

<b>Act Number</b>	<b>Session</b>	<b>Bill Number</b>	<b>Total Number of Committee Pages</b>	<b>Total Number of House Pages</b>	<b>Total Number of Senate Pages</b>
PA 71-17		616	1	2	1
<u>Committee Pages:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Environment 104</i></li> </ul>				<u>House Pages:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>822-823</li> </ul>	<u>Senate Pages:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>481</li> </ul>

**H-109**

**CONNECTICUT  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
HOUSE**

**PROCEEDINGS  
1971**

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PART 2  
449-973**

Tuesday, March 23, 1971

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whoever happened to speak on it, of getting three judges together, in contrary to the Judiciary's Chairman expression of intent that it can be several panels at any one time. I think the language very clearly contradicts that interpretation. The Chairman of the Judiciary Committee indicated that he spoke to the Chief Court Administrator about this. It doesn't do much good because the Chief Justice is the one who appoints, not the Chief Court Administrator. But I do think that substituting one judge and that could be any judge in the Superior Court designated by the Chief Justice, would make this a far more workable bill. And again, not to drag the arguments that we've heard on the last 4 or 5 amendments, all through the mill again, but what is our intent in passing a wire tap or electronic surveillance bill. I think it's obvious that we all want to maintain that somewhat delicate balance between the protection of society from organized crime and the right of privacy that every individual possesses under our constitution. And if we go to either extreme, it becomes a rather inartful, unworkable and quite plain and simply, bad legislation. The majority leader indicated that he wanted to provide maximum protection against any invasion of the right to privacy. A little interpretation of that would require a 35 Superior Court panel to make them all work. We are looking, plain and simply to come up with something that is workable, that will assist law enforcement officials in their day to day

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problems of combating organized crime in the state. We are not trying to make their job more difficult, we do have every confidence in the members of our judiciary. We are not throwing up constitutional problems by reducing the three judge panel to one. On the contrary, the three judge panel is somewhat unique in that under state and federal wire tap laws, no other state requires this. I submit to you, the question as put by Representative Dice, is extremely proper and right to the heart of the point. How are you going to get three judges together while, as we have amended the bill already, the crime is being committed. Do we have some proxy, some magic power to make a unanimous consent among the judges while the crime is being committed. I submit, Mr. Speaker, that the failure of this amendment to pass will water down further an already watered down bill. I urge support for the amendment.

MR. SPEAKER:

Further remarks on the amendment. If not, will the members be seated and will the aisles be cleared and we'll proceed with the vote. The machine will be open. Has every member voted. Is the vote recorded in the fashion which you wish? The machine will be locked and the Clerk will take the tally.

The Clerk will announce the tally.

CLERK:

Total number voting 163

Necessary for adoption 82

Yea 68 Nay 95

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**CONNECTICUT  
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Cal. No. 45; 47 and 48.

THE CHAIR:

If there is no objection the matters will be taken up as noted by the Majority Leader and the others will be held as noted.

THE CLERK:

Cal. No. 33 File No. 44; Favorable report of the Joint Standing Committee on the Environment. Senate Bill No. 616. An Act Concerning Purchase Sale or Exchange of Land When the General Assembly is Not in Session.

SENATOR PAC:

Mr. President, I move acceptance of the joint Committee's favorable report and passage of the bill.

THE CHAIR:

Will you remark?

SENATOR PAC:

This bill gives the same authority to the Council of Corrections as currently exists in the Trustees of State Institutions and the State Board of Education permitting them to purchase land and exchange or sell it when the General Assembly is not in session. And this is done, of course, with the advice and consent of the Governor. It is a fair bill and I urge its passage.

THE CHAIR:

Any further remarks? Question is on the acceptance of the committee's favorable report and passage of the bill. All those in favor indicate by saying, "aye"/ Opposed? The ayes have it. The bill is passed.

THE CLERK:

**JOINT  
STANDING  
COMMITTEE  
HEARINGS**

**ENVIRONMENT**

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WEDNESDAY 10:00 A.M. THE ENVIRONMENT

FEBRUARY 17, 1971

Mr. Corrigan: I'm Raymond Corrigan, I'm here as a representative of the Department of Corrections to speak on S.B. 616, AN ACT CONCERNING PURCHASE, SALE OR EXCHANGE OF LAND WHEN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY IS NOT IN SESSION. When the Department of Corrections was formed, there were three basic institutions that had trustees running these organizations at that time, and the sale, acquisition or exchange of property was handled through this particular group. Now since the Department of Correction has been formed, we now have a Council of Correction which performs the same function, and what we're basically trying to do is to establish a system within the Department of Correction for this purpose, that is in conformance with the remaining procedures in the rest of the state agencies.

Mr. Driscoll: I am David Driscoll, a member of the Bantam Lake Authority, and I am representing the chairman of the Bantam Lake Authority, Mr. Al Tyll, and I would like to read you three memorandums prepared by Mr. Tyll, concerning S.B. 98, S.B. 99, S.B. 100. First of all, Mr. Tyll expresses his regrets at not being able to attend the hearing this morning. I have for the chairman, sir, a copy of each memorandum of each three bills, and I'd like to read them now. The memorandum concerning S.B. 98 - "Bantam Lake is rapidly filling in or dying by sedimentation. With each flood it becomes shallower. After each summer season it shallows because the lake is rich in nutrients spurring heavy weeds and algae growth. When these water plants die, they sink to the bottom and decompose, thus becoming more mud and shallowing the lake. At least 100 acres, or one-ninth of Bantam Lake needs dredging, especially the area of South Bay which is the furthest from any outlet or inlet. This bay, therefore, is the shallowest, has the greatest rate of sedimentation, and will (if man does not intervene) become the first portion of the lake to die off and turn to swamp. The Bay is roughly 200 acres. About 20% of this bay is already too shallow for boating. Approximately 50% of the bay (or 100 acres) should be dredged six feet deeper, or a total of approximately 1,000,000 cubic yards of mud and sediment is to be taken out. Dredging is absolutely necessary and will benefit the lake in the following ways: 1) Will begin to reverse the dying process, namely sedimentation containing rich nutrients (weeds and algae depend on these nutrients); 2) Dredging will deepen the lake, thus keeping the water cooler (algae and weeds like warm temperatures); 3) Sunlight cannot penetrate deeper water (algae and weeds need sunlight); 4) It will again open many acres of the lake up for safe boating; 5) Since this will no doubt lessen weed and algae growths, we may save money for weed and algae treatments in the future. Dr. Richard Benoit, consultant to the Water Resources Commission, states that if the lake can be deepened to 10 or 12 feet, weeds will most probably not grow. The Bantam Lake Authority hereby urges passage of this bill." The memorandum concerning S.B. 99 - "On September 3, 1969, the Bantam Lake Authority applied to the Corps of Army Engineers for flood control for Bantam Lake. On December 15, 1969, after an extensive survey of all property owners affected by Bantam Lake, flood damage figures were sent to the Army Engineers as follows: