Offered by:
SEN. MARKLEY, 16th Dist.

To: Subst. House Bill No. 5209 File No. 61 Cal. No. 539

"AN ACT CONCERNING LONG-TERM CARE INSURANCE PREMIUM RATE INCREASES."

1 After the last section, add the following and renumber sections and internal references accordingly:

3 "Sec. 501. Resolved by this Assembly:

4 WHEREAS, pyrrhotite is a naturally occurring mineral that oxidizes when it is exposed to air or water;

6 WHEREAS, pyrrhotite is found in the concrete foundations of thirty-five thousand residential dwellings, spread across approximately forty-one towns, in the northern, eastern and central portions of this state;

10 WHEREAS, the oxidation of pyrrhotite causes concrete to slowly crack, flake, bow, deteriorate and separate;

12 WHEREAS, the slow deterioration of concrete foundations due to the natural oxidation of pyrrhotite has caused substantial damage to
numerous residential dwellings in this state;

WHEREAS, the deterioration of concrete foundations in this state due to the oxidation of pyrrhotite constitutes a natural disaster;

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency is the federal agency charged with responding to natural disasters in the United States; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Management Agency has failed to adequately respond to the residents of this state who are affected by crumbling concrete foundations.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Connecticut General Assembly petitions the members of this state's congressional delegation to petition the Federal Emergency Management Agency to fulfill its legal obligations to the residents of this state by, among other things: (1) Dedicating sufficient funding and staff to assist the residents of this state who are affected by crumbling concrete foundations; (2) providing affected residents of this state with sufficient information regarding the causes of, and available responses to, crumbling concrete foundations; (3) working with partners at all levels of government to timely and adequately assist affected residents of this state; and (4) reducing the administrative and bureaucratic burdens that impede affected residents and communities from timely securing adequate assistance."