?

BOB FARR: Well, two -- two changes.

REP. FOX III: Okay.

BOB FARR: One, a number of them the fine is going to go up slightly. In the E felony is a \$3,500 fine -- up -- it's a up to \$3,500.

REP. FOX III: Okay.

BOB FARR: So in -- in some of these if the -- if the statute doesn't specifically set the fine we're upping the fine up to \$3,500. It's not going to be true of the motor vehicle ones. Those fines are already set -- the statutes, but there will be some cases in which the fine will be going up to \$3,500.

The second thing is that the present statutes for a D felony is one to five years, now that doesn't -- it's not a mandatory one year penalty. You can suspend the entire amount, but you can't give somebody a suspended sentence of six months because it's supposed to be a one year -- if you're going to do any sentence you're supposed to do it to one year. Half of the statutes that we were classifying that have sentences of up to five years have sentences that say zero to five and the other half are one to five, so instead of changing them all to one to five we decided that it would be easier to -- and more reasonable to say zero to five because it gives more flexibility to the court, so if the court wanted to do a suspended sentence at six months they can do it.

REP. FOX III: And -- and just so we're clear, there's nothing that says a judge can't sentence to one to five or in that range?

BOB FARR: Absolutely.

REP. FOX III: Okay.

BOB FARR: As I say, it's not a mandatory sentence. It's -- right now it's not clear to us right now in fact in some of these cases where it says that sentence is one to five. There are some judges may actually be giving somebody a suspended sentence of six months and nobody's really challenging those, but technically it's illegal under the statute because there's no basis for giving somebody -- if you're going to do a suspended sentence you have to do it -- you have to do at least a year.

REP. FOX III: A year. Okay. And then the whole reason for classifying these unclassified crimes, in other words, the misdemeanors last year or the felonies now is to provide this kind of clarity as to what people are pleading to and then what the penalties -- the appropriate penalties are?

BOB FARR: Right. And it -- and it includes, you know, the probation is based upon -- the periods of probation are based upon the -- the severity of the sentence. We have -- and also there are diversionary programs that you are eligible for, but you're not in -- you're ineligible for if you're in a certain class and so we tried to -- to make it consistent, so that most of the -- we're not going to make -- one of the problems we had is a number of -- on the Class C Felonies you're not eligible for an AR unless there's a showing of -- of extra --

REP. FOX III: Good cause or something, yeah.

BOB FARR: Yeah. Some kind of -- I forget the language. And so we weren't able to classify there's about ten statutes the public defender did -- objected to making them Cs because they were going to change -- make it more difficult to do the Class C Felonies. I mean -- I'm sorry -- to do an AR with them. So we did not

address those. There's 35 statutes we ended up not classifying.

REP. FOX III: Okay.

BOB FARR: And next year maybe we'll try to address some of them, but they're more -- they're more difficult ones.

REP. FOX III: It's important to leave something for -- for next year.

BOB FARR: Yeah.

REP. FOX III: (Inaudible). Well, thank you, Attorney Farr.

BOB FARR: Okay. If they're no further questions, thank you very much.

SENATOR COLEMAN: Let me -- let me follow up on Chairman Fox's questions. Was it your intention to change the definition of felony, which I understand to be a felony is any offense for which the penalty is a year or more in jail and if you're changing the definition or the classification of Class D Felony from one to five to zero to five, aren't you in fact changing?

BOB FARR: No. We're -- we're simply on the Class D saying that you can be sentenced to up to five years in jail. It's -- a -- a felony by definition is a sentence for which -- is a statute for which you can be sentenced to more than one year in jail. It doesn't -- it -- just because you were sentenced under a felony to six months in jail doesn't mean it's not a felony.

SENATOR COLEMAN: Okay.

BOB FARR: So it's just that the minimum sentence that you were supposed to be sentenced to under a Class D was one year in jail, or a suspended one year. If you were going to impose any sentence -- jail sentence at all it was supposed to be one year in jail, or suspended - - you know, one year suspended. We're simply saying that that doesn't -- there's no reason to do that.

SENATOR COLEMAN: Okay. So the intent was not to change the definition of what is --

BOB FARR: Absolutely.

SENATOR COLEMAN: -- a felony, but to provide even greater flexibility (inaudible) --

BOB FARR: Absolutely.

SENATOR COLEMAN: -- the courts. Okay.

Any other questions?

Seeing none, thank you again.

BOB FARR: Thank you very much.

SENATOR COLEMAN: Yeah.

Helen McCown.

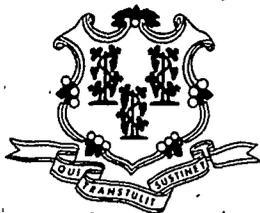
HELEN MCCOWN: Good afternoon, Senator Coleman, Representative --

SENATOR COLEMAN: Good afternoon.

HELEN MCCOWN: -- Fox and other Judiciary members.

My name is Helen McCown. I'm a loving, heartbroken, devoted and supportive mother speaking on behalf of my son Larry L. McCown, inmate number 238820.

HB6581

PAGE 3
LINE 2

**Connecticut
Sentencing
Commission**

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TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF SB 983

**AN ACT CONCERNING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE
CONNECTICUT SENTENCING COMMISSION REGARDING
UNCLASSIFIED FELONIES.**

HB6508

**By Attorney Robert Farr
Chair, Classification Working Group of the Sentencing Commission**

Good morning Senator Coleman, Representative Fox, and members of the
Judiciary Committee.

I am attorney Robert Farr, a member of the Classification Working Group of
the Sentencing Commission. I am joined here today by Executive Assistant
State's Attorney Brian Austin and Legal Counsel/Executive Assistant Public
Defender Deborah Del Prete Sullivan, both of whom are also members of the
Classification Working Group. **We are here to testify on behalf of the
Sentencing Commission in support of Senate Bill 983, AN ACT CONCERNING
THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CONNECTICUT SENTENCING COMMISSION
REGARDING UNCLASSIFIED FELONIES.**

Senate Bill 983 is the product of the Classification Working Group and was
unanimously supported by the Sentencing Commission's Committee on
Sentencing Structure, Policy and Practices, and endorsed by the full
Commission through its consensus process. The bill is a continuation of the
Commission's efforts to address unclassified crimes in Connecticut's Penal
Code. As you may recall, last year this committee supported House Bill 5145,
AN ACT CONCERNING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SENTENCING
COMMISSION REGARDING THE CLASSIFICATION OF UNCLASSIFIED
MISDEMEANORS, which successfully passed the General Assembly with
bipartisan support and was signed into law by Governor Malloy as PA 12-80 in
June 2012. This bill continues in the spirit of that bill.

The Commission believes that several benefits will accrue to the criminal
justice system from classifying the unclassified felonies. First, by classifying
felonies within the Penal Code, it will be easier for law enforcement, legal
practitioners, the legislature, and the public to quickly understanding the
relative severity of certain felony offenses. Second, it will make it easier to
target diversionary programs to less serious offenses and to assign
appropriate periods of probation. Finally, through the classification process,
the statutory fines were increased to maintain consistency across the
different classes of felonies; this again makes Connecticut statutes easier to
understand

The Honorable
Joseph M. Shortall, Chair

Undersecretary
Mike Lawlor, Vice Chair

Andrew J. Clark, Acting
Executive Director

If the Sentencing Commission's recommendations are adopted, the penalties for the different classifications of felonies would be as shown in table 1.

Felony	Prison Term	Fine
Class A felony (murder with special circumstances)	Life without the possibility of release	Up to \$20,000
Class A felony (murder)	25 to 60 years	Up to \$20,000
Class A felony (aggravated sexual assault of a minor)	25 to 50 years	Up to \$20,000
Class A felony	10 to 25 years	Up to \$20,000
Class B felony (1st degree manslaughter with a firearm)	5 to 40 years	Up to \$15,000
Class B felony	1 to 20 years	Up to \$15,000
Class C felony	1 to 10 years	Up to \$10,000
Class D felony	Up to 5 years	Up to \$5,000
Class E felony	Up to 3 years	Up to \$3,500

Passage of SB 983 will mean that all but 35 of Connecticut's felony crimes will be classified within the Penal Code. Additionally, the Sentencing Commission recommends that the provisions in HB 6508, AN ACT CONCERNING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CONNECTICUT SENTENCING COMMISSION REGARDING FALSE STATEMENT, be merged with SB 983. HB 6508 was also the product of the Classification Working Group and was unanimously supported by the full Sentencing Commission. We will be presenting testimony on HB 6508 shortly, but without getting into details, we recommend that because both bills address the classification scheme of the Connecticut's Penal Code, they be merged into one bill.

We want to thank Louise Nadeau, legislative attorney from the Legislative Commissioners' Office; Chris Reinhart, legislative attorney from the Office of Legislative Research, and Jason DePatie, policy specialist at the Institute for Municipal and Regional Policy, for their assistance to the working group.



State of Connecticut

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Testimony of
Deborah Del Prete Sullivan, Legal Counsel
Office of Chief Public Defender

Raised Bill No. 6508
An Act Concerning the Recommendations of the
Connecticut Sentencing Commission Regarding False Statement

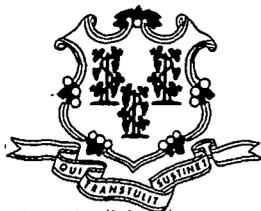
Judiciary Committee Public Hearing
March 11, 2013

The Office of Chief Public Defender supports Raised Bill No. 6508, An Act Concerning the Recommendations of the Connecticut Sentencing Commission Regarding False Statement. A working group of the Connecticut Sentencing Commission reviewed the statutes which pertain to false statements and proposed the changes as contained in this bill. Under current law, approximately 96 statutes proscribe the penalty for making a false statement and utilize the term *under penalty of false statement*.

Section 1 would amend C.G.S. §53a-157 and change the title of the offense of *false statement in the first degree* (a class D felony) to be re-titled as *false statement on a certified payroll*, an offense which would stand on its own and remain punishable as a class D felony. None of the elements of the offense have been changed

Section 2 would amend C.G.S. §53a-157b and make technical changes that clarify the elements which must be proven for a person to be convicted of making a false statement. The offense remains a class A misdemeanor

The Office of Chief Public Defender requests that this bill receive a joint favorable report



**Connecticut
Sentencing
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TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF HB 6508

AN ACT CONCERNING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CONNECTICUT SENTENCING COMMISSION REGARDING FALSE STATEMENT.

SB 983

By Attorney Robert Farr
Chair, Classification Working Group of the Sentencing Commission

Good morning Senator Coleman, Representative Fox, and members of the Judiciary Committee.

I am attorney Robert Farr, a member of the Classification Working Group of the Sentencing Commission. I am joined here today by Executive Assistant State's Attorney Brian Austin and Legal Counsel/Executive Assistant Public Defender Deborah Del Prete Sullivan, both of whom are also members of the Classification Working Group. **We are here to testify on behalf of the Sentencing Commission in support of House Bill 6508, AN ACT CONCERNING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CONNECTICUT SENTENCING COMMISSION REGARDING FALSE STATEMENT.**

House Bill 6508 is the product of the Classification Working Group and was unanimously supported by the Sentencing Commission's Committee on Sentencing Structure, Policy and Practices, and endorsed by the full Commission through its consensus process.

Connecticut has a total of 293 "false statement" statutes which can be broken down as follows: 35 statutes cite false statements in the 1st degree and 2nd degree (Sec. 53a-157a, Sec. 153a-157b), 96 statutes utilize the term "under penalty of false statement," and 162 statutes contain different and conflicting elements.

To address these inconsistencies, the Sentencing Commission recommends:

- 1) False Statement in the 1st Degree (Sec. 53a-157a) be renamed "False Statement on a Certified Payroll;"
- 2) Clarifying language be added to False Statement in the 1st Degree; and
- 3) False Statement in the 2nd Degree (Sec. 53a-157b) be replaced with model statutory language which clarifies the elements of false statements.

The Honorable
Joseph M. Shortall, Chair

Undersecretary
Mike Lawlor, Vice Chair

Andrew J. Clark, Acting
Executive Director

The Sentencing Commission's long term goal is for state agencies to align the elements in their existing false statement statutes to the proposed model statute.

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The Sentencing Commission's final recommendation is that HB 6508, be merged with SB 983, AN ACT CONCERNING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE CONNECTICUT SENTENCING COMMISSION REGARDING UNCLASSIFIED FELONIES. As we previously testified, SB 983 was also the product of the Classification Working Group and was unanimously supported by the full Sentencing Commission. It is the Sentencing Commission's belief that because both bills address clarifying Connecticut's Penal Code, they should be merged into one bill.

S - 665

**CONNECTICUT
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
SENATE**

**PROCEEDINGS
2013**

**VOL. 56
PART 14
4130 - 4472**

SENATORS:

Aye.

THE CHAIR:

Opposed.

Senate B has been adopted.

This time, Senator Leone.

SENATOR LEONE:

If there are no objections, I would put to move this on the Consent Calendar.

THE CHAIR:

Are there -- seeing no objections, so ordered.

Senator Looney.

SENATOR LOONEY:

Thank you, Madam President.

Madam President, before calling for a vote on the first Consent Calendar, I have some additional items to add to that Consent Calendar. Appreciate the cooperation, the bipartisan cooperation of the membership in preparing this Consent Calendar. First item to add, Madam President, is on Calendar page 6, Calendar 349, House Bill Number 5513.

Next item, Madam President, Calendar page 9, Calendar 450, 450, Senate Bill Number 921. Next one, Madam President, is on Calendar page 16, Calendar 559, House Bill Number 6508. Next, Madam President, is on Calendar page 23, Calendar 614, House Bill Number 6587 and also on Calendar page 23, Calendar 616, substitute for House Bill Number 6678.

Moving, Madam President, to Calendar page 25, Calendar 629, substitute for House Bill Number 6662. And, Madam President, Calendar page 28, Calendar 650, substitute for House Bill Number 6659. And on

Calendar page 29, Calendar 653, substitute for House Bill Number 6699. And, finally, Madam President, on Calendar page 31, Calendar 664, substitute for House Bill Number 6689.

I would like to add those items to our Consent Calendar and, and now call for a, I would ask the Clerk to list all of the items on the Consent Calendar and then proceed to a vote on that first Consent Calendar.

Thank you, Madam President.

THE CHAIR:

Thank you.

Mr. Clerk.

THE CLERK:

Today's first Consent Calendar, on page 5, Calendar 341, House Bill 6364; Calendar 343, House Bill 5425; Calendar 346, House Bill 6322; Calendar 347, House Bill 6547; and on page 6, Calendar 349, House Bill 5513; page 9, Calendar 450, Senate Bill 921; on page 13, Calendar 506, House Bill 6491; Calendar 515, House Bill 6235.

On page 14, Calendar 524, House Bill 6380; on page 16, Calendar 559, House Bill 6508; page 17, Calendar 563, House Bill 5617; Calendar 569, House Bill 6485; and on page 19, Calendar 588, House Bill 6549; on page 23, Calendar 614, House Bill 6587; Calendar 616, House Bill 6678; page 25, Calendar 629, House Bill 6662; on page 26, Calendar 633, House Bill 6576; and on page 27, Calendar 640, House Bill 6550; on page 28, Calendar 650, House Bill 6659.

And on Page 29, Calendar 653, House Bill 6699; Calendar 655, House Bill 6339; page 31, Calendar 664, House Bill 6689; Calendar 665, House Bill 6355; page 34, Calendar 201, Senate Bill 911; and on page 40, Calendar 514, House Bill 5725.

THE CHAIR:

Mr. Clerk, will you call for a roll call vote on the first Consent Calendar. And the machine will be open.

THE CLERK:

Immediate roll call has been ordered in the Senate.
Senators please return to the Chamber. Immediate roll call in the Senate on the first Consent Calendar of the day.

THE CHAIR:

Yeah, thank you. Good. There we go.

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

Mr. Clerk, will you please call the tally.

THE CLERK:

On the first Consent Calendar,

Total Number Voting 34

Necessary for Adoption 18

Those voting Yea 34

Those voting Nay 0

Those absent and not voting 2

THE CHAIR:

Consent Calendar passes.

Senator Looney.

SENATOR LOONEY:

Madam President.

THE CHAIR:

Senator Looney.