

close, then couldn't they file it if a bullet came perilously close?

SENATOR ABBOUD: They don't file.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: But they could.

SENATOR ABBOUD: They feel that in cases that they've had before judges, district court judges, there are no convictions because the court does not feel that it applies under that statute.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: Okay. Well, with this statute that you have, if a firearm is discharged, does the projectile that is discharged have to come from the firearm?

SENATOR ABBOUD: Yes.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: But the statute really doesn't say that by its language, does it?

SENATOR ABBOUD: I think with the committee amendment it provides for that.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: I know it is meant, but I don't think the language says that. It says if you discharge a firearm...

SENATOR ABBOUD: And it strikes with a projectile.

SENATOR CHAMBERS: It would say, generally, any person who intentionally, because that would be the language, discharges a firearm and strikes with a projectile an inhabited dwelling. There is no direct connection between the projectile that strikes the dwelling and the firearm, in my opinion, but as I stated, it's not a bill that is not going to make that much difference or do that much, so I'm not going to be your main opponent today.

SENATOR ABBOUD: Thank you, Senator Chambers.

SPEAKER BARRETT: Senator Bernard-Stevens, please, followed by Senator Abboud.

SENATOR BERNARD-STEVENS: Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Senator Abboud, I just have a question I want to ask and it's not a... I don't think it's in a hostile way because I'm just trying to