

PA 71-21	343	4	2	3
<u>Committee Pages:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="240 338 574 373">• <i>Environment</i> 97-100 			<u>House Pages:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="743 338 899 373">• 832-833 	<u>Senate Pages:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1057 338 1213 373">• 495-497

H-109

**CONNECTICUT
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
HOUSE**

**PROCEEDINGS
1971**

**VOL. 14
PART 2
449-973**

Tuesday, March 23, 1971

5

with our rules, this item will be removed from the Consent Calendar and placed on the regular calendar and retained for consideration tomorrow. Are there further items. ad

MR. SARASIN:

Mr. Speaker, may I read the list of bills to be passed on today's Consent Calendar.

Calendar No. 128 - House Bill No. 5159 - An Act Concerning Municipal Appropriations for Military Organizations, Public Health Nursing Organizations and Hospitals, File No. 107.

Calendar No. 130, House Bill No. 5472 - An Act Concerning Voting on the Consolidation of Governments, File No. 108.

Calendar No. 131, House Bill No. 5852 - An Act Concerning Tax Collectors' Fees, File No. 106.

And on Page 2 -

Calendar No. 135, House Bill No. 6769 - An Act Concerning Annual Reports of Labor Organizations, File No. 121.

Calendar No. 138, Substitute for Senate Bill No. 0214 - An Act Concerning Contracts Under Seal, File No. 54.

Calendar No. 139, Substitute for Senate Bill No. 0343 - An Act Concerning Licensing and Supervision of Commission Sales Stables, File No. 49.

Calendar No. 176, House Joint Resolution No. 145 - I'm sorry, those are the items on the Consent Calendar, Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER:

Tuesday, March 23, 1971

6

ad

Are there objections? If not, the question is on acceptance of the Joint Committee's favorable reports and passage of the bills. All those in favor indicate by saying "Aye". Those opposed. The bills are passed.

MR. SARASIN:

Mr. Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER:

Representative Sarasin.

MR. SARASIN:

Mr. Speaker, in accordance with Rule 48, may I place the following items on the Consent Calendar. On the bottom of Page 4, Calendar No. 152, House Bill No. 7330 - An Act Concerning Distribution of Unsolicited Credit Cards, File No. 127.

On Page 5, Calendar No. 156, Substitute for Senate Bill No. 0346 - An Act Concerning Testing of Animals in Drawing Contests, File No. 55.

Also on Page 5, Calendar No. 159, Substitute for Senate Bill No. 0345 - An Act Concerning Control of Communicable Diseases in Domestic Animals, file no. 74.

MR. SPEAKER:

Is there objection to any of these items being placed on the Consent Calendar. Hearing no objections, so ordered. The Clerk will continue with Calendar business.

Representative Prete for the purpose of taking up the resolutions on the Consent Calendar.

S-77

**CONNECTICUT
GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

SENATE

PROCEEDINGS

1971

VOL. 14

PART 2

474-956

March 15, 1971

9.

recollection of. As you know the statute on ordinary contracts is 6 years. While on contracts under seal, the period is 17 years. I gather there are certain companies that by the mere addition of the words witness my hand and seal in a contract, therefore under existing law are able to have a 17 year Statute of limitations apply to that contract. And that seems unfair that the consumer should be persuable for that long after he has thrown away the pertinent records. And probably has forgotten the transaction has happened, to at least one person. And I think probably a six year statute of limitation, a uniform statute of limitations and contract is in order. So that I move the acceptance of the bill.

THE CHAIR:

Will you remark further? If not all those in favor of passage of the bill signify by saying aye. AYE. Opposed nay. The ayes have it. The bill is passed.

THE CLERK:

The third item on the page, Calendar No. 35, File No. 49 Favorable Report Joint Standing Committee on the Environment, Substitute S.B. 343, An Act Concerning Licensing and Supervision of Commission Sales Stables.

THE CHAIR:

Senator Pac.

SENATOR PAC:

Mr. President, I move acceptance of the Joint Committee's Favorable Report and Passage of the bill.

THE CHAIR:

Will you remark?

March 15, 1971

10.

SENATOR PAC:

This bill would assure that animals that are consigned for slaughter at auctions sales would be sold to only operators of slaughtering establishments. In the past some unscrupulous operators have purchased these animals and resold them to unwary farmers. And some diseased cattle have been purchased and resold back on the market. This would stop this practice. Its a good bill and I urge its passage.

THE CHAIR:

Will you remark further? If not all those in favor of passage of the bill signify their intents by saying aye. AYE. Opposed nay. The ayes have it. The bill is carried.

THE CLERK:

Turn to page 2 on your Calendar please. Bottom of the page, second item from the bottom. Calendar No. 45, File No. 15. Favorable Report Joint Standing Committee on General Law, H.B. 5842 An Act Validating Notice of Michael Devanno to the City of Norwich.

THE CHAIR:

Senator Strada.

SENATOR STRADA:

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

THE CHAIR:

Will you remark?

SENATOR STRADA:

Mr. President, this bill validates a defective notice to the City

March 15, 1971

11.

of Norwich on January 19, 1970 concerning injuries sustained on Dec. 19, 1969. Notice was defective however suit was instituted within the Statutory period. I move adoption of the bill.

THE CHAIR:

Will you remark further?

If not all those in favor signify by saying aye. Opposed nay. The ayes have it the bill is passed.

THE CLERK:

Last item on the page. Calendar No. 47, File No. 11, Favorable Report Joint Standing Committee on General Law, H.B. 6000 An Act Validating Notice of Mary E. Barnett to the City of Norwich.

THE CHAIR:

Senator Strada.

SENATOR STRADA:

Mr. President, this is a similar bill validating a defective notice again given to the city of Norwich on January 8, 1970, injuries sustained on Nov. 26, 1969. Again the notice was defective and suit was instituted within the statutory period. I move passage of the bill.

THE CHAIR:

Will you remark further? Question is on passage of the bill. If not all those in favor signify by saying aye. AYE. Opposed nay. The ayes have it, the bill is passed.

THE CLERK:

Page 3, top of the page. Calendar No. 48, File No. 13. Favorable Report Joint Standing Committee on State and Urban Developments Substitute

**JOINT
STANDING
COMMITTEE
HEARINGS**

ENVIRONMENT

**PART 1
1-338**

**1971
Index**

WEDNESDAY 10:00 A.M. THE ENVIRONMENT

FEBRUARY 17, 1971

Rep. Mondani: Of the dam way up? No, that was never built. We do have some problems over that dam, and whether they should or should not be removed, versus a fish ladder, but the dam further up I think it's around the Comstock Bridge, hasn't been built to my knowledge.

Sen. Pac: Thank you very much, Senator.

Mr. Knurek: Mr. Chairman, and members of the Committee, my name is Adam F. Knurek from the Transportation Department. I'd like to leave a short statement regarding S.B. 635, AN ACT CONCERNING THE REGULATION OF OUTDOOR ADVERTISING, and S.B. 645, AN ACT CONCERNING FARMLAND AND EMINENT DOMAIN. S.B. 635 is an act concerning the regulation of outdoor advertising; S.B. 645 is an act concerning farmland and eminent domain. Since our Transportation Commissioner has not yet taken office, it would be appreciated if our department could submit a written statement on both of these bills at a later date. Thank you.

Sen. Pac: Thank you very much. If anyone else has statements, I would appreciate it very much if you would leave them with us, and if you come here and make a few remarks and summarize whatever you do have in your text.

Dr. Stadler: I'm Dr. Stadler, State Veterinarian, and I'm here in hope that you will act favorably on S.B. 343, AN ACT CONCERNING LICENSING AND SUPERVISION OF COMMISSION SALES STABLES, S.B. 345, AN ACT CONCERNING CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, and S.B. 346, AN ACT CONCERNING TESTING OF ANIMALS IN DRAWING CONTESTS. On S.B. 343 we run into a problem of animals consigned to the beef ring, and some of these purchasers have an opportunity to check them. If they should happen to find a calf in one of them, they'll bid just a little bit higher to get that animal; instead of going to a slaughterhouse, it winds up at their farm. That animal was consigned originally for slaughter because something was wrong. We have a case of the possibility of spreading further disease amongst the livestock. In S.B. 345, control of communicable diseases, this is really a corrective piece of legislation. We have employed in the Department of Agriculture veterinarians who are not necessarily licensed to practice in the state of Connecticut, but are accredited by the federal government in disease control work. And these men are doing a job of taking care of tuberculosis and brucellosis, vaccination of calves, and so on that goes right along with the veterinary work. They are well qualified, it is just the case that they, like our federal people, don't have to be licensed to practice in the state of Connecticut. And the third one, S.B. 346, which originally was the testing of horses in drawing contests, we would like to change to animals, and it originally called for a saliva test, and the saliva test is not the most accurate test that can be done. If this is acted upon favorably, we can take saliva, take blood, or take urine; either one of these tests would give us drugs that saliva would not show. And, surprisingly, any of you who have seen a drawing contest, we have done some of this checking. And a little team of ponies can pull six and seven thousand

WEDNESDAY 10:00 A.M. THE ENVIRONMENT

FEBRUARY 17, 1971

pounds, and when they found out that we were going to be testing, they couldn't pull two thousand pounds. So we know that the drugs are being used, not only in the ponies, but in the horses and in the cattle, and I hope that you will act favorably upon these bills.

Sen. Gunther: Do you have the taking out of the mandatory "shall" and "may" provide for the administration? Is there some other laboratory that can do this testing? Is this a good reason for taking the compulsion out of it?

Dr. Stadler: Well, if you read there at the beginning ... "at the request and expense of the authority in charge of any agricultural fair," the commissioner would provide for the administration of it. This means men and time and money, and the fair is going to have to pay for it. Now, if the fair can't pay for it, then even though they request it, the Commissioner may or may not send somebody out there. If we have been there and arrive at a drawing contest at 7 O'clock in the evening, and not get home till three and four the following morning, because these things go on all night long, and very frankly, if you've got to stop and wait for a horse to piddle to get a sample of urine, you can sometimes wait a long time! And this is a fact!

Rep. Pugliese: In S.B. 343, Doctor, would this mean that a person could not buy a calf at one of these auctions and raise it, either for dairy or for beef later on?

Dr. Stadler: They can buy a calf; we're talking about the animal that's consigned, the large animal, consigned to the slaughter ring. They can examine these animals and if you have ever seen it, they go along and push the sides of them and see if they've got a calf in there, and if they've got a calf, then they'll keep it, and they won't go to slaughter. We have every animal, an identification of every animal leaving that ring, and we expect to get that identification back from a slaughterhouse. And we sometimes have to do a lot of chasing around to find those animals.

Rep. Tiffany: Dr. Stadler, I don't think it's fair to say that every animal that's consigned is necessarily going for slaughter. We ship a lot of low producers, and if somebody can take them and fatten calves on them, that's up to them. I mean, just because we ship dairy cows up to Kahn's auction, it doesn't mean they have something wrong with them, it means they're not making us any money.

Dr. Stadler: And by the same auction, the man who buys that animal and then resells it to some poor devil out in the boondocks, who thinks he's buying a good animal, he's not getting a good animal, he's getting stuck with a low producer.

WEDNESDAY 10:00 A.M.

THE ENVIRONMENT

FEBRUARY 17, 1971

That animal you sent because you weren't making money with, so why should John Jones, over in the boondocks, get stuck with the animal that he can't make any money with either? You sent it for a reason to be slaughtered, because you weren't making money with it, primarily.

Rep. Tiffany: No, because we don't want it.

Dr. Stadler: All right, you don't want it, somebody else don't want it either!

Rep. Tiffany: No, wait a minute. Not necessarily. There's a lot of people in the back woods that'll take a stripper and put a calf on it, and raise a calf. They're not in the milk business, they're not peddling their milk, but they can go up there and buy a cow; if they've got some land, they can turn them out into pasture; buy a bob-calf, put a bob-calf on her for three months, two months, sell the calf and sell the cow, and make money. Where if she's only making fifteen pounds a day, it's not paying to grain-feed and milk her, and so forth. But if she's making fifteen pounds a milk a day, she'll feed a calf. Now, there are some people who'll do this, not very many.

Dr. Stadler: There are darn few that are doing this at the present time. We are getting into and it's increasing, and we have people who are just raising calves on platforms and raising veal, and right now, the cost of veal, as you will perhaps know, is extremely high. And there are very, very few people as we go around, who are strictly just raising calves for, two or three calves maybe a year. But darn few, there really are.

Rep. Tiffany: I don't really see where this is going to do what you hope it will do, because it is up to the decision of the auctioneer or whoever runs the establishment, which part of the sale the animal goes in. Is this correct?

Dr. Stadler: That's right.

Rep. Tiffany: If they want to, they can still run him through the first half of the auction.

Dr. Stadler: That's right, they can, but of course, understand too, that we have complete records on those, and every one of them is checked. As far as disease control, this is primarily what we're after, if they want to sell a fifteen pound cow in the dairy ring, and anybody is foolish enough to buy it, now that's up to them. But that animal would have been brucellosis-tested and T.B. tested vaccinated, and so forth. It's still a dairy cow. If they want to put it through the dairy ring. But you wouldn't buy it. You'd look at it, and you'd know you wouldn't buy it.

Rep. Tiffany: I wouldn't buy if they -

WEDNESDAY 10:00 A.M. THE ENVIRONMENT

FEBRUARY 17, 1971

Mr. Mandirolo: I'm Mark Mandirolo, Chief of the Livestock Division, and I'm just here in answer to Rep. Tiffany. On S.B. 343, I think the simple answer to this and what we're trying to do here - once that animal goes into that beef ring, then she cannot be sold in the trade. When the animal is brought to the sale, the decision is either up to the farmer or to the manager of the sale where this animal goes. If she goes in the dairy and breeding animals, fine; she can go anywhere. But the minute she is put into this other enclosure, where there's animals with foot rot, pneumonia, and so forth, then she's got to go to slaughter. This is the intent of this bill. So the decision has to be made before the animal is consigned to either this side or this side.

Sen. Pac: Thank you very much.

Mr. Hibbard: Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee, I am John E. Hibbard, Secretary-Forester of the Connecticut Forest and Parks Association, and I'd like to comment on about three bills which you have here this morning. The first of these is S.B. 329, AN ACT CONCERNING REQUIREMENTS FOR CLASSIFICATION OF LAND AS FARM LAND, which would concern the open-space tax law. The Finance Committee held hearings on the various proposals concerning the open-space tax law about a week ago, and it's possible that this is not the only bill that pertains to this act that will appear here before the Environment Committee. I have copies of the statement which I presented at that Finance hearing, and I do have copies of the report of the Land Use Value Committee, which are contained in this issue of Connecticut Woodlands. This committee operated over a two-year period, studying the problems of the open-space tax law, and we came forward with some rather specific recommendations which are embodied in S.B. 665 which was heard by Finance, and by H.B. 6555 and in H.B. 6556; also there are other bills which Finance has heard on this matter, and I think Sen. Rimer probably had good intentions when he introduced S.B. 329, but I would feel that placing a 75% limitation on the income of landowners to qualify for the farmland provisions, under the open-space tax law, would be not in the public interest, as many of these lands are leased or rented, and the owners of these lands are not farming. The fact that the open-space tax law does apply means that the persons using this land for agricultural purposes can afford to lease it at a reasonable fee. People who have land that they make available for lease usually are interested in getting remuneration for their taxes and some overhead, and if the rental fees were to increase substantially, through higher taxes perhaps, the people in agriculture might not be able to continue to lease them, and they would not be used in any productive sense. I'd like to also make some comments on S.B. 660, AN ACT CONCERNING LAND ACQUISITION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE HIRING OF FORESTERS, which would implement recommendations Nos 47 and 49 of the Governor's Committee on Environmental Policy. I had the pleasure of serving on this committee as members of our Association did, and on June 20th of 1970, the Connecticut Forest and Parks Association, through a vote of its officers and directors, endorsed the recommendations of the Policy Committee. As you have S.B. 660 before you, Section 1