

Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies

TITLE 22a. Environmental Protection

Agency

Department of Energy and Environmental Protection

Subject

Connecticut Environmental Policy Act

Inclusive Sections

§§ 22a-1a-1—22a-1a-12

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Sec. 22a-1a-1. Definitions

As used in Sections 22a-1a-1 to 22a-1a-12, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies:

(1) “**Act**” means the Connecticut Environmental Policy Act, Sections 22a-1 to 22a-1h, inclusive, of the Connecticut General Statutes.

(2) “**Action**” means an individual activity or a sequence of planned activities initiated or proposed to be undertaken by an agency or agencies, or funded in whole or in part by the state. “**Actions**” include, but are not limited to, capital improvements, alterations, or additions to the real property of the state; acquisition of real property for the purpose of capital improvements; lease/purchase agreements; grants-in-aid or financial assistance for housing, business, industry, restoration or demonstration projects; or other proposed activity for which an agency exercises judgment or discretion as to the propriety of that action.

(3) “**Action which may significantly affect the environment**” has the same meaning as provided in section 22a-1c of the Act.

(4) “**CEPA regulations**” means sections 22a-1a-1 to 22a-1a-12, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.

(5) “**Environment**” means the physical, biological, social, and economic surroundings and conditions which exist within an area which may be affected by an action including, but not limited to, land, air, water, soils, minerals, flora, fauna, noise, objects of historic or aesthetic significance and community or neighborhood characteristics.

(6) “**Environmental classification document**” means a document created in accordance with section 22a-1a-4 of the CEPA regulations.

(7) “**Environmental Impact Evaluation**” means a detailed written document describing and evaluating the environmental impacts of an action prepared in accordance with section 22a-1a-8 of the CEPA regulations.

(8) “**Environmental Monitor**” means an electronic publication maintained and published in accordance with section 22a-1b of the Act.

(9) “**Environmental review checklist**” means the form established by the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection, in consultation with the Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management, used to determine whether an action or category of action requires public scoping or to record an agency’s initial assessment of the direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental effects of an action at the completion of public scoping.

(10) “**Environmental review document**” means any document prepared by, or under the direct supervision of, a sponsoring agency and published in the Environmental Monitor in accordance with section 22a-1b(d)(1) of the Act.

(11) “**Post-scoping notice**” means the environmental review document prepared by a sponsoring agency in accordance with section 22a-1a-7 of the CEPA regulations.

(12) “**Public scoping**” means the process for soliciting public and agency comments on a state agency action or the proposed site of such action, on alternatives to the action or the proposed site of such action, and on the scope of issues to be addressed in an environmental

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impact evaluation of an action if such an evaluation is determined to be necessary by the sponsoring agency.

(13) “**Significant environmental effect**” means consequences of an action determined to have or potentially have a major impact on the environment in accordance with section 22a-1a-3 of the CEPA regulations.

(Effective November 6, 1978; Amended September 9, 2019)

Sec. 22a-1a-2. Determination of sponsoring agency

(a) Each agency responsible for the recommendation or initiation of an action is considered a sponsoring agency for the purpose of the Act and the CEPA regulations. When more than one agency is involved in the recommendation or initiation of an action, one agency shall act as the sponsoring agency. The participating agency or agencies not acting as the sponsoring agency shall share with the sponsoring agency the responsibility for the scope and content of environmental review documents prepared pursuant to the Act and the CEPA regulations.

(b) The determination of the sponsoring agency shall be based on the:

- (1) Magnitude of the agency’s involvement;
- (2) Activity approval or disapproval authority;
- (3) Expertise concerning the action’s environmental effects;
- (4) Duration of the agency’s involvement;
- (5) Sequence of the agency’s involvement.

(c) The sponsoring agency may delegate the task of preparing any environmental review document to a contractor. When such a document is prepared for the sponsoring agency by a contractor, the contractor shall execute a disclosure statement specifying that it has no financial interest in the outcome of the action. If an environmental review document is prepared by a contractor, the sponsoring agency and other participating agencies shall assist in the preparation of the document and shall independently assess the document prior to its general circulation.

(Effective November 6, 1978; Amended September 9, 2019)

Sec. 22a-1a-3. Determination of environmental significance

(a) To determine whether an action is an action which may significantly affect the environment, an agency shall:

(1) Consider the direct, indirect, and cumulative effects of an action as those effects are described in subsection (b) and (c) of this section, and

(2) Assess the setting, duration, irreversibility, controllability, geographic scope, and magnitude of those effects as the potential or actual consequences of an action.

(b) **Direct and indirect effects.** Direct effects are the primary environmental consequences which would result from the implementation of an action. Indirect effects are the secondary consequences on local or regional social, economic or natural conditions or resources which could result from additional activities (associated investments and changed

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patterns of social and economic activities) induced or stimulated by the action, both in the short-term and in the long-term. As required by subsection (a) of this section, an agency shall consider direct and indirect effects of an action, including but not limited to, the following:

- (1) Effect on water quality, including surface water and groundwater;
- (2) Effect on a public water supply system;
- (3) Effect on flooding, in-stream flows, erosion or sedimentation;
- (4) Disruption or alteration of an historic, archeological, cultural, or recreational building, object, district, site or its surroundings;
- (5) Effect on natural communities and upon critical plant and animal species and their habitat; interference with the movement of any resident or migratory fish or wildlife species;
- (6) Use of pesticides, toxic or hazardous materials or any other substance in such quantities as to cause unreasonable adverse effects on the environment;
- (7) Substantial aesthetic or visual effects;
- (8) Inconsistency with:
 - (A) the policies of the state plan of conservation and development developed in accordance with section 16a-30 of the Connecticut General Statutes;
 - (B) other relevant state agency plans; and
 - (C) applicable regional or municipal land use plans.
- (9) Disruption or division of an established community or inconsistency with adopted municipal and regional plans, including impact on existing housing where sections 22a-1b(c) and 8-37t of the Connecticut General Statutes require additional analysis;
- (10) Displacement or addition of substantial numbers of people;
- (11) Substantial increase in congestion (traffic, recreational, other);
- (12) A substantial increase in the type or rate of energy use as a direct or indirect result of the action;
- (13) The creation of a hazard to human health or safety;
- (14) Effect on air quality;
- (15) Effect on ambient noise levels;
- (16) Effect on existing land resources and landscapes, including coastal and inland wetlands;
- (17) Effect on agricultural resources;
- (18) Adequacy of existing or proposed utilities and infrastructure;
- (19) Effect on greenhouse gas emissions as a direct or indirect result of the action;
- (20) Effect of a changing climate on the action, including any resiliency measures incorporated into the action; and
- (21) Any other substantial effect on natural, cultural, recreational, or scenic resources.

(c) **Cumulative effects.** Cumulative effects are the effects on the environment which result from the incremental impact of the action when considered with past, present or reasonably foreseeable future actions to be undertaken by the sponsoring or participating agencies. In reviewing an action for its cumulative effects as required by subsection (a) of

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this section, an agency shall consider that cumulative effects include the incremental effects of similar actions with similar environmental effects and the incremental effects of a sequence of actions undertaken pursuant to an ongoing agency program which may have a significant environmental effect even though the individual component actions would not.

(Effective November 6, 1978; Amended September 9, 2019)

Sec. 22a-1a-4. Agency-specific and generic environmental classification documents

(a) Each agency may prepare an environmental classification document that conforms to the requirements of this section. A generic statewide environmental classification document, as maintained by the Office of Policy and Management, shall be applicable to all agencies that do not have an approved, agency-specific environmental classification document.

(b) Each environmental classification document shall include, but need not be limited to:

(1) A list of typical agency actions that require public scoping and the preparation of an environmental impact evaluation. This list shall include:

(A) actions which may significantly affect the environment, or

(B) actions which could serve short-term to the disadvantage of long-term environmental goals, and

(2) A list of typical agency actions that require public scoping to determine whether an environmental impact evaluation is required. This list shall include any action whose degree of effect on the environment is indeterminate in the absence of information on the proposed location and scope of a specific action, but which may significantly affect the environment.

(3) A list of typical federal/state actions for which environmental impact statements are prepared pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act, and for which the agency is the cognizant or sponsoring agency in the state.

(c) An environmental classification document may include a list of agency actions or categories of actions that do not warrant a review pursuant to the Act and the CEPA regulations and therefore do not require public scoping or the preparation of an environmental review document pursuant to the Act or the CEPA regulations.

(Effective November 6, 1978; Amended September 9, 2019)

Sec. 22a-1a-5. Adoption and amendment of agency-specific environmental classification documents

(a) Each agency developing a new or amended environmental classification document shall make such document available to the Office of Policy and Management, the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, the Council on Environmental Quality, other appropriate governmental agencies, and any other interested person as determined by the preparing agency or the Office of Policy and Management.

(b) The agency developing such a new or amended environmental classification document shall publish a notice of the availability of its environmental classification

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document in the Environmental Monitor. Such notice shall be on a form required for publication in the Environmental Monitor and shall include the time line and procedure for submitting comments on the document.

(c) Any person may comment, in writing, on any environmental classification document no more than forty-five (45) days after the publication of the notice of availability in the Environmental Monitor. The agency developing the environmental classification document shall forward all comments to the Office of Policy and Management, which shall distribute them to the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, and the Council on Environmental Quality.

(d) The Office of Policy and Management, following consultation with the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, the Council on Environmental Quality and the agency that developed the environmental classification document, shall approve each environmental classification document, or disapprove it with recommendations for change.

(e) Each approved environmental classification document shall be filed with the Office of Policy and Management.

(f) An approved environmental classification document shall be the basic criterion for the agency's determination to enter into the public scoping process for an action.

(g) Each environmental classification document shall be amended as necessary to reflect significant changes in an agency's programs or operations. Adoption of any amendment to an environmental classification document shall follow the adoption process set forth in this section.

(h) Each environmental classification document existing as of the effective date of this section shall be reviewed by the agency that established it. Within eighteen months of the effective date of this section the agency shall submit, for review and approval, a revised environmental classification document or confirm that it will continue to rely on the established environmental classification document and that the established environmental classification document has considered all factors identified in section 22a-1a-3 of the CEPA regulations.

(Effective November 6, 1978; Amended September 9, 2019)

Sec. 22a-1a-6. Public scoping procedure

(a) **Required public scoping.** A sponsoring agency shall conduct public scoping for those actions listed as requiring public scoping in the generic or applicable agency-specific environmental classification document.

(b) **Scoping determinations.** An agency shall specifically assess an action or category of action, which is not listed or otherwise addressed in the generic environmental classification document or an agency-specific environmental classification document in accordance with section 22a-1a-4(b) or section 22a-1a-4(c) of the CEPA regulations, to determine whether it requires public scoping. An agency may complete the applicable portion of the environmental review checklist to assist in and document this assessment as necessary.

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(c) A sponsoring agency may, at its discretion, conduct public scoping or hold a public scoping meeting for any action. Any discretionary public scoping or public scoping meeting shall follow the procedures in this section.

(d) Public scoping conducted in accordance with this section will satisfy the requirement of section 22a-1b of the Act to conduct early public scoping.

(e) **Public scoping notice.** The sponsoring agency shall initiate public scoping by publishing notice of such process in the Environmental Monitor. The public scoping notice shall be on a form required for publication in the Environmental Monitor and shall contain the following information:

- (1) Name and brief description of the action;
- (2) A description of the purpose and need of the action, and any relevant site selection criteria;
- (3) Any considered locations for the action;
- (4) Figures, maps, or plans, if available;
- (5) Date, time and location of any public scoping meeting planned by the sponsoring agency, or the procedure to request a public scoping meeting if one is not planned;
- (6) Duration of the public comment period, which shall end no less than thirty (30) days after the publication of the notice or, if a public scoping meeting is planned, not less than five (5) days after the public scoping meeting, whichever is later;
- (7) The procedure for submitting comments; and
- (8) Any other information deemed necessary by the sponsoring agency.

(f) **Public scoping meeting.** A public scoping meeting shall be held if requested in accordance with section 22a-1b of the Act. If, prior to publishing a public scoping notice, the sponsoring agency has decided to hold a public scoping meeting, information regarding the date, time, and location of the public scoping meeting shall be included in the public scoping notice; otherwise, notice of the public scoping meeting that includes the same information required pursuant to subsection (e) of this section shall be submitted for publication in the Environmental Monitor on a form required for publication in the Environmental Monitor.

(g) **Public comments.** During the public scoping comment period, which includes the public scoping meeting, any person may submit written comments to the sponsoring agency or state oral comments at the public scoping meeting on the extent and nature of any environmental effects of the action. If the commenter is a state agency, such state agency shall also provide the information pursuant to section 22a-1b(b)(6) of the Act.

(h) **Consideration of public comments.** The sponsoring agency shall consider any comments received pursuant to this section in determining whether the action requires an environmental impact evaluation or in preparing a post-scoping notice in accordance with the section 22a-1a-7 of the CEPA regulations.

(Effective November 6, 1978; Amended September 9, 2019)

Sec. 22a-1a-7. Post-scoping notice

(a) Not more than six months after the close of the public scoping comment period, a sponsoring agency shall publish a post-scoping notice in the Environmental Monitor that shall indicate whether the agency intends to prepare an environmental impact evaluation or, if unable to publish a post-scoping notice within this six-month period, the sponsoring agency shall publish an update as to the action status and an estimate as to when a post-scoping notice will be published. Such an update shall be published at six-month intervals until the post-scoping notice is published.

(b) Prior to a decision and the publication of a post-scoping notice, the sponsoring agency shall consult with all state agencies and municipalities that submitted substantive comments during the public scoping process.

(c) The post-scoping notice shall be on a form required for publication in the Environmental Monitor and shall include, but not be limited to:

(1) The date that the notice of public scoping was published in the Environmental Monitor;

(2) The date of the public scoping meeting, if one was held;

(3) A summary of the comments received during the public comment period;

(4) The sponsoring agency's responses to the comments received. Such responses may include a commitment to substantively address some or all comments in the environmental impact evaluation in accordance with section 22a-1a-8(f)(7) of the CEPA regulations; and

(5) A statement that the agency will, or will not, be preparing an environmental impact evaluation in accordance with section 22a-1a-8 of the CEPA regulations.

(d) If the sponsoring agency determines it will not prepare an environmental impact evaluation after public scoping, the post-scoping notice shall also include:

(1) A completed environmental review checklist, and

(2) The supporting discussion and analysis of the action's effects on the environment in consideration of all factors listed in section 22a-1a-3 of the CEPA regulations.

(Effective November 6, 1978; Amended September 9, 2019)

Sec. 22a-1a-8. Environmental Impact Evaluations

(a) A sponsoring agency shall prepare an environmental impact evaluation for those actions listed in an environmental classification document as requiring such an evaluation or for those actions for which the full degree of actual impact remains undetermined after the conclusion of public scoping but which may significantly affect the environment. Environmental impact evaluations shall provide full and fair discussions of environmental impacts, inform decision makers and the public of all reasonable alternatives, and compare the impacts of the alternatives on the environment.

(b) An environmental impact evaluation shall be prepared as close as possible to the time an agency proposes an action but only after the conclusion of public scoping through the publication of the post-scoping notice in accordance with section 22a-1a-7 of the CEPA regulations. The evaluation shall be prepared early enough so that it can practically serve

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as an important contribution to the decision-making process and shall not be used to rationalize or justify decisions already made. Preparation of an environmental impact evaluation shall not prevent an agency from conducting contemporaneous engineering, economic, feasibility and other studies which do not otherwise commit the agency to commence or engage in such action or limit the choice of reasonable alternatives.

(c) If an agency is proposing an action which is an interdependent part of a sequence of planned activities which may have a significant environmental effect and which depends on the entire sequence for its justification, or which is part of a program of similar activities, the cumulative effect of which may have a significant environmental effect, a single environmental impact evaluation shall be prepared for that sequence or program. Such an environmental impact evaluation shall cover future component actions of a program or sequence of activities provided that there is no substantive change in the action's environmental setting, environmental impacts or alternatives which would merit a revision to the environmental impact evaluation. When there is a substantive change in the action's environmental setting, environmental impacts or alternatives that is not adequately discussed in the initial environmental impact evaluation, a new or revised environmental impact evaluation shall be prepared by the sponsoring agency to address those substantive changes.

(d) An environmental impact evaluation shall be clear, concise, and to the point, and written in plain language so that it may be understood by the general public. Impacts shall be discussed in proportion to their significance and the magnitude of the action.

(e) Environmental impact evaluations shall be prepared in a manner which will encourage clear presentation and independent evaluation of the action and its reasonable alternatives. Summary technical data, maps and diagrams should be presented as to be understandable to the general public. An agency may incorporate material by reference into an environmental impact evaluation when to do so will cut down on bulk without impeding agency and public review of the action. Appendices and referenced documents shall be reasonably available for review, except proprietary data or material otherwise exempt from disclosure in accordance with chapter 14 of the Connecticut General Statutes.

(f) The environmental impact evaluation shall include the detailed statements required by section 22a-1b(c) of the Act by providing the following:

(1) A brief summary which adequately and accurately summarizes the focus and conclusions of the evaluation. The summary shall include the appropriate agency contact person and an environmental impact evaluation distribution list.

(2) A description of the action, a statement of its purpose and need and a justification for the action. Major assumptions concerning growth and population used to justify the action shall be clearly identified. The location and boundaries of the action, if applicable, shall be indicated on a map of appropriate scale. If applicable, the square footage of a proposed facility shall be included with a description and quantification of infrastructure needs of the proposed facility, including, but not limited to, parking, water supply, and wastewater treatment.

(3) A description of the environment of the area which would be affected by the action,

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as it currently exists prior to commencement of the action. This description shall include the cultural, economic, recreational and ecological characteristics and activities, both in the immediate location of the action and areas that would be affected by the action.

(4) A description and analysis of the reasonable alternatives to the action, particularly those which might enhance environmental quality or avoid some or all of the adverse environmental effects. This discussion shall include, but not be limited to, alternatives such as taking no action or substituting an action of a significantly different nature which would provide similar benefits with different environmental impacts.

(5) A list of the necessary licenses, permits, certifications or other approvals required to implement the action.

(6) A discussion of the potential environmental impact of the action. This discussion shall include, in addition to the requirements of section 22a-1b(c) of the Act, the following to the degree that each is applicable to the action:

(A) Direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental effects as set forth in Section 22a-1a-3 of the CEPA regulations;

(B) The relationship of the action and its reasonable alternatives to adopted land use plans, policies and controls, including, but not limited to, the state plan of conservation and development, for the affected areas;

(C) An evaluation of each alternative, including, to the extent practicable, whether the alternative avoids, minimizes, or mitigates environmental effects of the action;

(D) Any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources which would occur should the action be implemented. Such resources shall include those materials devoted to the action and the natural and cultural resources that would be affected as a result of the action.

(E) Mitigation measures to the action including: limiting the degree or magnitude of the action; rectifying the effects of such action by repairing, rehabilitating or restoring the impacted environment; reducing or eliminating the impact over time by preservation and maintenance operations; and compensating for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments. Mitigation measures should be developed to a level of detail commensurate with the magnitude of the potential environmental effects;

(F) The effects of the action on the use and conservation of energy resources;

(G) A description of the effects of the action on archeological sites or documented sacred sites; and

(H) A discussion of the short-term and long-term economic, social and environmental costs and benefits of the action, including a comparison of benefits and costs for reasonable alternatives. This comparative analysis shall explicitly state and evaluate non-quantifiable benefits and costs and, when reasonably available, quantitative benefits and costs.

(7) A summary of the comments received pursuant to section 22a-1a-6 of the CEPA regulations and the sponsoring agency's response to such comments to the extent such comments were not already addressed in the post-scoping notice;

(8) The comments received pursuant to section 22a-1a-6 of the CEPA regulations in an

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appendix to the environmental impact evaluation or information from the sponsoring agency regarding the physical or electronic availability of the complete set of comments; and

(9) Any other requirements of section 22a-1b(c) of the Act.

(g) An environmental impact statement or environmental assessment prepared pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act for a joint federal and state action shall satisfy the requirements of this section provided that such environmental impact statement or environmental assessment provides the information required by subsection (f) of this section, and is circulated for review in accordance with section 22a-1a-9 of the CEPA regulations.

(Effective November 6, 1978; Amended September 9, 2019)

Sec. 22a-1a-9. Notice, distribution, and review of environmental impact evaluations; public hearing

(a) The sponsoring agency shall publish notice of the availability of environmental impact evaluations in accordance with Section 22a-1d of the Act and may utilize any such other media such agency deems necessary to ensure adequate public notice. The notice of availability shall be on a form required for publication in the Environmental Monitor and shall include, but not be limited to, the following information:

- (1) The name, address or location, and brief description of the action;
- (2) The name of the municipality or municipalities where the action is located;
- (3) The date, time and location of a public hearing planned by the sponsoring agency, if any, or the procedure to request a public hearing if one is not planned;
- (4) The closing date of the public comment period, which shall end no less than forty-five (45) days after the publication of the notice in the Environmental Monitor or, if a public hearing is planned, no less than five (5) days after the public hearing, whichever is later;
- (5) The procedure for submitting comments; and
- (6) The sponsoring agency's relevant contact information.

(b) Prior to or on the date of publication of the notice of availability in the Environmental Monitor, the sponsoring agency shall distribute copies of the environmental impact evaluation:

- (1) in accordance with Section 22a-1d of the Act, and
- (2) to other persons such agency deems necessary to ensure effective public participation.

(c) A sponsoring agency may hold, at its discretion, a public hearing on an environmental impact evaluation no less than thirty (30) days after the publication of the notice of availability. If a public hearing on an environmental impact evaluation is requested pursuant to Section 22a-1d(a) of the Act, the agency shall hold such hearing no less than fifteen (15) days after the publication of a separate notice of public hearing and no less than thirty (30) days after the publication of the notice of availability. The separate notice of public hearing shall be published in the Environmental Monitor and shall include, at a minimum, the information listed in subsection (a) of this section and shall be on a form required for publication in the Environmental Monitor. The sponsoring agency may use other media it

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deems necessary, in addition to the Environmental Monitor, to ensure adequate public notice. If a public hearing is held, the public comment period shall remain open for at least five (5) days following the close of the public hearing or until the date specified in the notice of availability of the environmental impact evaluation published in the Environmental Monitor, whichever is later.

(d) A public hearing held on an action pursuant to other state or federal law shall fulfill the public hearing requirements of the Act provided it is held no less than thirty (30) days after the notice of availability of the environmental impact evaluation is published in the Environmental Monitor in accordance with Section 22a-1d of the Act and notice of the hearing is provided in accordance with this section.

(Effective November 6, 1978; Amended September 9, 2019)

Sec. 22a-1a-10. Record of decision and determination of adequacy of an environmental impact evaluation

(a) A sponsoring agency shall review all comments submitted on an environmental impact evaluation and any other pertinent information it obtains following circulation of an environmental impact evaluation or at a public hearing on the environmental impact evaluation, and may conduct further environmental study and analysis or amend the evaluation. In all cases, the sponsoring agency shall prepare responses to the substantive issues raised in review of and comment on the environmental impact evaluation and any supplemental materials or amendments. Those responses and all supplemental materials and comments shall be made available for public inspection and shall be provided to the Office of Policy and Management.

(b) The sponsoring agency shall prepare a concise public record of decision, which takes into consideration the sponsoring agency's findings in the environmental impact evaluation, and comments received on that evaluation. The record of decision shall state:

(1) The sponsoring agency's decision whether to proceed with the action.

(2) Whether all practicable means to avoid or minimize environmental harm have been adopted and, if not, why they were not.

(3) A brief summary of the sponsoring agency's consultation with interested persons and other federal, state or local agencies prior to and during the preparation of an environmental impact evaluation.

(4) Copies of required notices and other advertisements of the availability of the environmental impact evaluation.

(5) A brief summary of the public hearing record, in those cases when one is conducted in accordance with Section 22a-1a-9 of the CEPA regulations.

(c) The sponsoring agency shall submit the record of decision to the Office of Policy and Management.

(d) The sponsoring agency shall provide a notice of the record of decision to the Council on Environmental Quality on the form required for publication in the Environmental Monitor. Copies of the record of decision shall be submitted to the Council on

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Environmental Quality, the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection, and other appropriate agencies as determined by the sponsoring agency. In addition to publishing notice in the Environmental Monitor, the sponsoring agency may utilize any media the agency deems necessary to ensure adequate public notice.

(e) The Office of Policy and Management may consult with other agencies to determine the adequacy of the environmental impact evaluation and the associated process in accordance with section 22a-1e of the Act. The Office of Policy and Management shall determine whether the environmental impact evaluation is adequate and publish its determination in the Environmental Monitor. If the Office of Policy and Management determines that the environmental impact evaluation and the associated process is inadequate, it shall specify the areas of inadequacy with reference to the Act or the CEPA regulations and notify the sponsoring agency and specify the corrective action required.

(Effective November 6, 1978; Amended September 9, 2019)

Sec. 22a-1a-11. Time period for project status updates; review for changed conditions

(a) For each action requiring public scoping under section 22a-1a-6 of the CEPA regulations, a publicly accessible inventory of project-specific information, as published and maintained by the Office of Policy and Management in consultation with the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection and the Council on Environmental Quality, shall include, at a minimum:

(1) The date that a sponsoring agency publishes any post-scoping notice or action status update, in accordance with section 22a-1a-7 of the CEPA regulations;

(2) The date that the Office of Policy and Management publishes its determination of adequacy for any environmental impact evaluation and record of decision, in accordance with section 22a-1a-10(e) of the CEPA regulations; and

(3) Any other information the Office of Policy and Management deems appropriate.

(Effective November 6, 1978; Amended September 9, 2019)

Sec. 22a-1a-12. Reserved for future use

(Effective November 6, 1978; Amended September 9, 2019)