



House Bill No. 7170

Public Act No. 25-170

**AN ACT CONCERNING CERTAIN RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE REGARDING AQUACULTURE
AND MINOR REVISIONS TO PROGRAMS AND STATUTES
RELATING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION.**

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

Section 1. Subsection (a) of section 22a-6 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

(a) The commissioner may: (1) Adopt, amend or repeal, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, such environmental standards, criteria and regulations, and such procedural regulations as are necessary and proper to carry out the department's functions, powers and duties; (2) enter into contracts with any person, firm, corporation or association to do all things necessary or convenient to carry out the functions, powers and duties of the department; (3) initiate and receive complaints as to any actual or suspected violation of any statute, regulation, permit or order administered, adopted or issued by the department. The commissioner shall have the power to hold hearings, administer oaths, take testimony and subpoena witnesses and evidence, enter orders and institute legal proceedings including, but not limited to, suits for injunctions, for the enforcement of any statute, regulation,

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order or permit administered, adopted or issued by the department; (4) in accordance with regulations adopted by the department, require, issue, renew, revoke, modify or deny permits, under such conditions as the commissioner may prescribe, governing all sources of pollution in Connecticut within the department's jurisdiction; (5) in accordance with constitutional limitations, enter at all reasonable times, without liability, upon any public or private property, except a private residence, for the purpose of inspection and investigation to ascertain possible violations of any statute, regulation, order or permit administered, adopted or issued by the department and the owner, managing agent or occupant of any such property shall permit such entry, and no action for trespass shall lie against the commissioner for such entry, or the commissioner may apply to any court having criminal jurisdiction for a warrant to inspect such premises to determine compliance with any statute, regulation, order or permit administered, adopted or enforced by the department, provided any information relating to secret processes or methods of manufacture or production ascertained by the commissioner during, or as a result of, any inspection, investigation, hearing or otherwise shall be kept confidential and shall not be disclosed except that, notwithstanding the provisions of subdivision (5) of subsection (b) of section 1-210, such information may be disclosed by the commissioner to the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission pursuant to the federal Freedom of Information Act of 1976, (5 USC 552) and regulations adopted thereunder or, if such information is submitted after June 4, 1986, to any person pursuant to the federal Clean Water Act (33 USC 1251 et seq.); (6) undertake any studies, inquiries, surveys or analyses the commissioner may deem relevant, through the personnel of the department or in cooperation with any public or private agency, to accomplish the functions, powers and duties of the commissioner; (7) require the posting of sufficient performance bond or other security to assure compliance with any permit or order; (8) provide by notice printed on any form that any false statement made thereon or pursuant

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thereto is punishable as a criminal offense under section 53a-157b; (9) construct or repair or contract for the construction or repair of any [dam or flood and erosion control system] service road, trail, greenway, bridge, dam, flood prevention, climate resilience and erosion control system, as defined in section 25-85, or other civil or natural resource infrastructure under the department's control and management; [,] (10) make or contract for the making of any alteration, repair or addition to any other real asset under the department's control and management, including rented or leased premises, involving an expenditure of [five hundred thousand] one million dollars or less, [and,] provided, not later than July 1, 2028, and annually thereafter, the Commissioner of Administrative Services shall adjust such threshold expenditures by the percentage change in the Producer Price Index by Commodity; Construction (Partial) (WPU80), not seasonally adjusted, or its successor index, as calculated by the United States Department of Labor, over the preceding calendar year, rounded to the nearest multiple of one hundred dollars, and shall post such adjusted dollar amounts on the Internet web site of the Department of Administrative Services; (11) with prior approval of the Commissioner of Administrative Services, make or contract for the making of any alteration, repair or addition to such other real asset under the department's control and management involving an expenditure of more than [five hundred thousand] one million dollars but not more than [one] three million dollars, [,] (10) provided, not later than July 1, 2028, and annually thereafter, the Commissioner of Administrative Services shall adjust such threshold expenditures by the percentage change in the Producer Price Index by Commodity; Construction (Partial) (WPU80), not seasonally adjusted, or its successor index, as calculated by the United States Department of Labor, over the preceding calendar year, rounded to the nearest multiple of one hundred dollars, and shall post such adjusted dollar amounts on the Internet web site of the Department of Administrative Services; (12) in consultation with affected town and watershed organizations, enter into a lease agreement with a private entity owning

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a facility to allow the private entity to generate hydroelectricity provided the project meets the certification standards of the Low Impact Hydropower Institute; [(11)] (13) by regulations adopted in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, require the payment of a fee sufficient to cover the reasonable cost of the search, duplication and review of records requested under the Freedom of Information Act, as defined in section 1-200, and the reasonable cost of reviewing and acting upon an application for and monitoring compliance with the terms and conditions of any state or federal permit, license, registration, order, certificate or approval required pursuant to subsection (i) of section 22a-39, subsections (c) and (d) of section 22a-96, subsections (h), (i) and (k) of section 22a-424, and sections 22a-6d, 22a-32, 22a-134a, 22a-134e, 22a-135, 22a-148, 22a-150, 22a-174, 22a-208, 22a-208a, 22a-209, 22a-342, 22a-345, 22a-354i, 22a-361, 22a-363c, 22a-368, 22a-372, 22a-379, 22a-403, 22a-409, 22a-416, 22a-428 to 22a-432, inclusive, 22a-449 and 22a-454 to 22a-454c, inclusive, and Section 401 of the federal Clean Water Act, (33 USC 1341). Such costs may include, but are not limited to the costs of (A) public notice, (B) reviews, inspections and testing incidental to the issuance of and monitoring of compliance with such permits, licenses, orders, certificates and approvals, and (C) surveying and staking boundary lines. The applicant shall pay the fee established in accordance with the provisions of this section prior to the final decision of the commissioner on the application. The commissioner may postpone review of an application until receipt of the payment. Payment of a fee for monitoring compliance with the terms or conditions of a permit shall be at such time as the commissioner deems necessary and is required for an approval to remain valid; and [(12)] (14) by regulations adopted in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, require the payment of a fee sufficient to cover the reasonable cost of responding to requests for information concerning the status of real estate with regard to compliance with environmental statutes, regulations, permits or orders. Such fee shall be paid by the person requesting such information at the time of the request. Funds not exceeding two hundred thousand

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dollars received by the commissioner pursuant to subsection (g) of section 22a-174, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1985, shall be deposited in the General Fund and credited to the appropriations of the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection in accordance with the provisions of section 4-86, and such funds shall not lapse until June 30, 1986. In any action brought against any employee of the department acting within the scope of delegated authority in performing any of the above-listed duties, the employee shall be represented by the Attorney General.

Sec. 2. Section 16a-101 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

As used in this chapter:

(1) "Atomic energy" has the same meaning as provided in 42 USC 2014, as amended from time to time;

(2) "By-product material" means each of the following: (A) Any radioactive material, other than special nuclear material, that is yielded in or made radioactive by exposure to radiation which is incidental to the process of producing or utilizing special nuclear material; (B) the tailings or wastes produced by the extraction or concentration of uranium or thorium from any ore processed primarily for its source material content, including discrete surface wastes resulting from uranium solution extraction processes but excluding any underground ore bodies depleted by such solution extraction processes; (C) any discrete source of radium-226 that is produced, extracted or converted after extraction for use for a commercial, medical or research activity; (D) any material that (i) was made radioactive by use of a particle accelerator, including by use of a fusion machine, and [that] (ii) if made radioactive by use of a particle accelerator that is not a fusion machine, is produced, extracted or converted after extraction for use for a commercial, medical or research activity; and (E) any discrete source of

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naturally occurring radioactive material, other than source material, that is extracted or converted after extraction for use in a commercial, medical or research activity, if the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission determines that the source would pose a threat similar to the threat posed by a discrete source of radium-226 to the public health and safety;

(3) "Production facility" has the same meaning as provided in 42 USC 2014, as amended from time to time;

(4) "Special nuclear material" means: (A) Plutonium, uranium 233, uranium enriched in the isotope 233 or in the isotope 235, and any other material if the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission determines the material to be such special nuclear material, but does not include source material; or (B) any material artificially enriched by any elements, isotopes or materials listed in subparagraph (A) of this subdivision not including source materials;

(5) "Utilization facility" has the same meaning as provided in 42 USC 2014, as amended from time to time;

(6) "Radioactive material" means any solid, liquid or gas that emits ionizing radiation spontaneously;

(7) "Source material" means each of the following: (A) Uranium, thorium or any combination of said elements, in any physical or chemical form; (B) any other material if the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission determines the material to be source material; and (C) ores that contain uranium, thorium or any combination of said elements in a concentration by weight of 0.05 per cent or more, or in such lower concentration if the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission determines the material in such concentration to be source material;

(8) "Naturally occurring radioactive material" means material that

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contains radionuclides that are naturally present in the environment in materials, including, but not limited to, rocks, soil, minerals, natural gas, petroleum and ground or surface water;

(9) "Discrete source" means a radionuclide that was processed such that its concentration within a material was purposely increased for use for commercial, medical or research activities; and

(10) "Fusion machine" has the same meaning as provided in 42 USC 2014, as amended from time to time.

Sec. 3. Section 22a-151 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

As used in sections 22a-151 to 22a-158, inclusive, as amended by this act:

(1) "By-product material" means each of the following: (A) Any radioactive material, other than special nuclear material, that is yielded in or made radioactive by exposure to radiation which is incidental to the process of producing or utilizing special nuclear material; (B) the tailings or wastes produced by the extraction or concentration of uranium or thorium from any ore processed primarily for its source material content, including discrete surface wastes resulting from uranium solution extraction processes but excluding any underground ore bodies depleted by such solution extraction processes; (C) any discrete source of radium-226 that is produced, extracted or converted after extraction for use for a commercial, medical or research activity; (D) any material that (i) was made radioactive by use of a particle accelerator, including by use of a fusion machine, and [that] (ii) if made radioactive by use of an accelerator that is not a fusion machine, is produced, extracted or converted after extraction for use for a commercial, medical or research activity; and (E) any discrete source of naturally occurring radioactive material, other than source material,

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that is extracted or converted after extraction for use in a commercial, medical or research activity, if the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission determines that the source would pose a threat similar to the threat posed by a discrete source of radium-226 to the public health and safety;

(2) "Ionizing radiation" means gamma rays and x-rays, alpha and beta particles, high speed electrons, neutrons, protons and other nuclear particles, but not sound or radio waves, or visible, infrared or ultra violet light. The Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection shall be empowered to make regulations amending or modifying this definition;

(3) "General license" means a license effective pursuant to regulations promulgated by the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection without the filing of an application for, or issuance of a licensing document for, the transfer, transport, acquisition, ownership, possession or use of quantities of, or devices or equipment utilizing by-product, source, special nuclear materials or other radioactive material occurring naturally or produced artificially;

(4) "Specific license" means a license, issued after application, to use, manufacture, produce, transfer, transport, receive, acquire, own, or possess quantities of, or devices or equipment utilizing by-product, source, special nuclear materials or other radioactive material occurring naturally or produced artificially;

(5) "Person" means any individual, corporation, limited liability company, partnership, firm, association, trust, estate, public or private institution, group, agency, other than any federal agency, political subdivision of this state, any other state or political subdivision or agency thereof, and any legal successor, representative, agent or agency of any of the foregoing, other than the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission or any successor thereto, and other than agencies of the

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government of the United States licensed by the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission or any successor thereto;

(6) "Registration" means registration in conformance with the requirements of section 22a-148. The issuance of a specific license pursuant to sections 22a-151 to 22a-158, inclusive, as amended by this act, shall be deemed to satisfy fully any registration requirements set forth in said section;

(7) "Source material" means each of the following: (A) Uranium, thorium or any combination of said elements, in any physical or chemical form; (B) any other material if the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission determines the material to be source material; and (C) ores that contain uranium, thorium or any combination of said elements in a concentration by weight of 0.05 per cent or more, or in such lower concentration if the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission determines the material in such concentration to be source material;

(8) "Special nuclear material" means:

(A) Plutonium, uranium 233, uranium enriched in the isotope 233 or in the isotope 235 and any other material if the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission determines the material to be such special nuclear material, but does not include source material; or (B) any material artificially enriched by any elements, isotopes or materials listed in subparagraph (A) of this subdivision not including source materials;

(9) "Radioactive materials" means any solid, liquid or gas that emits ionizing radiation spontaneously;

(10) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection or the commissioner's designee or agent;

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(11) "Naturally occurring radioactive material" means material that contains radionuclides that are naturally present in the environment in materials, including, but not limited to, rocks, soil, minerals, natural gas, petroleum and ground or surface water;

(12) "Discrete source" means a radionuclide that was processed such that its concentration within a material was purposely increased for use for commercial, medical or research activities;

(13) "Sources of ionizing radiation" means, collectively, radioactive materials and radiation generating equipment; and

(14) "Fusion machine" has the same meaning as provided in 42 USC 2014, as amended from time to time.

Sec. 4. Section 26-159a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

To establish and manage populations of marine and anadromous finfish and marine arthropods and to facilitate the establishment of unified coast-wide regulations in accordance with the provisions of fishery management plans developed pursuant to the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-265, as amended) or other regional fishery management authorities, the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection may adopt regulations in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54 governing possession of such species, sport fishing and commercial fishing by persons fishing for such species in the waters of this state or landing such species in this state, regardless of where such species were taken. Such regulations may: (1) Establish the open and closed seasons; (2) establish hours, days or periods during the open season when fishing shall not be permitted in designated waters or areas for all or limited species by all or limited methods; (3) establish legal lengths; (4) prescribe the legal methods of sport fishing for all or limited species; (5) establish

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for sport fishing the daily creel limit, the season creel limit and the possession limit; (6) restrict sport fishing from boats and other floating devices and sport fishing from designated areas; (7) determine the species which may be taken by commercial fishing methods, provided striped bass, Atlantic salmon, other anadromous salmon, brown trout, rainbow trout and brook trout may only be taken by angling and, if taken in the waters of this state, shall not be sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale, barter or exchange; (8) prescribe the legal methods of commercial fishing; (9) determine the specifications, materials and dimensions of nets, seines, fykes, traps, pounds, trawls, trolling gear, long lines, set lines and other commercial fishing gear used in the waters of this state; (10) regulate the use and marking of commercial fishing gear, including boats used to conduct activities authorized pursuant to section 26-142a; (11) determine the number and size of finfish and marine arthropods which may be taken by commercial fishermen; (12) determine the total number and pounds of finfish and marine arthropods, by species, which may be taken by commercial fishing methods or for commercial purposes during a calendar year or lesser period; (13) prohibit the landing of protected species; (14) for a fishing derby or tournament, require that such activity be registered and that an accurate report of all fish tagged, marked and taken, time spent on an area and any other data required by the commissioner for management purposes be returned within a specified period of time. Any person who violates any regulation concerning sport fishing adopted in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54 and this section shall have committed an infraction and may pay the fine by mail or plead not guilty under the provisions of section 51-164n. Any declaration related to interstate fishery management plans that is made pursuant to a regulation adopted pursuant to this section shall remain in effect until a new declaration is made or such regulation is amended.

Sec. 5. Section 26-142b of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

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(a) For the purposes of this section, "active" with regard to a principal commercial fishing license, general commercial fishing license or commercial lobster pot fishing license means that the license has been renewed in the current year, and "temporary incapacitation" means a reported physical or mental illness or injury that will affect a person for a limited period of time.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection may reissue an active principal commercial fishing license, general commercial fishing license or commercial lobster pot fishing license in the event the license holder is temporarily incapacitated and unable to operate a vessel or perform other necessary functions associated with commercial fishing or in the event a license holder is unable to conduct commercial fishing due to exigencies related to medical care of an immediate family member. The license holder shall submit a written request for such reissuance to the commissioner and include in such submission either a medical note from a treating practitioner that confirms such temporary incapacitation of the license holder, or a note from a treating practitioner of the immediate family member who requires medical care, as applicable. Such temporary license may only be issued to a member of such license holder's immediate family or to a member of such license holder's crew, as designated by such license holder, for the [duration of such license holder's incapacity or exigencies related to medical care of an immediate family member of such license holder] remainder of the calendar year in which the temporary license is issued. The license holder may renew such license and reapply for such a temporary transfer license in the event such temporary incapacity or need for medical care of an immediate family member continues. Such temporary license shall be subject to the provisions of section 26-142a. Landings during the period of such temporary license reissue may be used to satisfy the requirements for license transfer in subsection (c) of this section, provided the licensee met all such requirements for transfer at the time

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of such temporary reissue.

(c) The commissioner may authorize the transfer of an active principal commercial fishing license, general commercial fishing license or commercial lobster pot fishing license, issued pursuant to subsection (f) of section 26-142a, provided: (1) For purposes of an active resident-held principal or general commercial fishing license or commercial lobster pot fishing license: (A) The person receiving the license in such transfer is a resident of this state, and (B) the person transferring the license held the license and landed regulated species or owned a vessel that landed regulated species under the privilege of a quota-managed species endorsement associated with the license in at least five of the eight calendar years preceding the transfer request and such license-specific landings were reported to the commissioner, pursuant to section 26-157b, for not less than thirty fishing days in each year, or (2) for purposes of an active nonresident-held principal or general commercial fishing license or commercial lobster pot fishing license: The person transferring the license held the license and landed regulated species or owned a vessel that landed regulated species under the privilege of a quota-managed species endorsement associated with the license in at least five of the eight calendar years preceding the transfer request and such landings were reported to the commissioner, pursuant to section 26-157b, for not less than thirty fishing days in each year. Such license-specific landings shall be verified by seafood dealer reports submitted pursuant to section 26-157b. The recipient of a transferred commercial lobster pot fishing license or principal commercial fishing license shall be limited to the number of lobster pots allocated to such license, except a transferee who currently holds a commercial lobster pot fishing license, issued pursuant to subsection (f) of section 26-142a, shall be limited to the number of pots allocated to such person's currently held commercial lobster pot fishing license or principal commercial fishing license or to the transferred license, whichever is greater. The length of any commercial fishing vessel used by the recipient of a

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transferred license to fish with a trawl net in the waters of this state shall be not more than twenty per cent greater than the length of the largest vessel used by the person transferring the license during such qualifying period.

(d) (1) In the event of the death of the holder of an active principal commercial fishing license, general commercial fishing license or commercial lobster pot fishing license, the commissioner may authorize the transfer of such license pursuant to subsection (c) of this section, for a period of two years from the date of death of such license holder.

(2) If the deceased license holder held such license for a period of less than five complete calendar years, the commissioner may authorize the transfer of such license (A) subject to the provisions of this section, and (B) provided the deceased license holder landed regulated species or owned a vessel that landed regulated species under the privilege of a quota-managed species endorsement associated with the license in each calendar year during which the deceased license holder held the license for six months or longer, and (C) provided such landings were reported to the commissioner by the deceased license holder, pursuant to section 26-157b, for not less than thirty fishing days in each year.

(e) Upon transfer of a license, the original license holder shall become ineligible to obtain a renewal of that license. Such original license holder may acquire a new license through a subsequent license transfer.

(f) A transfer of a license under this section shall not be made while a commercial fishery license, registration or vessel permit held by the transferor or transferee is under suspension and a transfer shall not be authorized for any transferee who has had a commercial fishery license, registration or vessel permit revoked or suspended within the preceding twelve months.

Sec. 6. Section 23-5c of the general statutes is repealed and the

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following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

The commissioner shall establish a system of natural area preserves and shall have responsibility for selection, care, control, supervision and management of all natural area preserves within the system to the extent of the interest held by the state, and shall maintain such preserves in as natural and wild a state as is consistent with the preservation and enhancement of protected resources and educational, scientific, biological, geological, paleontological and scenic purposes. In establishing such system, the commissioner shall consider as a priority the acquisition of areas identified as essential habitats of endangered and threatened species pursuant to the program established under section 26-305. The commissioner, alone or in cooperation with individuals or other public bodies, including the federal government, may conduct inventories of areas within the state that may prove worthy of inclusion within a system of natural area preserves, and may gather and disseminate information concerning inventoried areas, or natural area preserves under his control. Information collected in such inventories shall become part of the natural diversity database of the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection. The commissioner shall ensure the use of natural area preserves for research consistent with purposes of sections 23-5a to 23-53, inclusive, [and 26-314.] The commissioner may adopt regulations under the provisions of section 23-4 for managing the natural area preserves system including, but not limited to, procedures for the adoption and revision of a management plan for each designated natural area preserve. A management plan may permit recreational activities which do not adversely impact the protected resources of the natural area preserve. The commissioner may use funds available under section 23-79 for the development and implementation of such management plans.

Sec. 7. Subsection (b) of section 32-1s of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from*

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passage):

(b) Any order or regulation of the Connecticut Commission on Culture and Tourism, which is in force on July 1, 2011, shall continue in force and effect as an order or regulation of the Department of Economic and Community Development until amended, repealed or superseded pursuant to law. Where any order or regulation of said commission or said department conflicts, the Commissioner of Economic and Community Development may implement policies and procedures consistent with the provisions of this section and sections 3-110f, 3-110h, 3-110i, 4-9a, 4-66aa, 4-89, 4b-53, 4b-60, 4b-64, 4b-66a, 5-198, 7-147a, 7-147b, 7-147c, 7-147j, 7-147p, 7-147q, 7-147y, 8-37lll, 10-382, 10-384, 10-385, 10-386, 10-387, 10-388, 10-389, 10-391, 10-392, 10-394, 10-395, 10-396, 10-397, 10-397a, 10-399, 10-400, 10-401, 10-402, 10-403, 10-404, 10-405, 10-406, 10-408, 10-409, 10-410, 10-411, 10-412, 10-413, 10-414, 10-415, 10-416, 10-416a, 10-416b, 10a-111a, 10a-112, 10a-112b, 10a-112g, 11-6a, 12-376d, 13a-252, 19a-315b, 19a-315c, 22a-1d, 22a-19b, [22a-27s,] 29-259, 32-11a and 32-35 while in the process of adopting the policy or procedure in regulation form, provided notice of intention to adopt regulations is printed in the Connecticut Law Journal not later than twenty days after implementation. The policy or procedure shall be valid until the time final regulations are effective.

Sec. 8. Subsection (b) of section 22a-208i of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

(b) The commissioner may, by regulations adopted in accordance with chapter 54, exempt categories or classes of recycling facilities from the requirements of said section 22a-208a or 22a-430 provided such exemption would not adversely affect the environment and would advance the objectives of the solid waste management plan adopted and revised under sections 22a-228 and 22a-241a, [and the municipal solid waste recycling plan adopted under section 22a-241.] No person or

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municipality may operate or continue to operate a recycling facility without permits issued under said section 22a-208a or 22a-430 unless such person or municipality first files with the commissioner a written request for exemption under the regulations adopted under this section.

Sec. 9. Subsection (c) of section 22a-241g of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

(c) The provisions of this section shall not be construed to exempt a municipality from the requirements of sections [22a-241] 22a-241a to 22a-241b, inclusive, 22a-241e and 22a-241g, as amended by this act.

Sec. 10. Section 22a-241h of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

Notwithstanding the provisions of the recycling strategy of the state-wide solid waste management plan adopted pursuant to section 22a-227, any single municipality, or any regional solid waste authority or regional solid waste operating committee comprised of at least five municipalities, may apply for and receive any funds made available by the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection. [In making a grant under section 22a-241 to any such regional solid waste authority or regional solid waste operating committee, the commissioner shall develop a plan for the use of the grant in consultation with such authority or operating committee.]

Sec. 11. Subsection (b) of section 22a-260a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

(b) Wherever the words "Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority" are used in any public or special act of 2014 or in the following sections of the general statutes, the words "Materials Innovation and Recycling Authority" shall be substituted in lieu thereof: 1-79, 1-120, 1-124, 1-125,

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7-329a, 12-412, 12-459, 16-1, 16-245, 16-245b, 22a-208a, 22a-208v, 22a-209h, 22a-219b, 22a-220, [22a-241,] 22a-260, 22a-261, 22a-263a, 22a-263b, 22a-268a, 22a-268b, 22a-270a, 22a-272a, 22a-282, 22a-283, 22a-284, 32-1e and 32-658.

Sec. 12. Subsection (b) of section 22a-284a of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

(b) Wherever the words "Materials Innovation and Recycling Authority" are used in any public or special act of 2023 or in the following sections, the words "MIRA Dissolution Authority" shall be substituted in lieu thereof: 1-79, 1-120, 1-124, 1-125, 7-329a, 12-412, 12-459, 16-1, 16-245, 16-245b, 22a-208a, 22a-208v, 22a-209h, 22a-219b, 22a-220, [22a-241,] 22a-260, 22a-263a, 22a-263b, 22a-268a, 22a-268b, 22a-268g, 22a-270a, 22a-272a, 22a-282, 22a-283, 22a-284, 32-1e and 32-658.

Sec. 13. Sections 22a-27s, 22a-27t, 22a-241, 26-157f and 26-314 of the general statutes are repealed. (*Effective from passage*)

Sec. 14. Section 26-192l of the general statutes is repealed. (*Effective from passage*)

Governor's Action:
Approved July 8, 2025