Appropriations Conservation & Development Work Session

Connecticut Department of Energy & Environmental Protection

Monday, March 2nd, 2026

Questions from Agency Budget Presentation – OFA Notes

Details on the Separation of PURA

Personnel Summary	FY 2025 Authorized	FY 2026 Estimated	FY 2027 Appropriated	FY 2027 Net Adjustment	FY 2027 Revised Recommended
Consumer Counsel and Public Utility Control Fund	0	0	0	88	88

Financial Summary	FY 2025 Actual	FY 2026 Estimated	FY 2027 Appropriated	FY 2027 Net Adjustments	FY 2027 Revised Recommended
Consumer Counsel and Public Utility Control Fund					
Common Appropriations					
Personal Services	0	0	0	10,758,487	10,758,487
Other Expenses	0	0	0	335,000	335,000
TOTAL-Common Appropriations	0	0	0	11,093,487	11,093,487
Other Current Expenses					
Fringe Benefits	0	0	0	8,316,311	8,316,311
TOTAL-Consumer Counsel and Public Utility Control Fund	0	0	0	19,409,798	19,409,798
TOTAL-ALL FUNDS	0	0	0	19,409,798	19,409,798

Filled positions transferring to PURA budget, per Governor's budget proposal:

Row Labels	Count of Job Code Description
AdminHrngsSpec	1
AdministrativeAssistant	2
AssociateRateSpecialist	3
AssociateResearchAnalyst	1
AsstRateSpec	1
CnsmrInfoRep	2
DEEPPowerProcProgMgr(RC)	1
DirOfLegRegs&Comms	1
Energy&EPOfficDirLgl	2
Enrgy & EP Dir Adjudications	1
LeadRateSpecialist	4
Paralegal Specialist	1
ProcessingTechnician	1
PUAdminHrngsCoord	1
PublicUtilitiesEngineer3	5
PubUtlDirUtilityReg	2
PUEngr1(Gas)	1
PUEngr2(Wtr)	1
PURegAuthorityUtilCommr	3
PURegAuthorityUtilCommr(RC)	1
PURegAuthyChrprsn	1
PUSupvOfTechlAnlyst	8
RateSpecialist	5
ResearchAnalyst	6
Staff Attorney 2	7
StaffAttorney3	6
StatePrgMgr	1
UtilitiesExaminer1	3
UtilitiesExaminer2	3
UtilsPrinFinSpec	3
Grand Total	**78**

PURA Support – Effective 10/1/2025, PURA is within DEEP for Administrative Purposes Only (APO). PURA leadership will retain all approval authority, and DEEP will process administrative documentation and payments accordingly.

- Business Office – Process travel authorizations, requisitions, invoices
- Payroll – Process payroll related items
- Purchasing – Process PO's
- Assets – Track Assets
- Accounts Payable – Process payments
- Accounts Receivable – Process PURA Assessment
- Federal Grants – Process Federal grant applications and drawdowns

- Grants and Contracts – Administer Personal Service Agreements (PSA), including competitive RFP solicitation and evaluation.

OE and Grants Breakdown/Impact

See attached OE breakdown.

- Note Rep. Nuccio had asked for a high-level breakdown of all line items/SIDS, breakdown of OE items and the different dollar amounts of spending in OE

Various Grants:

The following table shows the legislatively directed grants for DEEP in the enacted FY 27 budget and what comprises the proposed "Various Grants" line in the Governor's Proposed Budget.

	Final FY 27	Gov Proposed FY 27
Other Expenses	**$605,000**	**$484,000**
Provide Funding for Bear Proof Garbage Receptacle Pilot	$25,000	$20,000.0
Provide Funding for Mills Pond Pool Repair	$330,000	$264,000.0
Provide Funding for Sustainable CT	$250,000	$200,000.0

Transfer Act Update

- Transfer Act update
    - Approved last spring by the Connecticut General Assembly's Legislative Regulation Review Committee, these regulations will streamline the remediation and redevelopment of blighted properties impacted by pollution from past industrial uses.
    - The regs are the result of an over four-year, legislatively authorized, stakeholder-driven process to overhaul the Transfer Act, the state's framework governing the cleanup of contaminated sites
    - Almost 5,000 properties have entered into the Transfer Act program since the 1980s, however less than half have been remediated.
    - The new release-based regulatory structure will take effect on March 1st 2026 – finally ending the cumbersome Transfer Act process for so many properties.
    - Since the regs' approval last year, DEEP and DECD have continued to work with a wide variety of stakeholders in impacted industries and beyond to prepare the state for this important transition. A number of sessions have already been held, and many are scheduled over the coming months. These include:
        - 7 trainings on the release-based program itself, including 101-type course for folks who may be learning about this program for the first time, and a

series of in-depth discussions on specific sessions. 2 additional trainings are planned.

- Training resources, including detailed Q&A documents are available on the agency's training webpage for this program
- DEEP will also be hosting office hours after implementation to provide an opportunity for stakeholders to ask questions that may arise during implementation. This will be used to continue to build out Q&A documents that can be resources for all going forward.
- DEEP and DECD are also crafting and releasing information sheets on specific programs and topics, as standing guidance for practitioners
- DEEP and DECD are working to stand up the post-implementation working group. This group, in place till 2030, will collect data regarding the new RB program, and will provide periodic data-driven lookbacks and, if needed, make recommendations

Details on Fish Hatchery

FY25 Hatchery Major Expense Categories		
Salaries	1,223,478.85	20 Full time staff
Seasonal	352,935.78	25-30
Electricity	543,889.99	
Fish food	621,827.35	
Well cleaning/repair	192,889.00	
Liquid oxygen	94,711.16	
Boiler/repairs	37,845.23	
Building/pond repairs	180,902.00	
Oil/Diesel	42,153.00	
Subtotal	**3,290,632.36**	
FY2026 Appropriation	$3,004,540.00	
Other items include: phones, cellular, leases, IT, security, trash,		
PPE, lab supplies, office supplies, nets, tools, hardware, vehicle repair		

Explanation of SID Breakdown

See attached document for a SID-level breakdown of appropriated budget for FY 26.

Update on Loss of Federal Funds

- Federal funding accounted for 33% of DEEP's expenditures in FY 25 (including bonding).
- Much of this is (about $48M or 62% in FY 24, for example) is "base" federal funding – not awarded under the recent federal spending bills like ARPA, IIJA, and IRA. Historically, this "base" funding has been a stable, predictable, and reliable part of DEEP's budget.
- DEEP has also secured ~$1bn in supplemental federal funding through a combination of competitive grants and formula-based awards, which will advance equitable broadband deployment, accelerate heat pump adoption, enhance clean water infrastructure, and support other clean energy initiatives.

Impacts:

- Canceled grants: Solar for All - $62.05M (multistate) (termination currently stayed by litigation), Highlands Conservation Act Grant Program FY2024 – Under Resourced Community Funding - $800k, FEMA BRIC for Resilient Bridgeport - $47.5M (DEEP was subrecipient; proposal selected but not awarded), and EPA Environmental Justice Government to Government ($1M).
- DEEP is proceeding with major grants like Climate Pollution Reduction Grant - Heat Pump Accelerator - $450M (multistate; DEEP is the lead state)
- Cuts of federal workforce have affected DEEP by adding uncertainty on program timing issues, instability concerning program leads and more friction in moving on some of our actions, but it has not presented a permanent obstacle.
- One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA): The OBBA's largest impact was the repeal of clean energy tax credits, but it also repealed the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, which included funds for the Solar for All grant program administered by US EPA. CT DEEP had received $62.5 M for Solar for All in CT (see above).
- Solar For All - Status
    - EPA ordered DEEP to stop work and begin closeout due to passage of OBBBA, suggesting it repeals underlying authority to administer Solar for All and rescinds funds.
    - In August 2025, DEEP received a Termination Notice from EPA and an Assistance Amendment changing the award amount to $0. DEEP has transmitted the requisite notices of disagreement.
    - DEEP is working with the Governor's office and the Attorney General's office on next steps.

Litigation:

- The lower federal courts have continued to rule in favor of grant recipients (like CT) where have ruled, but the fate of those lawsuits is still TBD as they work their way through courts.
    - *New York v. Trump (1:25-cv-11221-WGY) (D. Mass)* (presidential memo halting federal approvals of wind projects)

      On December 8, 2025, the Court granted the Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment, holding that the administration's order halting federal approvals for development of wind energy was arbitrary and capricious and therefore unlawful under the APA.

- New York v. U.S. Department of Energy (6:25-cv-01458-MTK)(D. Or.) Challenge to DOE Policy limiting indirect and fringe benefits costs to 10 percent of total award amount. Court granted Plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment on November 10, 2025. DOE appealed to the Ninth Circuit on January 9, 2026.
- *Rhode Island v. U.S. Department of Interior (1:25-cv-00439) (D.R.I.)* , Case was subsequently transferred to D.D.C on Dec. 11, 2025 (CT and RI challenge to Stop Work order issued by DOI on Rev Wind) (complementary to the DDC one; moving much more slowly).

  Motion for Preliminary Injunction filed by Orsted, RI, and CT, which was granted on 1/12/2026.
- *Washington v. Trump (*2:25-cv-00869) (W.D. Wash.) (EO 14156, "Declaring a National Energy Emergency").

  Amended complaint filed January 30, 2026 to add U.S. DOI as a defendant.
- *New York v. Trump (1:25-cv-00039) (D.R.I.)(1st Cir.)* A suit against the federal OMB, challenging its directive to pause federal funding.

  PI in effect. Federal defendants appealed order enforcing the PI on April 28, 2025; Court heard argument on November 18, 2025.
- *New Jersey v. U.S. Office of Management & Budget (1:25-cv-11816-IT) (D. Mass.)* A challenge to termination based on program goals/priorities.

  Amended complaint filed July 31, 2025 adding KS and KY as plaintiffs, adding DOI as defendants. Awaiting Court's ruling on multiple motions, including motion to dismiss by defendants and motion for partial summary judgment by Plaintiff States.

Emergency Spills Update

ERU Spills Response Overview

Nearly every day, despite preventive measures, there are incidents that threaten human health and the environment. The Emergency Response Unit (ERU) responds to reported releases of oil, petroleum, biological hazards, and chemicals to the air, land, waterways, or wherever they occur. On average CT DEEP receives approximately 6,500 spill reports annually. The Emergency Response Unit (ERU) responds to approximately 30-35% of those reports, or approximately 1,900 responses per year. The most common causes are vehicle accidents and petroleum tank systems. Common transportation incidents include fuel tanker releases, maritime vessel incidents, and aircraft incidents. The Emergency Response Unit is at its lowest staffing level in 15 years while averaging the largest number of responses in the history of the program. At the highest staffing level, there were 20 responders, historically adequate staffing included 3 Supervisors and 14-17 Emergency Response Coordinators. The current staffing level is 3 Supervisors and 10 Coordinators.

When spills are reported and responded to, the ERU first attempts to identify the responsible party and have them hire a permitted spill contractor to contain and remove or mitigate the release. If the responsible party is unknown or fails to act immediately to address the release, DEEP will hire a permitted spill contractor. By statute (222a-4541(c)), whenever the commissioner incurs contractual

obligations for addressing a release, DEEP is required to seek to recover the costs of such obligations. In FY24 and FY25, DEEP recovered approximately $857,000 in spill response costs with only a partial FTE able to work on these efforts. With the additional resources proposed in the governor's budget, it is anticipated that more costs can be recovered in a shorter timeframe.

Mansfield Train Derailment

Regarding the train derailment and ERU funding, is this what was used for emergency train derailment? What was the cost for this? Was that a significant response for you? (Sen. Osten)

Regarding the Mansfield train derailment, all 14 members of the Emergency Response Unit were part of the DEEP response. One supervisor and several coordinators were on scene for the first 72 hours around the clock, in extreme cold and hazardous conditions. After that, our responders rotated in pairs through the following two week, ensuring the railroad completed all necessary clean-up and mitigation safely. In this particular case, the railroad, as the responsible party, hired the necessary spill contractors and is liable for those costs. The cost to the state is for staff time and equipment.

Questions from Individual Legislators

Hydrilla/Invasive Species

More lakes in his district after a recent redistrict, invasive species, gets calls from local lake assn that it takes a lot of time to get grant/permit to battle invasives, how are we doing with that process? (Rep. Ackert)

- EQ: DEEP issues hundreds of pesticides permits annually. And, as you can imagine, we often see big influxes of permit applications in the lead up to summer/water recreation season. This annual wave of permit applications can take time to work through, but we are putting measures in place allow us to move more quickly, including:
    - DPH MOU: We finalized an MOU with DPH that will allow the state to expedite approvals of certain low risk aquatic permits. The MOU allows DEEP to issue **certain lower risk aquatic pesticide permits** without requiring DPH to review each individual permit application, provided the treatment plan is within parameters set by the MOU and DEEP performs its own review. This MOU is intended to reduce the workload on DPH staff (by avoiding individual review) and to allow DEEP to issue permits more quickly. It includes mutually agreed upon protocols for reviewing and authorizing treatments within the siting criteria, and an agreement that DPH waive technical review provided that DEEP conducts its review of the applications. The MOU also requires that the pesticide permits include uniform conditions that are protective of the watershed. These conditions are provided by DPH technical staff and specified in the MOU. Again,

this MOU only applies to certain pesticides and circumstances that both agencies agree are lower risk.

- With the MOU in place, pesticides generally meets the 90-day issuance goal established by 20by26.

AIS Grant Funding for Stamp

How were we funding this stamp in the past? Bring to work group (Rep. Ackert)

Prior to the advent of AIS stamp established in 2019 via PA 19-90, which provided substantial new funding for the Connecticut Lakes, Ponds, and Rivers Preservation Account for purposes of supporting the AIS grant program and DEEP efforts around AIS education/outreach, DEEP engagement in AIS management and control efforts was more limited. From approximately 2009-2015, DEEP conducted some AIS-related activities using a combination of limited funding provided by a combination of sources (DoAG, Invasive Plant Councils, federal Aquatic Nuisance Species Grants). Additionally, staff within the now defunct Lakes Management Program within the WPLR Bureau, as well one staffer within BNR devoted to aquatic invasives issues (this position was eliminated when the incumbent left the agency) conducted some activities related to AIS.

Timeline of important legislative actions related to AIS:

2014: Aquatic Invasive Species Grant Program - A new law establishes an aquatic invasive species management grant and prevention and education program, under which DEEP may: 1. provide grants to municipalities for management efforts, 2. educate boaters on ways to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species, and conduct rapid response to aquatic invasive species populations in inland water bodies **(PA 14-217, § 248, effective July 1, 2014).**

2018: Save Our Lakes License Plate A new law requires the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) commissioner to issue, beginning January 1, 2020, Save Our Lakes commemorative license plates designed to enhance public awareness of efforts to preserve and protect the state's lakes and ponds from aquatic invasive species and cyanobacteria (e.g., blue-green algae) blooms. It also creates a Connecticut lakes and ponds preservation account to be used for restoring and rehabilitating state lakes and ponds; educating the public on protecting and preserving these water bodies; and reimbursing DMV for producing and issuing the plates (PA 18-101, effective October 1, 2018).

2019:Aquatic Invasive Species Fee A new law requires owners of registered vessels to pay an annual aquatic invasive species (AIS) fee. The annual fee is $5 for in-state vessels, payable to the

Department of Motor Vehicles, and $20 for out-of-state vessels, payable to DEEP. Anyone who operates an out-of-state registered vessel on inland Connecticut waters without having paid the AIS fee commits an infraction and is subject to a fine of up to $85. All AIS fee proceeds must be deposited into the Connecticut lakes, rivers, and ponds preservation account. DEEP must use at least 80% of those proceeds to eradicate aquatic invasive species, among other purposes (PA 19-190, §§ 1 & 2, January 1, 2020).

2023: Aquatic Invasive Species Fee Beginning October 1, 2024, a new law (1) decouples the collection of the state Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) fee, which certain boaters pay, from the boat registration process and (2) eliminates a two-tiered fee schedule based on a boater's residency. The new fee structure is a $7 AIS stamp for individuals and a $20 AIS decal for vessels, with a limited exception for marine dealers, engine manufacturers, and surveyors. DEEP is responsible for issuing these stamps and decals (PA 23- 154, effective October 1, 2024).

Update on Connecticut Dams

Overview of Dams in Connecticut

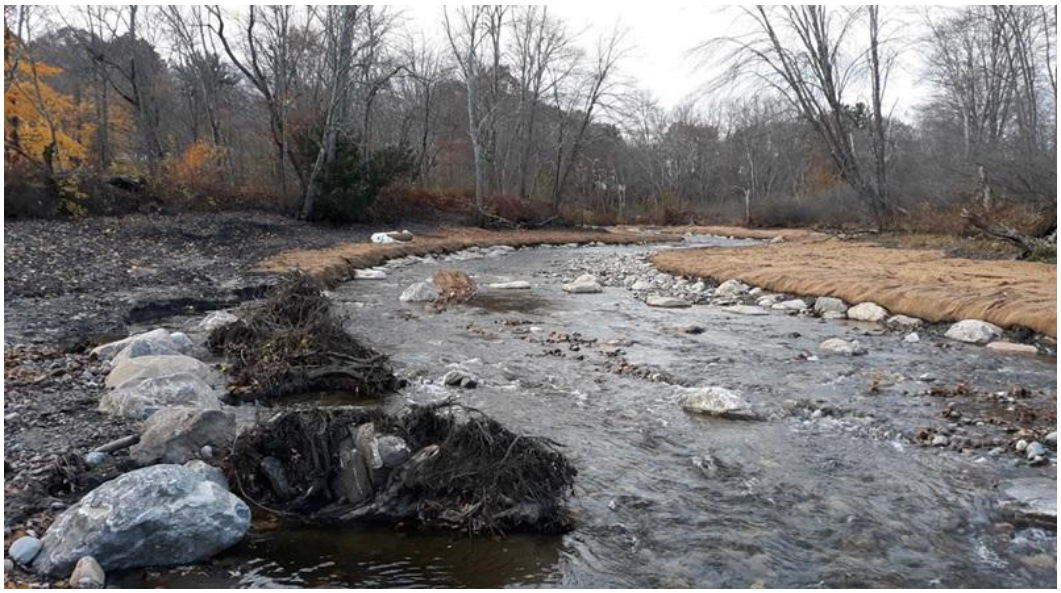
Connecticut hosts over 4,800 dams, which is the highest number of dams per river mile in the country. Most of these dams are privately owned and some of which serve an important role for water supply, recreation, energy production, and other beneficial uses.

Many dams in Connecticut, however, no longer serve the original purpose. With no purpose for such dams, there may not be an adequate revenue stream to maintain this critical infrastructure. The effect of climate change, particularly increased intensity of rain events, adds to concerns over maintenance of such dams.

As part of DEEP's 20BY26 Initiative, Goal 18 focused on updating DEEP's dam safety permitting and guidance to facilitate and accelerate dam repair and removal activities, making it easier for regulated parties to keep the public safe. As part of this Goal, DEEP convened a stakeholder group to assist in the updating of General Permits to speed dam repair and facilitate dam removal. Updated General Permits were issued in October 2025. These updated General Permits were used by the Farmington River Watershed Association to remove a dam in Farmington that has impacted the Farmington River for hundreds of years (see below).

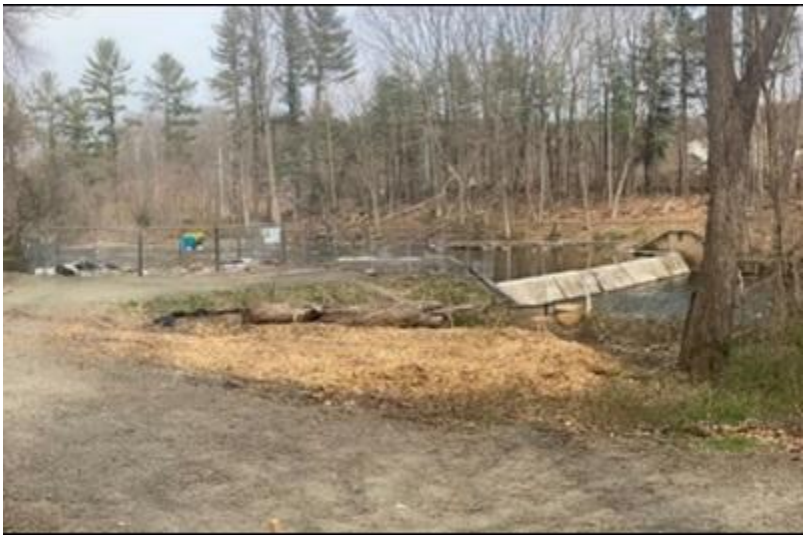
Benefits of Dam Removal

The removal of a dam can have numerous advantages, including the reduction of downstream hazard, reduction of the dam owner's liability, environmental enhancements, and improvements to public safety. If the impounded water is no longer serving any purpose and the dam owners wish to eliminate the liability and risk a dam presents, removal should be evaluated.

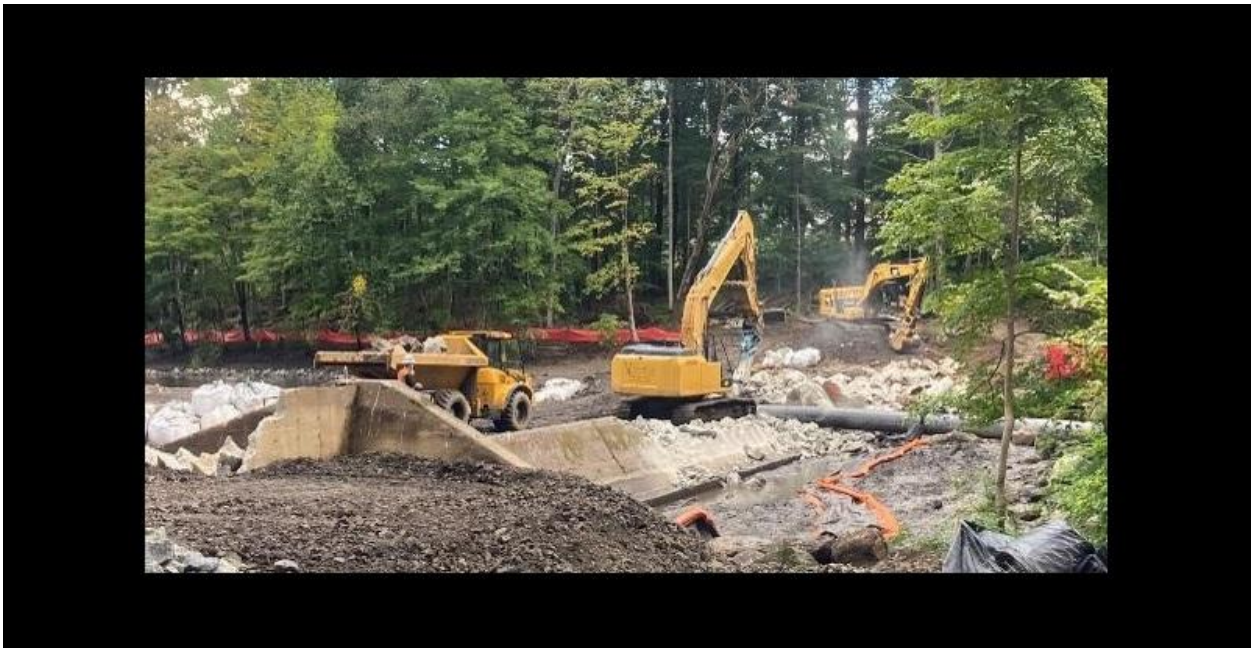


Examples of Dam Removals

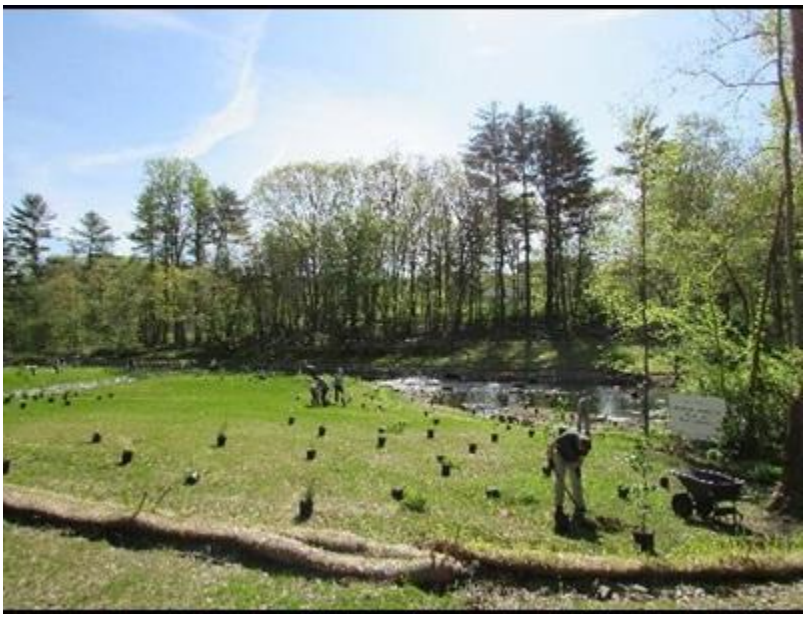
Strong Pond Dam Removal



Strong Pond Dam (also known as Dana Dam and Merwin Meadows Dam) was built in 1941 for recreational purposes. Located in Wilton on the Norwalk River, the 250-foot-long, 11-foot-high earth and concrete dam impounded a 2-acre lake. At the time of its removal, this run-of-river dam was the first barrier that fish encountered when swimming upriver from Long Island Sound.



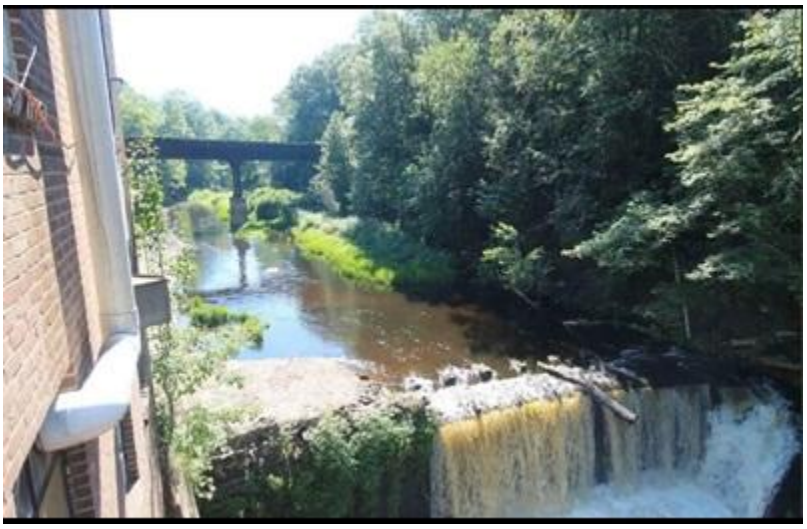
The final phase of dam removal and riverine restoration was completed in September 2023. The final cost, including design, permitting, implementation, and monitoring, was $3.9M. Funding sources included the Long Island Sound Study, Clean Water Act funds, the EPA, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Anne S. Richardson Fund, and others.



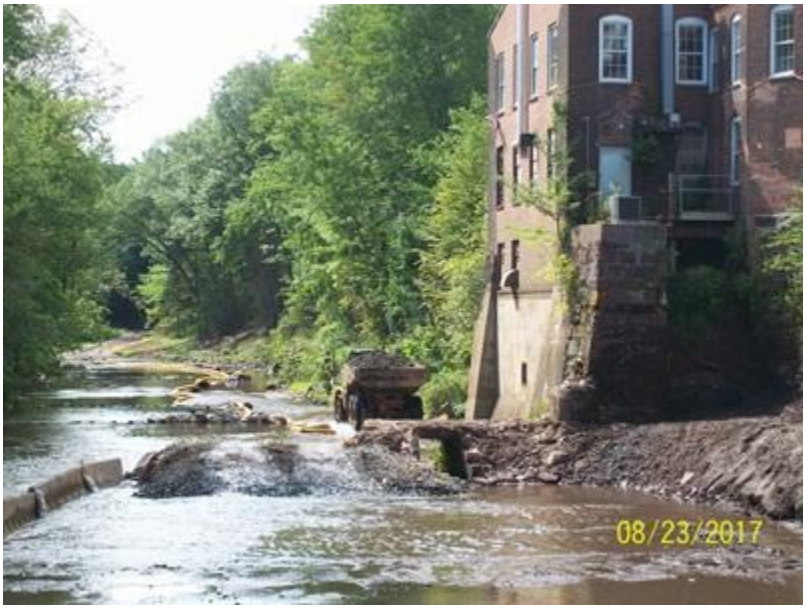
Removing Strong Pond Dam re-connected 10 miles of habitat for fish and other aquatic organisms. Other ecological improvements included 1,400 feet of restored natural stream flows, 800 feet of reconstructed pool-riffle channel, and 1 acre of new riparian buffer habitat. The removal also improved water quality,

protected a 200-foot section of railroad, and eliminated the possibility of downstream damage due to dam failure.

Springborn Dam Removal



The Springborn Dam was built by Shakers in 1840 on the Scantic River in the Town of Enfield. Constructed with timber crib over stone masonry, this 76-foot long "run-of-river" dam was originally used to provide power to the adjacent mill. In 1901, the height of the dam was increased by the owner. By 2007, the "BB" (moderate hazard class) dam had fallen into disrepair and ownership was transferred to CT DEEP.

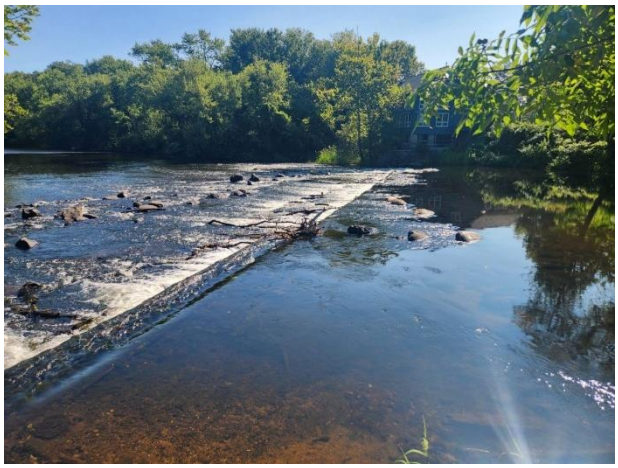


Due to the dam's poor condition, and because the dam had been identified as a fish barrier and a hazard to public safety, the decision was made in 2015 to remove the dam. CT DEEP, who now owned the dam, collaborated with an engineering firm (Fuss & O'Neill), the National Fish and Wildlife Fund, the

Connecticut River Watershed Council, and several government agencies, including the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the State Historic Preservation Office, and the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, to determine a viable removal process. The removal process was challenging due to several factors, including limited site access and a water control plan for the dam's large watershed (67 square miles). The removal project cost $5.3M.

The 2017 removal of Springborn Dam was successful on several fronts. By removing this barrier, 2.6 miles of natural riverine habitat was restored, marking a significant ecological improvement. The removal of the dam also lowered the water elevation during normal and high-water conditions, greatly reducing the chances of flooding in the adjacent buildings. Also, a significant amount of contaminated sediment was removed from the watercourse and disposed of at an approved facility, eliminating exposure to recreationalists, downstream residents, and wildlife.

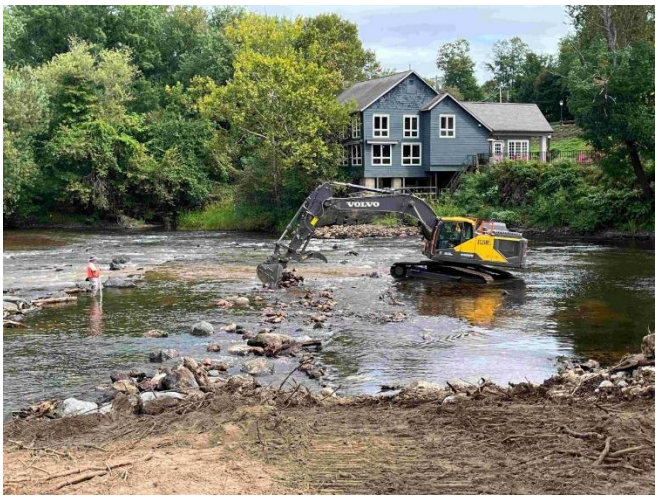
Winchell-Smith Dam

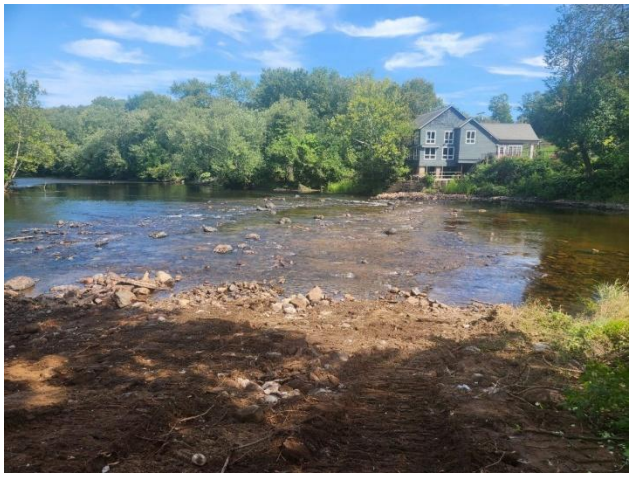


The Farmington River Watershed Association (FRWA) partnered with Miss Porter's School (the dam owner) to remove the Winchell-Smith Dam, a 200-foot-wide, 4-foot-high, timber crib structure, which dates back to the early 1600s and was used to power a gristmill. The dam impeded the river's natural process, blocked fish passage, created localized erosion and scour, presented an obstacle for paddlers and anglers, and posed as a safety hazard.

Environmental Benefits

- Migratory Fish Passage: The removal of these dams reopens nearly 50 miles of historic spawning habitat. Target species include American shad, alewife, blueback herring, sea lamprey, and American eel.
- Water Quality & Habitat Restoration: Free-flowing river conditions help lower water temperatures, increase oxygen levels, and reduce toxic algae blooms. Restored channels also support healthier fish populations and stabilize riverbanks.
- Biodiversity: By removing barriers, these projects improve the genetic diversity and resiliency of aquatic organisms, including native mussels and trout.





Permitting Questions

What permits are typically required for the following areas, and what is the process/timeline for each:

Solid Waste Permitting:

Solid waste permitting is administered by the Bureau of Materials Management and Compliance Assurance's Waste Engineering and Enforcement Division and regulates a variety of activities related to solid waste disposal or waste processing activities (storage, transfer, volume reduction, recycling, incineration, etc.). DEEP uses both individual and general permits to regulate solid waste facilities. Individual permits are issued directly to an applicant, whereas general permits are permits issued to authorize similar minor activities by one or more applicants.

Any person proposing to construct, alter or operate a solid waste facility must obtain a permit. Regulated activities include, without limitation:

- consolidating or transferring solid waste
- consolidating or transferring waste suitable for recycling
- incinerating waste for volume reduction and resources recovery purposes
- processing waste for volume reduction purposes (greater than one ton per hour)
- waste composting activities
- storage/landfilling of solid waste including residue
- biomedical waste processing, consolidation or transfer
- consolidating or transferring household hazardous waste
- intermediate processing of solid wastes

The Individual Permit for Construction and Operation of a Solid Waste Facility is in the 20by26 twelve-month category and generally covers:

- Solid Waste Disposal Areas (Landfills)
- Volume Reduction Plants
- Transfer stations
- Biomedical Waste Treatment Facilities

DEEP also covers regulated activities through several general permits. These permits are in the 20by26 six-month category and include:

- Construct and operate a commercial facility for management of recyclable materials and certain solid wastes
- Municipal Transfer Stations
- One-day collection of certain wastes and household hazardous waste

Coastal Land Permitting:

DEEP (Land & Water Resources Division**)** regulates all activities conducted in tidal wetlands and in tidal, coastal, or navigable waters in Connecticut under the Structures, Dredging and Fill Act, Connecticut General Statutes (CGS) Sections **22a-359 - 22a-363h**, inclusive, and the Tidal Wetlands Act, CGS Sections **22a-28 - 22a-35**, inclusive. DEEP's regulatory jurisdiction under the Structures, Dredging and Fill Act is the Coastal Jurisdiction Line (CJL), which is an elevation established for each coastal town, and DEEP's regulatory jurisdiction under the Tidal Wetlands Act are "wetlands" as defined in CGS Section 22a-29(2).

All DEEP's permitting decisions under these regulatory programs need to be consistent with all applicable policies and standards contained in the Connecticut Coastal Management Act (**CCMA**), codified at CGS Sections 22a-90 through 22a-112, as amended, and consider applicable recommendations in municipal harbor management plans pursuant to CGS Section 22a-113n.

There are different types of permits that are issued for activities conducted in coastal, tidal, or navigable waters or within tidal wetlands, depending on the nature of the work proposed. Each involves a different administrative review process.

Certificate of Permission are certificates issued for certain minor activities, as detailed in CGS Section 22a-363b, involving dredging, erection of structures, or fill in any tidal, coastal or navigable waters of the state. *The COP process is 90-days or in the 20x26 three-month bucket.* Types of activities seen for energy related projects in coastal waters under the Certificate of Permission process are -

- Maintenance or repair of an existing pre-1995 or previously authorized cable or pipeline (overhead or underground)
- Replacement of an existing pre-1995 or previously authorized cable or pipeline.
- Repair or replacement of a pre-1995 or previously authorized existing support structure.
- Removal of an existing cable, pipeline or support structure.
- Minor modifications to a pre-1995 or previously authorized cable, pipeline or support structure

Structures, Dredging & Fill / Tidal Wetland Permit

Is required for new or substantially reconstructed structures in tidal, coastal, or navigable waters that do not qualify for a Certificate of Permission. *The individual permit process is in the 20 by 26 twelve-month bucket*. Types of activities seen for energy related projects in coastal waters under the individual permit process are -

- Relocation of a cable or pipeline.
- Installation of a new cable or pipeline.
- Increasing the size or capacity of a cable or pipeline that results in new impacts below the CJL or within tidal wetlands.
- Installation of a new support structure, driving pilings or placing fill for the support structure.
- Placement of new riprap to protect an underground cable or pipeline.

Air Quality Permitting:

A variety of air quality permits are issued for sources such as power plants, municipal waste combustion, and others. Air permits in accordance with applicable Connecticut and federal regulations under the Clean Air Act, and in accordance with our mission and responsibility to the citizens of Connecticut to protect the environment and public health. These permits usually include requirements to limit emissions either through control technologies or operational limitations as well as requirements such as stack testing, reporting, or emissions monitoring as a means to assure compliance. The criteria for issuing permits and for defining permit requirements for new or modified facilities are specified in **regulations.** The DEEP engineering staff who perform the permit reviews and administer the program, are available to assist applicants and answer questions. In addition, DEEP's website has a webpage dedicated to Air Permitting assistance which also includes permitting tools, fact sheets for a variety of permitting programs and source categories.