

**PA13-66**

SB0909

House	5336-5341	6
Labor	585-586, 672, 673-674, 902-906, 936-937	12
Senate	854-856, 890-895	9
		<b>27</b>

**H – 1165**

**CONNECTICUT  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE**

**PROCEEDINGS  
2013**

**VOL.56  
PART 16  
5210 – 5544**

Those absent and not voting 16

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

The bill passes in concurrence with the Senate.

Will the Clerk please call Calendar Number 382.

THE CLERK:

On page 49, Calendar Number 382, favorable report of the joint standing committee on Finance, Revenue and Bonding, Senate -- Substitute Senate Bill 909, AN ACT CONCERNING UNEMPLOYMENT CONFORMITY.

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

Representative Tercyak.

REP. TERCYAK (26th):

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

I move for acceptance of the joint committee's favorable report and passage of the bill.

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

In concurrence with the Senate, sir?

REP. TERCYAK (26th):

In concurrence with the Senate. Thank you very much.

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

Thank you, sir.

The question before the Chamber is acceptance of the joint committee's favorable report and passage of

the bill in concurrence with the Senate.

Will you remark, sir?

REP. TERCYAK (26th):

Thank you very much.

This bill is pretty much what it says. Once more we're modifying our laws not to change them substantially but to conform with required federal -- federal regulations.

Given that, we want to make one more change than what we thought we would, so if it's okay with you, Mr. Speaker, the Clerk has an amendment, LCO Number 5429. I would ask the Clerk to please call the amendment and that I'd be granted leave of the Chamber to summarize.

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

I certainly have no objection to calling the amendment, sir.

Would the Clerk please call LCO 5429, which will be designated House Amendment "A" -- excuse me -- which has previously been designated Senate Amendment "A."

THE CLERK:

Senate Amendment "A," LCO 5429, as introduced by Representative Tercyak and Senator Osten.

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

The gentleman seeks leave of the chamber to summarize.

Is there objection? Is there objection?

Seeing none, you may proceed with summarization, sir.

REP. TERCYAK (26th):

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

This is pretty easy. In line 46, we'd like to strike "administrative" and substitute, in lieu thereof, the word "administration" as it should have always been.

And then were adding a section D, which is, in labor, called the savings clause. In the event of any conflict between any provision of this bill and regulations implemented and applicable federal law, applicable federal law will rule. The way it's supposed to be.

Through you, Mr. Speaker.

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

Thank you, sir.

The question before the chamber is adoption of Senate Amendment "A."

Will you remark on Senate Amendment "A"?

Representative Williams of the 68th.

REP. WILLIAMS. (68th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and good evening.

Just, if I may, a few questions through you to the proponent of the amendment, please.

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

Please proceed, sir.

REP. WILLIAMS (68th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I had a little bit of a hard time hearing the explanation but I just wanted to ask, through you to Representative Tercyak, about line 146, 'we are striking the word "administrative" and inserting the word "administration." Is that -- was that a technical error in the underlying bill? Is this account called the Employment Security Administration Fund; is that correct?

Through you.

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

Representative Tercyak.

REP. TERCYAK (26th):

Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker.

Through you, that is the way it was explained to me.

.cah/cjd/lgg/cd/gbr  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

382  
May 21, 2013

Through you, sir.

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

Representative Williams.

REP. WILLIAMS (68th):

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

I thank the gentleman for his answer. I urge members to support the amendment.

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

Thank you, sir.

Do you care to remark further? Do you care to remark further on Senate Amendment "A"?

If not, let me try your minds,

All those in favor of Senate Amendment "A," please signify by saying aye.

REPRESENTATIVES:

Aye

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

Those opposed, nay.

The ayes have it.

The amendment is adopted.

Do you care to remark on the bill as amended? Do you care to remark further on the bill as amended?

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 the members voted? Have all the members voted? Would members please check the board to make sure your vote is 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:

In concurrence with the Senate -- Substitute House Bill -- or Substitute Senate Bill 909, as amended by Senate "A"

Total Number Voting	132
Necessary for Passage	67
Those voting Yea	132
Those voting Nay	0
Those absent and not voting	18

SPEAKER SHARKEY:

The bill, as amended, passes in concurrence with the Senate.



**JOINT  
STANDING  
COMMITTEE  
HEARINGS**

**LABOR AND  
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES  
PART 2  
365 - 714**

**2013**

1 February 26, 2013  
 tk/gbr LABOR AND PUBLIC EMPLOYEES 2:00 P.M.

CHAIRMEN: Senator Osten,  
 Representative Tercyak

MEMBERS PRESENT:

SENATORS: Osten, Gerratana,  
 Markley

REPRESENTATIVES: Tercyak, Smith,  
 Esposito, Kinger, Miner,  
 Williams

SENATOR OSTEN: Public hearing for February 26th to order. We're going to remind everybody that you don't need to read your whole testimony. We would prefer that even public officials keep it down to the three-minute timeframe. And we're going to -- I don't -- is Senator Loony here? We're going to go on to Commissioner Palmer. You're up.

SHARON PALMER: Well, good afternoon, Senator Osten, Representative Tercyak, and member of the committee, I guess. There are several bills on today's hearing agenda, which I testified in support of last week. And I just want to reiterate my support for these numbers, and these are new numbers on the bill. Our Senate 926 and 27, House 6449, 6450, 6451, and 6452.

HB5686 HB5701  
HB6151 HB6432  
HB6433 HB6434

SB927

And let me go on to the others that are up before you today. And they're all mainly technical bills. The first one is 909, Unemployment Conformity. This is part of our legislative package, and we need to have conformity with federal law. A state's failure to implement the penalty that's in this legislation would be ground for initiating conformity proceedings to deny certifying the state for grants. So we need to be in compliance with the penalties that

are called for in federal legislation.

And since the Food Credit for Connecticut is around \$500 million, we want to -- we do not want to lose that money.

Next bill, 5686, a minimum base period for wages and eligibility for unemployment. Also in this case, the language isn't complete, so it's a little hard for us to tell what the specifics are, but again, we're not sure that this would comply with federal regulations, so that needs to be looked at carefully for compliance.

5701, monthly reductions of unemployment comp. We're here to speak on opposition to this bill. It is clearly from the language not compliant with federal regulations, and it was an agreement that we signed with the feds, and as a result Connecticut would no longer be able to participate in the Federal EUC program eliminating up to 47 weeks of federally-funded benefits for claimants, so we urge you to reject that.

House 6151, certain operators of motor vehicles ineligibility for unemployment comp. We are talking with other folks who are also interested in this bill, and my Irish friend Mr. Riley and I have decided that we're going to work this out. So hopefully that will happen, and I won't remark any further at this point. We're trying to put some specifics on this bill that would be amenable to everyone.

And 6432, employers of individuals providing homemaker services, companion services, and homemaker health aide services. This is part of our package. We want to remove the liability from the individual, who is using the using the services to the company that is

SB 909

SUE GARTEN: Good afternoon, Senator Osten, Representative Tercyak, members of the committee. My name is Sue Garten, I'm an attorney at Greater Heart for Legal Aide, and I'm here testifying on behalf of Connecticut's legal services programs.

We often represent low-income workers who depend on unemployment compensation to pay for basic necessities for their families, and I'm here to testify about three bills that affect the unemployment compensation system.

We are opposed to the principles underlying Proposed House Bills 5686 and 5701. 5686 would raise the minimum base period earnings to qualify for unemployment compensation, and even if that comports with federal law, and Commissioner Palmer raised a question to that in her testimony, the proposal could present some of the lowest-paid workers who are the neediest when they lose their jobs from qualifying for unemployment compensation at all.

Proposed Bill 5701 would gradually reduce a worker's weekly benefit so that it would be only half of the full payment in the final month of eligibility. This focus on cutting benefits is misplaced. Unemployment compensation already provides only partial wage replacement for workers who lose their jobs.

The average weekly unemployment payment is only about 30 percent of Connecticut's average wage. So given this fractional wage replacement, unemployed workers do not need the incentive of drastically reduced weekly benefits to vigorously continue searching for a new job even if they could find one in our

still-stagnant economy.

Also cutting benefits will hurt rather than help state businesses. Unemployment compensation benefits flow immediately back into Connecticut's economy through recipient's expenditures on basic necessities. The economic multiplier effect of unemployment compensation benefits is well documented.

Legal services also has serious concerns about Section 1 of Raised Bill 909. That bill generally conforms Connecticut law to new federal requirements, but in Section 1 it goes beyond federal requirements significantly.

Recipients of unemployment compensation benefits who are found by the department to have misrepresented some aspect of their eligibility are required both to repay benefits they received and in Connecticut they're currently assessed penalty weeks.

In legal services' experience, some of these so-called fraud cases are actually workers who simply continue to file for unemployment benefits while waiting for their first paycheck at their new job.

They simply didn't understand that the unemployment compensation entitlement ends when work begins, not when they've been paid by their new employer. As of October of this year, the federal government will require states to impose a 15 percent monetary penalty in addition to overpaying -- to repaying the overpaid benefits.

But in Section 1 of Raised Bill 909, a whopping 50 percent, not 15 percent, additional monetary penalty is proposed in lieu of penalty weeks. We at legal services

are not opposed in principal to a monetary scheme replacing the current penalty week scheme, but we do not understand the justification for so dramatically exceeding the minimum federal requirement.

And this penalty is particularly harsh since the Department of Labor by statute -- or by regulation, I'm sorry -- exacts its penalty immediately after its first determination of fraud before any appeals have been initiated or completed.

What that means is that there could be a significant wage execution levied against the worker's paycheck or an income tax refund intercept while the worker is still appealing the overpayment determination.

So we hope that you will closely question why Section 1 of Raised Bill 909 so significantly exceeds the federal requirement.

SENATOR OSTEN: Thank you very much. Are there any questions? Thank you. Karen Friedman, followed by Joelle Saad-Lessler.

KAREN FRIEDMAN: Good afternoon. Or shall I say good late afternoon. Senator Osten and Representative Tercyak, members of the committee, my name is Karen Friedman. I'm the executive vice president of the Washington-based consumer organization The Pension Rights Center.

I'm going to spend most of my time today discussing my organization's support of Senate Bill 54, but with your permission, I'll reserve a little bit of time at the end of my statement to also talk about the importance of House Bill 6148, which seeks to restore important protections for retirees and pension

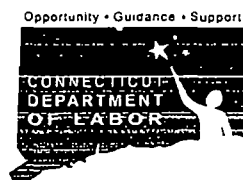
**JOINT  
STANDING  
COMMITTEE  
HEARINGS**

**LABOR AND  
PUBLIC EMPLOYEES  
PART 3  
715 - 1077**

**2013**

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Connecticut Department of Labor



Sharon M. Palmer, Commissioner

**Public Hearing Testimony of  
Sharon Palmer, Commissioner  
Department of Labor  
Labor and Public Employees Committee  
February 26, 2013**

Good Afternoon Senator Osten, Representative Tercyak, Senator Markley, Representative Smith and members of the Labor and Public Employees Committee. Thank you for the opportunity to provide you with testimony regarding **Senate Bill # 909: AAC Unemployment Compensation Conformity**. My name is Sharon Palmer and I am the Labor Commissioner.

I am here to speak in support of this bill. In order to comply with and conform to federal law, the Department must implement new provisions to the Unemployment Compensation Act pursuant to the federal Trade Adjustment Assistance Extension Act of 2011 (TAAEA), enacted on October 21, 2011.

To ensure conformity and compliance with federal law, the State must implement certain provisions of federal law to be applied to overpayments established after October 21, 2013. Without conformity, the Department would be in danger of losing federal funding. Loss of UI grant monies to the Department would be debilitating, since approximately half of the Department's operations is funded through the UI Grants. Further, loss of Federal Unemployment Tax Act credit for Connecticut employers amounts to approximately \$500 million annually based upon current payroll data.

This proposed bill does three things:

1. It changes the way Connecticut imposes a penalty on claimants who fraudulently collect unemployment benefits.
2. It imposes a penalty on employers who fail to participate in the unemployment compensation hearing process.
3. It streamlines the unemployment compensation combined wage claims reporting process with other states.

The proposal imposes a monetary penalty of 50% of the erroneous payment on claimants whose fraudulent act results in overpayments of unemployment benefits. Further, if a claimant's overpayment is the result of the employer's failure to respond timely or adequately to an information request by the CT DOL, the employer will be responsible for the entire overpayment (not just the 6 weeks following its appeal) until the determination is made that the individual is no longer eligible for benefits.

Finally, the proposed bill provides that when Connecticut pays combined wage claims under the unemployment law of other states, the Administrator will provide a statement of charges to those states. That statement will now reflect benefits paid and charges made to an employer's



experience record on a quarterly basis, as opposed to a weekly basis. The reason to change this reporting process is in order for a state to track an employer's failure to participate on a combined wage claim.

I have attached a fact sheet to my written testimony that explains the bill in more detail.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide testimony here today. I am available to answer any questions you may have.

## AAC UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CONFORMITY

### WHAT THE FEDERAL LAW REQUIRES

- To help maintain the integrity of the Unemployment Compensation (UC) program, the federal Trade Adjustment Assistance Extension Act of 2011 (TAAEA), enacted on October 21, 2011, (1) requires states to impose a monetary penalty (an amount not less than 15% of the erroneous payment) on claimants whose fraudulent acts resulted in overpayments and (2) prohibits states from providing relief from charges to an employer's UC account when a UC overpayment results from an employer (or its agent) failing to respond timely or adequately to a request for information by the state agency. (At a minimum, the employer or agent has established a pattern of failing to respond to such requests.)
- The federal law permits states to impose a penalty greater than 15% of the erroneous payment. The amount of the actual overpayment and the required penalty of 15% must be deposited into the state's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund and used for the payment of unemployment compensation benefits.
- If the state imposes a penalty greater than 15%, states may deposit the excess penalty monies into another fund. Funds placed into the Employment Security Administration Fund will be utilized to prevent UC fraud and to recoup overpayments, penalties and interest.
- To ensure **conformity** and compliance with federal law, State provisions implementing these two federal amendments must apply to overpayments established after October 21, 2013.

### WHY CONFORMITY LEGISLATION IS IMPERATIVE FOR CONNECTICUT

- The establishment of a penalty of at least 15% of the amount of the overpayment is a **conformity** requirement. A state's failure to implement the penalty would be grounds for initiating conformity proceedings to deny certifying the state for grants for the administration of the state UC law until such time as the law conformed to the requirements of Section 303(a)(11), SSA.
- States may no longer relieve employers from Unemployment Insurance (UI) tax charges due if they fail to respond timely or adequately to a request for information by the state agency and that non-participation results in a claimant's overpayment. This is also a conformity requirement. A state's failure to follow this mandate would be grounds for U.S. DOL to initiate proceedings to withhold the certification that permits all contributing employers to take the "additional" credit provided for in Section 3302(b), of the Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA).
- Loss of UI grant monies to the Department would be debilitating, since approximately half of the Department's operations is funded through the UI Grants. Further, loss of FUTA credit for Connecticut employers amounts to approximately \$500 million annually based upon current payroll data.

### WHAT DOES THIS PROPOSED BILL DO?

In order to comply with and conform to federal law, AAC Federal Unemployment Insurance Conformity does three things

4. Changes the way Connecticut imposes a penalty on claimants who fraudulently collect unemployment benefits
5. Imposes a penalty on employers who fail to participate in the unemployment compensation hearing process
6. Streamlines the unemployment compensation combined wage claims reporting process with other states

**1. HOW DOES THE PROPOSED BILL CHANGE THE WAY CLAIMANTS WHO FRAUDULENTLY COLLECT UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS ARE PENALIZED?**

- **Current law** provides that any person who, by reason of fraud, has received a greater amount in benefits than was due, will be charged with an overpayment, and must repay the unemployment compensation fund the amount overpaid. In addition, that person will forfeit benefits for not less than one nor more than thirty-nine future compensable weeks following determination of such offense or offenses during weeks he or she would otherwise have been eligible to receive benefits. This penalty will be in addition to the liability to repay any overpayment received by such person. Additionally, the Administrator will assess a monthly 1% interest on the pending overpayment amount if such amount has not been fully recouped
- Under **current law** (Sec. 31-273-6 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies), the Administrator also considers determinations of prior offenses of fraudulent receipt of unemployment benefits in determining the number of "penalty weeks" to be imposed.
- **Proposed legislation** requires the imposition of a monetary penalty which constitutes 50% of the erroneous payment on claimants whose fraudulent acts resulted in an overpayment for the first offense, with the imposition of a penalty of 100% of the amount of the overpayment for each subsequent offense.
- This monetary penalty process is expected to improve the agency's overall recovery effort. This is necessary because the U.S. DOL has now mandated that all states recover overpayments at a specified rate for future federal budget years. Since U.S. DOL does not recognize the way DOL currently recovers overpayments in this new mandated recovery effort, DOL would have a difficult time meeting this new federal requirement which could result in the possible loss of federal UI funds
- In addition, DOL research shows that under the new way that CT proposes to impose a 50% monetary penalty on claimants who fraudulently collect unemployment benefits and a 100% monetary penalty on claimants who are "repeat offenders", claimants may be paying the same, if not less, than they would have been paying under the current penalty process.

**2. HOW DOES THE PROPOSED BILL PENALIZE EMPLOYERS WHO FAIL TO PARTICIPATE IN THE INITIAL UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION HEARING?**

- **Current law** provides that an employer who does not participate in the fact finding process after receiving notice could be liable for unemployment compensation charges for up to six (6) weeks after the week in which the employer's appeal to the referee is filed. This is the case even if the claimant is not charged with an overpayment and the employer ultimately wins his appeal before the Referee.

- Proposed legislation is based on guidance issued by U.S. DOL on this federal requirement. Specifically, it provides that if a claimant's overpayment is the result of the employer's failure to respond timely or adequately to an information request by the CT DOL, the employer will be responsible for the entire overpayment (not just the 6 weeks following its appeal) until the determination is made that the individual is no longer eligible for benefits.

### 3. HOW DOES THE PROPOSED BILL CHANGE CONNECTICUT'S COMBINED WAGE CLAIMS REPORTING PROCESS WITH OTHER STATES?

- Finally, the proposed bill provides that when Connecticut pays combined wage claims under the unemployment law of other states, the Administrator will provide a statement of charges to those states. That statement will now reflect benefits paid and charges made to an employer's experience record on a quarterly basis, as opposed to a weekly basis. The reason to change this reporting process is in order for a state to track an employer's failure to participate on a combined wage claim

(2/25/13)



Greater Hartford Legal Aid

**Testimony of Attorney Susan Garten  
Greater Hartford Legal Aid, Inc.  
In Opposition to Proposed H.Bs 5686 and 5701,  
And R.B. 909.**

I am a managing attorney at Greater Hartford Legal Aid, Inc. I am submitting this testimony on behalf of the state's legal services programs. We often represent low-income workers, who depend on unemployment compensation ("UC") to pay for basic necessities for their families.

We are opposed to the principles underlying **Proposed House Bills 5686 and 5701**. P.B. 5686 would raise the minimum base period earnings to qualify for UC. That could prevent some of the lowest paid workers- and the neediest when they lose their jobs- from qualifying for UC at all. P.B. 5701 would gradually reduce a worker's weekly benefit, so that it would be only half of the full payment in the final month of eligibility. The focus on cutting benefits is misplaced. UC provides only partial wage replacement for workers who lose their job. The formula for establishing a weekly UC benefit is tied to the amount of the claimant's recent earnings and aims to approximate about half of the worker's average weekly wage. Yet, the average weekly unemployment payment is only about 30% of Connecticut's average wage. Given this fractional wage replacement, unemployed workers do not need the incentive of drastically reduced weekly benefits to vigorously continue searching for a new job. And it is patently unrealistic and unfair to assume that workers will find jobs if they are reduced to destitution, given the dearth of jobs in our still-stagnant economy.

Also, cutting benefits will hurt rather than help state businesses: unemployment dollars are not only a lifeline to jobless workers, but the benefits flow immediately back into Connecticut's economy through recipients' expenditures on basic necessities.

Legal services also has serious concerns about **Section 1 of R.B. 909**. That bill generally conforms Connecticut law to new federal requirements. But in Section 1, the bill goes significantly beyond federal requirements, without a sufficient explanation for the deviation. Recipients of UC benefits who are found to have misrepresented some aspect of their eligibility are required both to repay the benefits they received and are assessed a penalty. In legal services' experience, some of these "fraud" cases are

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actually workers who continued to collect UC while waiting for their first paycheck at their new job. They did not understand that UC entitlement ends when work begins, not when they have been paid by their new employer. Current law imposes penalty weeks in addition to the recoupment of the overpayment (C.G.S. Sec. 31-273(b)(2)). The federal government now requires states to impose a 15% monetary penalty in addition to the overpayment recoupment; but in R.B. 909, a whopping 50% additional monetary penalty (100% for subsequent misrepresentations) is proposed in lieu of penalty weeks. We are not opposed in principle to a monetary penalty scheme replacing the current penalty week scheme, but we do not understand the justification for so dramatically exceeding the federal requirement. This penalty is particularly harsh since the Department of Labor exacts its penalty after the first determination of fraud, before any appeals have been initiated or completed. That means that there could be a significant wage execution levied against a worker's paycheck or an income tax refund intercept while he or she is appealing the overpayment determination.

We hope that the Committee will closely question why Section 1 of R. B. 909 so significantly deviates from the federal requirement.

**S - 654**

**CONNECTICUT  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
SENATE**

**PROCEEDINGS  
2013**

**VOL. 56  
PART 3  
614 - 910**

cd/gbr  
SENATE

109  
April 18, 2013

Madam President, I believe that the bill, as amended, needs to be referred to the Education Committee and would -- would make that motion at this time.

THE CHAIR:

Seeing no objection, so ordered, sir.

The bill will be referred.

Mr. Clerk.

THE CLERK:

On page 15, Calendar 149, Substitute for Senate Bill Number 909, AN ACT CONCERNING UNEMPLOYMENT CONFORMITY, favorable report of the Committee on Labor and Public Employees.

THE CHAIR:

Senator Osten.

SENATOR OSTEN:

Madam President, I move Senate Bill -- Substitute Senate Bill Number 909, AN ACT CONCERNING UNEMPLOYMENT AND CONFORMITY and ask for its passage.

THE CHAIR:

The motion is on passage. Will you remark?

SENATOR OSTEN:

I, also, have an amendment to be brought forward. It's LCO Number 5429.

THE CHAIR:

Mr. Clerk, will you please call the amendment.

THE CLERK:

LCO Number 5429, Senate A, offered by Senator Osten and Representative Tercyak.



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SENATE

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April 18, 2013

THE CHAIR:

Senator Osten.

SENATOR OSTEN:

I would like to summarize on the amendment.

THE CHAIR:

You may proceed, please.

SENATOR OSTEN:

The amendment merely --

THE CHAIR:

Senator Osten, do you want to move for adoption?

SENATOR OSTEN:

I move for adoption of the amendment.

THE CHAIR:

The motion is on adoption. Will you now remark please. Thank you.

SENATOR OSTEN:

Thank you.

On the amendment, it is really just clarification. It changes "administrative" to be "administration," and it -- also says that in the event of any conflict between any provision of this section and federal law that federal law shall prevail.

THE CHAIR:

Will you remark? Will you remark?

Seeing not, all those in favor of the amendment, please say aye.

SENATORS:

Aye.

THE CHAIR:

Opposed.

The amendment passes.

Senator Osten.

SENATOR OSTEN:

Madam President, I'm moving that the bill, as amended, be moved to the Consent Calendar.

THE CHAIR:

Seeing no objection so ordered, ma'am.

Mr. Clerk -- oh, sorry -- Senator Looney.

SENATOR LOONEY:

Thank you, Madam President.

Madam President, if we might return to the item previously marked passed temporarily and that is Calendar, page 13, Calendar 137, Senate Bill 837, if that item might now be marked go and taken up as the next item.

And also, Madam President, the change in marking on Calendar page 33, Calendar 280, Substitute for Senate Bill Number 929, previously placed on the Consent Calendar, if that item might be removed from the Consent Calendar and marked passed temporarily, I believe we are waiting for an amendment on that item.

Thank you, Madam President.

THE CHAIR:

Thank you.

Mr. Clerk.

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SENATE

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April 18, 2013

Mr. Clerk, call for a roll call vote, but will you do the proceedings and go through and read the vote on the -- on that Consent Calendar. Read the bills on the Consent Calendar and the machine then will be opened.

THE CLERK:

On page 1, Calendar 96, Senate Resolution Number 19, RESOLUTION CONFIRMING THE NOMINATION OF JASON E. BOWSA OF BROAD BROOK TO BE A MEMBER OF THE CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY FLOOD CONTROL COMMISSION, favorable report of the Senate Committee on Executive and Legislative Nominations.

Also on page 1 --

THE CHAIR:

Mr. Clerk, if you'd like you can just read the Calendar Number --

THE CLERK:

Okay.

THE CHAIR:

-- and the Resolution Number. Okay.

THE CLERK:

Great.

Page 1, Calendar 97, Senate Resolution Number 20.

On page 2, Calendar 98, Senate Joint Resolution Number 46; also on page 2, Calendar 99, Senate Joint Resolution Number 47; page 2, Calendar 130, Senate Joint Resolution Number 21; page 2, Calendar 131, Senate Joint Resolution Number 48; page 2, Calendar 136, Senate Joint Resolution 49.

SR 21

On page 3, Calendar 197, Senate Joint Resolution Number 50; also on page 3, Calendar 198, Senate Joint Resolution Number 51; page 3, Calendar 245, Senate Resolution Number 22; page 3, Calendar 246, Senate

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April 18, 2013

Joint Resolution Number 23; page 3, Calendar 247,  
Senate Joint Resolution Number 52.

And on page 4, Calendar 316, House Joint Resolution  
Number 72; page 4, Calendar 317, House Joint  
Resolution Number 73; also on page 4, Calendar 318,  
House Joint Resolution Number 74; page 4, Calendar  
319, House Joint Resolution Number 75.

On page 5, Calendar 320, House Joint Resolution Number  
76; also on page 5, Calendar 321, House Joint  
Resolution Number 77; page 5, Calendar 322, House  
Joint Resolution Number 78; on page 5, 323 is the  
Calendar, House Joint Resolution Number 79.

And on page 6, Calendar 324, House Joint Resolution  
Number 80; also on page 6, Calendar 325, House Joint  
Resolution 81; page 6, Calendar 326, House Joint  
Resolution Number 82; page 6, Calendar 327, House  
Joint Resolution Number 84.

HJR 83  
Calendar 328-HJR 84

On page 7, Calendar 329, House Joint Resolution Number  
85; page 7, Calendar 330, House Joint Resolution  
Number 86; page 7, Calendar 331, House Joint  
Resolution Number 87; and on page 7, Calendar 332,  
House Joint Resolution Number 88.

On page 13, Calendar 128 --

THE CHAIR:

Mr. Clerk, would you also check page 11, Calendar  
Number 1 -- 0111.

THE CLERK:

I think that was referred to the Consent Calendar.

THE CHAIR:

It is the Consent Calendar, sir.

THE CLERK:

Oh, yes, yes, yes, you're right. Sorry about that.

On page 11, Calendar 111, Senate Bill Number 825.

cd/gbr  
SENATE

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And on page 13, now, Calendar 128, Senate Bill --

THE CHAIR:

Mr. Clerk, would you look at 127, also, please, 127,  
Calendar 127.

THE CLERK:

Okay.

Calendar 127, Senate Bill Number 927; also on page 13,  
Calendar 128, Senate Bill 1032; and on page 13,  
Calendar 137, Substitute for Senate Bill Number 837.

On page 8 --

THE CHAIR:

-- 15.

THE CLERK:

-- 15, Calendar 151 --

THE CHAIR:

Senator, would you look at Calendar 147, please.

THE CLERK:

-- Calendar 147 --

THE CHAIR:

Thank you.

THE CLERK:

-- Senate Bill Number 1061; also on page 15, Calendar  
1 --

THE CHAIR:

-- 49.

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THE CLERK:

-- 49, Substitute for Senate Bill Number 909; on page 15, Calendar 151, Senate Bill Number 63.

And, now, on page 16, Calendar 156, Senate Bill Number 1004; also Calendar 157, Senate Bill Number 1006.

And on page 18, Calendar 173, Substitute --

THE CHAIR:

-- Mr. Clerk, can you look at 168 first, please.

THE CLERK:

I'm sorry.

Calendar 168, Substitute for Senate Bill Number 880, and Calendar 173, Substitute for Senate Bill Number 874.

On page 19; Calendar 183, Substitute for Senate Bill Number 853.

And on page 20, Calendar 187, Senate Bill Number 953; also on page 20, Calendar 191, Senate Bill Number 704.

On page 22, Calendar 206, Substitute for Senate Bill Number 950.

On page 23, Calendar 213, Substitute for Senate Bill Number 826.

On page 24, Calendar 221, Senate Bill Number 946.

And on page 29, Calendar 25 --

THE CHAIR:

Sir, on page 28, first.

THE CLERK:

I'm sorry.

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Page 28, Calendar 250, Substitute for Senate Bill  
Number 1010.

And on page 29, Calendar 258, Substitute for Senate  
Bill Number 1073.

On page 37, Calendar 306, Senate Bill Number 111.

And I think that's it.

THE CHAIR:

Yes, I think so.

This time I'll ask everybody to please vote. The machine is open, and we're voting on the Consent Calendar.

Do you -- would you please announce it again, Mr. Clerk.

THE CLERK:

Immediate roll call has been ordered in the Senate,  
voting today's Consent Calendar. Immediate roll call has been ordered in the Senate.

THE CHAIR:

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

Mr. Clerk, will you please call the tally.

THE CLERK:

On today's Consent Calendar.

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

THE CHAIR:

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The Consent Calendar passes.

Senator Looney.

SENATOR LOONEY:

Thank you, Madam President.

Madam President, a couple of additional items. First of all, on a matter adopted earlier today, Calendar 344, Substitute for House Bill Number 6648, would ask for a suspension for immediate transmittal of that item to the Governor.

THE CHAIR:

Seeing no objection so ordered, sir.

SENATOR LOONEY:

Thank you, Madam President.

Madam President, for a couple of -- of items for recommittals on the last -- near the end of the Calendar, Calendar page 52, under "Favorable Reports and Resolutions," Calendar 34, Senate Resolution Number 8, I would move to recommit that item to the Appropriations Committee.

THE CHAIR:

Seeing no objection so ordered.

SENATOR LOONEY:

And also, Madam President, Calendar 212, Senate Resolution Number 14, I move to recommit that item to the Education Committee.

THE CHAIR:

Seeing no objection so ordered.

SENATOR LOONEY:

Thank you, Madam President.