AN ACT CONCERNING LONG ISLAND SOUND AND COASTAL PERMITTING.

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

Section 1. (NEW) (Effective October 1, 2010) (a) Any recipient of a permit, certificate or other authorization issued pursuant to sections 22a-32, 22a-361, 22a-363b and 22a-363d of the general statutes, as amended by this act, on or after October 1, 2010, shall file on the land records of the municipality in which the subject property is located a certified copy or notice of such permit, certificate or authorization not later than thirty days after the issuance of such permit, certificate or authorization.

(b) Prior to transferring any real property on which an activity regulated pursuant to sections 22a-32, 22a-361, 22a-363b and 22a-363d of the general statutes, as amended by this act, exists, the owner of such property shall file a certified copy or notice of the most recent permit, certificate or authorization issued under said sections on the land records of the municipality in which such property is located.

Sec. 2. Subsection (a) of section 2c-2b of the 2010 supplement to the
general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2010):

(a) The following governmental entities and programs are terminated, effective July 1, 2012, unless reestablished in accordance with the provisions of section 2c-10:

(1) Regulation of hearing aid dealers pursuant to chapter 398;

(2) Repealed by P.A. 99-102, S. 51;

(3) Connecticut Homeopathic Medical Examining Board, established under section 20-8;

(4) State Board of Natureopathic Examiners, established under section 20-35;

(5) Board of Examiners of Electrologists, established under section 20-268;

(6) Connecticut State Board of Examiners for Nursing, established under section 20-88;

(7) Connecticut Board of Veterinary Medicine, established under section 20-196;

(8) Liquor Control Commission, established under section 30-2;

(9) Connecticut State Board of Examiners for Optometrists, established under section 20-128a;

(10) Board of Examiners of Psychologists, established under section 20-186;

(11) Regulation of speech and language pathologists pursuant to chapter 399;

(12) Connecticut Examining Board for Barbers and Hairdressers and Cosmeticians established under section 20-235a;
(13) Board of Examiners of Embalmers and Funeral Directors established under section 20-208;

(14) Regulation of nursing home administrators pursuant to chapter 368v;

(15) Board of Examiners for Opticians established under section 20-139a;

(16) Medical Examining Board established under section 20-8a;

(17) Board of Examiners in Podiatry, established under section 20-51;

(18) Board of Chiropractic Examiners, established under section 20-25;

(19) The agricultural lands preservation program, established under section 22-26cc;

(20) Nursing Home Ombudsmen Office, established under section 17a-405;

(21) Mobile Manufactured Home Advisory Council established under section 21-84a;

(22) Repealed by P.A. 93-262, S. 86, 87;

(23) The Child Day Care Council established under section 17b-748;

(24) The Connecticut Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations established under section 2-79a;

(25) The Commission on Children established under section 46a-126;

(26) The task force on the development of incentives for conserving energy in state buildings established under section 16a-39b;

(27) [The estuarine embayment improvement program established
by sections 22a-113 to 22a-113c, inclusive] Repealed by section 12 of this act:

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Sec. 3. Section 15-170 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2010):

For the purposes of this section and sections 15-171 to 15-175, inclusive:

(a) "Discharge" means spill, leak, pump, pour, emit, empty or dump;

(b) "Docking facility" means any public, private or commercial marina, yacht club, dock, wharf or in-water mooring used for anchoring, berthing, mooring, serving or otherwise handling vessels, and includes a facility organized as a common interest community;

(c) "Marine sanitation device" means any equipment for installation on board a vessel which is designed to receive, retain, treat or discharge sewage;

(d) "Sewage" means human [and animal excretions and domestic and manufacturing] body wastes [in an amount which is determined by regulations adopted by the Commissioner of Environmental Protection to be detrimental to the public health] and the wastes from toilets and other receptacles intended to receive or retain body wastes;
(e) "Vessel" means every description of watercraft, other than a seaplane on water, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water; and

(f) "No discharge zone" means [the following: In the town of Greenwich, all waters shoreward of a line running from Byram Point to Great Captain Island and Little Captain Island and from there to Flat Neck Point; in the city of Stamford, Stamford Harbor and Westcott Cove; in the city of Norwalk and the towns of Westport and Fairfield, all waters shoreward of a line running from Bell Island pole to Sheffield Island, to Hammock Island, to Copps Island, to Goose Island, to Cockenoe Island and thence to Cedar Point; in the town of Fairfield and the city of Bridgeport, Ash Creek and all waters shoreward of a line running from the point at Grover Hill to Penfield Reef and thence southwesterly to red bell buoy number 22 off Sunken Island and thence southwesterly to Cockenoe Island in Westport; in the towns of Fairfield and Stratford and in the city of Milford, all waters shoreward of a line running from Penfield Reef to Stratford Point, continuing north to Milford Point, to include all tidal waters of the Housatonic River north to the crossing of Interstate 95; in the city of Milford, Milford Harbor, from the southwest end of Silver Beach to Charles Island to Welsh's Point; in the cities of New Haven and West Haven, all waters shoreward of a line running from Lighthouse Point westerly to Bradley Point; in the town of Branford, Branford Harbor from Johnson Point to Clam Island to Linden Point and Thimble Islands; in the towns of Madison, Clinton and Westbrook, Clinton Harbor and Duck Island Roads; in the town of Groton, all waters shoreward of a line running from Groton Long Point to Morgan Point and thence to Mason Point; and the Connecticut River from the Bissell Bridge between Windsor and East Windsor south to its mouth, north of a line running from Lynde Point in Old Saybrook to Griswold Point in Old Lyme] those bodies of water in this state that the United States Environmental Protection Agency designates as no discharge areas pursuant to 33 USC 1322.
Sec. 4. Section 22a-32 of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2010):

No regulated activity shall be conducted upon any wetland without a permit. Any person proposing to conduct or cause to be conducted a regulated activity upon any wetland shall file an application for a permit with the commissioner, in such form and with such information as the commissioner may prescribe. Such application shall include a detailed description of the proposed work and a map showing the area of wetland directly affected, with the location of the proposed work thereon, together with the names of the owners of record of adjacent land and known claimants of water rights in or adjacent to the wetland of whom the applicant has notice. The commissioner shall cause a copy of such application to be mailed or sent by electronic means to the chief administrative officer in the town or towns where the proposed work, or any part thereof, is located, and the chairman of the conservation commission and shellfish commission of the town or towns where the proposed work, or any part thereof, is located. [No sooner than thirty days and not later than sixty days after the receipt of such application, the] The commissioner or [his] the commissioner's duly designated hearing officer shall hold a public hearing on such application, provided, whenever the commissioner determines that the regulated activity for which a permit is sought is not likely to have a significant impact on the wetland, [he] the commissioner may waive the requirement for public hearing after publishing notice, in a newspaper having general circulation in each town wherever the proposed work or any part thereof is located, of [his] the commissioner's intent to waive said requirement and of [his] the commissioner's tentative decision regarding the application, except that the commissioner shall hold a hearing on such application upon receipt of a petition, signed by at least twenty-five persons, requesting such a hearing. The following shall be notified of the hearing by mail or by electronic means not less than fifteen days prior to the date set for the hearing: All of those persons and agencies who are entitled to receive a copy of such application in accordance with the terms hereof.
and all owners of record of adjacent land and known claimants to
water rights in or adjacent to the wetland of whom the applicant has
notice. The commissioner shall cause notice of [his] the commissioner's
tentative decision regarding the application and such hearing to be
published at least once not more than thirty days and not fewer than
ten days before the date set for the hearing in the newspaper having a
general circulation in each town where the proposed work, or any part
thereof, is located. All applications and maps and documents relating
thereto shall be open for public inspection at the office of the
commissioner. At such hearing any person or persons may appear and
be heard.

Sec. 5. Section 22a-35a of the general statutes is repealed and the
following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2010):

The Commissioner of Environmental Protection, within available
appropriations and bond authorizations, shall conduct wetlands
restoration and enhancement projects, including but not limited to,
open water marsh management and coastal culvert and tide gate
management. Such projects (1) shall maximize successful
recolonization of tidal wetland vegetation and long-term control of
mosquitoes, mosquito larvae and mosquito habitats, (2) shall be
consistent with the provisions of sections 22a-28 to 22a-30, inclusive,
and sections 22a-90 to 22a-112, inclusive, as amended by this
act, and (3) shall be consistent with preservation, protection and
restoration of tidal wetland values.

Sec. 6. Section 22a-90 of the general statutes is repealed and the
following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2010):

Sections 22a-90 to 22a-112, inclusive, as amended by this
act, shall be known and may be cited as the "Coastal Management
Act".

Sec. 7. Section 22a-97 of the general statutes is repealed and the
following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2010):
(a) The commissioner shall provide, within available appropriations, technical, coordinating and research services to promote the effective administration of this chapter at the federal, state and local levels.

(b) The commissioner shall have the overall responsibility for general supervision of the implementation of this chapter and shall monitor and evaluate the activities of federal and state agencies and the activities of municipalities to assure continuing, effective, coordinated and consistent administration of the requirements and purposes of this chapter.

[(c) The commissioner shall prepare and submit to the General Assembly and the Governor, on or before December first of each year, a written report summarizing the activities of the department concerning the development and implementation of this chapter during the previous year. Such report shall include, but not be limited to: (1) The department's accomplishments and actions in achieving the goals and policies of this chapter including, but not limited to, coordination with other state, regional, federal and municipal programs established to achieve the purposes of this chapter and research programs established pursuant to subsection (a) of section 22a-112; (2) recommendations for any statutory or regulatory amendments necessary to achieve such purposes; (3) a summary of municipal and federal programs and actions which affect the coast; (4) recommendations for any programs or plans to achieve such purposes; (5) any aspects of the program or the chapter which are proving difficult to accomplish, suggested reasons for such difficulties and proposed solutions to such difficulties; (6) a summary of the expenditure of federal and state funds under this chapter; and (7) a request for an appropriation of funds necessary to match federal funds and provide continuing financial support for the program. Such report shall comply with the provisions of section 46a-78. On and after October 1, 1996, the report shall be submitted to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters...]

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relating to the environment and, upon request, to any member of the General Assembly. A summary of the report shall be submitted to each member of the General Assembly if the summary is two pages or less and a notification of the report shall be submitted to each member if the summary is more than two pages. Submission shall be by mailing the report, summary or notification to the legislative address of each member of the committee or the General Assembly, as applicable.]

Sec. 8. Section 22a-113m of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2010):

The commission, in consultation with the Commissioners of Environmental Protection and Transportation, shall prepare or cause to be prepared a management plan for the most desirable use of the harbor for recreational, commercial, industrial and other purposes. For those towns in the coastal area as defined in section 22a-94, the plan shall provide for the preservation and use of the coastal resources of the harbor in a manner consistent with the provisions of sections 22a-90 to [22a-112] 22a-111, inclusive, as amended by this act, and any municipal coastal plan adopted pursuant to section 22a-101 by any municipality that is a member of the commission. A copy of the plan shall be forwarded to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for review, comments and recommendations. Such plan shall be submitted for approval to the Commissioners of Environmental Protection and Transportation. Said commissioners shall act on the plan not more than sixty days after submission of such plan. Upon approval by said commissioners, the plan may be adopted by ordinance by the legislative body of each municipality establishing the commission. The ordinance shall specify the effective date of the plan. A modification to the plan may be proposed at any time and shall be approved in the same manner as the plan. The plan shall be reviewed annually by the commission and the Commissioners of Environmental Protection and Transportation.

Sec. 9. Subsections (a) and (b) of section 22a-361 of the 2010
supplement to the general statutes are repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2010):

(a) (1) No person, firm or corporation, public, municipal or private, shall dredge, erect any structure, place any fill, obstruction or encroachment or carry out any work incidental thereto or retain or maintain any structure, dredging or fill, in the tidal, coastal or navigable waters of the state waterward of the high tide line until such person, firm or corporation has submitted an application and has secured from [said commissioner] the Commissioner of Environmental Protection a certificate or permit for such work and has agreed to carry out any conditions necessary to the implementation of such certificate or permit.

(A) Each application for a permit, except for an emergency authorization, for any structure, filling or dredging which uses or occupies less than five thousand five hundred square feet in water surface area based on the perimeters of the project shall be accompanied by a fee equal to eighty cents per square foot provided such fee shall not be less than six hundred sixty dollars.

(B) Each application for a permit for any structure, filling or dredging which uses or occupies five thousand five hundred square feet or more but less than five acres in water surface area based on the perimeters of the project shall be accompanied by a fee of three thousand five hundred fifty dollars plus ten cents per square foot for each square foot in excess of five thousand five hundred square feet.

(C) Each application for a permit for any structure, filling or dredging which uses or occupies five or more acres in water surface area based on the perimeters of the project shall be accompanied by a fee of nineteen thousand four hundred seventy-five dollars plus five hundred twenty-five dollars per acre for each acre or part thereof in excess of five acres.

(D) Each application for a mooring area or multiple mooring facility,
regardless of the area to be occupied by moorings, shall be accompanied by a fee of six hundred sixty dollars provided that such mooring areas or facilities shall not include fixed or floating docks, slips or berths.

(E) Application fees for aquaculture activities shall not be based on areal extent.

(2) The commissioner may waive or reduce any fee payable pursuant to subdivision (1) of this subsection for an activity in a tidal wetland or coastal resource restoration or enhancement activity, experimental activities or demonstration projects, nonprofit academic activities, or public access activities in tidal, coastal or navigable waters, provided no fee shall be waived or reduced for activities required by statute, regulation, permit, order or enforcement action. The application fee for the retention of a structure built in violation of this subsection where such structure is ineligible for a certificate of permission under section 22a-363b, as amended by this act, shall be four times the fee calculated in accordance with subparagraphs (A) to (D), inclusive, of subdivision (1) of this subsection. The commissioner may lower any such fee based upon the commissioner's finding of significant extenuating circumstances. Such significant extenuating circumstances shall not include the prior payment of a civil penalty or other measures taken by the commissioner as the result of an enforcement action by the commissioner. As used in this section, "resource restoration or enhancement activity" means an action taken to return a wetland or coastal resource to a prior natural condition or to improve the natural functions or habitat value of such resource, but shall not include actions required pursuant to an enforcement action of the commissioner, and "public access activities" means activities whose principal purpose is to provide or increase access for the general public to tidal, coastal or navigable waters, including, but not limited to, boardwalks, boat ramps, observation areas and fishing piers.
(3) The commissioner may adopt regulations in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54 to establish the permit fees described in subdivision (1) of this subsection. In the event the commissioner adopts such regulations, such permit fees shall be the amount established in such regulations.

(b) The commissioner, at least thirty days before approving or denying an application for a permit, shall provide or require the applicant to provide, by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by electronic means to the applicant, to the Commissioner of Transportation, the Attorney General and the Commissioner of Agriculture and to the chief executive officer, the chairmen of the planning, zoning, harbor management and shellfish commissions of each town in which such structure, fill, obstruction, encroachment or dredging is to be located or work to be performed, and to the owner of each franchised oyster ground and the lessee of each leased oyster ground within which such work is to be performed and shall publish once in a newspaper having a substantial circulation in the area affected, notice of (1) the name of the applicant; (2) the location and nature of the proposed activities; (3) the tentative decision regarding the application; and (4) any additional information the commissioner deems necessary. There shall be a comment period following the public notice during which interested persons may submit written comments. The commissioner may hold a public hearing prior to approving or denying an application if, in the commissioner's discretion, the public interest will best be served by holding such hearing. The commissioner shall hold a public hearing if the commissioner receives a petition requesting such hearing that is signed by twenty-five or more persons and an application will: (A) Significantly impact any shellfish area, as determined by the director of the Bureau of Aquaculture at the Department of Agriculture, (B) have interstate ramifications, or (C) involve any project that requires a certificate issued pursuant to section 16-50k or approval by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. Following such notice and comment period and public hearing, if applicable, the commissioner may, in
whole or in part, approve, modify and approve or deny the application. The commissioner shall provide to the applicant and the persons set forth above, by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by electronic means, notice of [his] the commissioner’s decision. If the commissioner requires the applicant to provide the notice specified in this subsection, the applicant shall certify to the commissioner, no later than twenty days after providing such notice, that such notice has been provided in accordance with this subsection.

Sec. 10. Subsection (d) of section 22a-361 of the 2010 supplement to the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2010):

(d) (1) The Commissioner of Environmental Protection may issue a general permit for any minor activity regulated under sections 22a-28 to 22a-35, inclusive, as amended by this act, or sections 22a-359 to 22a-363f, inclusive, as amended by this act, if the commissioner determines that such activity would (A) cause minimal environmental effects when conducted separately, (B) cause only minimal cumulative environmental effects, (C) not be inconsistent with the considerations and the public policy set forth in sections 22a-28 to 22a-35, inclusive, as amended by this act, and section 22a-359, as applicable, (D) be consistent with the policies of the Coastal Management Act, and (E) constitute an acceptable encroachment into public lands and waters. Such activities may include routine minor maintenance and routine minor repair of existing structures, fill, obstructions, encroachments or excavations; substantial maintenance consisting of rebuilding, reconstructing or reestablishing to a preexisting condition and dimension any structure, fill, obstruction, encroachment or excavation; maintenance dredging of areas which have been dredged and continuously maintained as serviceable; activities allowed pursuant to a perimeter permit; the removal of structures, derelict vessels, debris, rubbish or similar discarded material or unauthorized fill material; minor alterations or amendments to authorized activities consistent with the authorization for such activities; activities which have been
required or allowed by an order of the commissioner; open water
marsh management by or under the supervision of the Department of
Public Health or Department of Environmental Protection;
conservation activities of or under the supervision or direction of the
Department of Environmental Protection; construction of individual
residential docks which do not create littoral or riparian conflicts,
navigational interference, or adverse impacts to coastal resources as
defined by section 22a-93, which are not located in tidal wetlands as
defined by section 22a-29 and which extend no further than forty feet
waterward of mean high water or to a depth of minus four feet mean
low water, whichever point is more landward; installation of scientific
measuring or monitoring devices; survey activities including
excavation of test pits and core sampling and driving of test pilings;
construction of utility lines; aquacultural activities; and installation
and removal of small seasonal structures including floats and
moorings. Any person conducting an activity for which a general
permit has been issued shall not be required to obtain an individual
permit or certificate under any other provision of sections 22a-28 to
22a-35, inclusive, as amended by this act, or sections 22a-359 to 22a-
363f, inclusive, as amended by this act, for that activity except as
provided in subdivision (3) of this subsection. A general permit shall
clearly define the activity covered thereby and may include such
conditions and requirements as the commissioner deems appropriate,
including, but not limited to, construction timing, methodologies and
durations, resource protection practices, management practices, and
verification and reporting requirements. The general permit may
require any person proposing to conduct any activity under the
general permit to register such activity, including obtaining approval
from the commissioner, before the general permit becomes effective as
to such activity. Registrations and applications for approval under the
general permit shall be submitted on forms prescribed by the
commissioner. Any approval by the commissioner under a general
permit may include conditions specific to the proposed activity to
ensure consistency with the requirements for issuance of the general
permit. The commissioner shall prepare, and annually amend, a list of
holders of general permits under this section, which list shall be made
available to the public.

(2) Notwithstanding any other procedures specified in sections 22a-
28 to 22a-35, inclusive, as amended by this act, and sections 22a-359 to
22a-363f, inclusive, as amended by this act, any regulations adopted
thereunder, and chapter 54, the commissioner may issue a general
permit in accordance with the following procedures: (A) The
commissioner shall publish in a newspaper having a substantial
circulation in the affected area or areas notice of intent to issue a
general permit; (B) the commissioner shall allow a comment period of
thirty days following publication of such notice during which
interested persons may submit written comments concerning the
permit to the commissioner and the commissioner shall hold a public
hearing if, within said comment period, he receives a petition signed
by at least twenty-five persons; (C) the commissioner may not issue the
general permit until after the comment period; (D) the commissioner
shall publish notice of any permit issued in a newspaper having
substantial circulation in the affected area or areas; and (E) summary
suspension may be ordered in accordance with subsection (c) of
section 4-182. Any person may request that the commissioner issue,
modify or revoke a general permit in accordance with this subsection.

(3) Subsequent to the issuance of a general permit, the commissioner
may require any person whose activity is or may be covered by the
general permit to apply for and obtain an individual permit or
certificate under the provisions of sections 22a-28 to 22a-35, inclusive,
as amended by this act, or sections 22a-359 to 22a-363f, inclusive, as
amended by this act, for all or any portion of the activities covered by
the general permit, if the commissioner determines that an individual
permit is necessary to assure consistency with purposes and policies of
such sections, and the Coastal Management Act. The commissioner
may require an individual permit under this subdivision in cases
including, but not limited to, the following: (A) The permittee is not in
compliance with the conditions of the general permit; (B) an individual permit or certificate is appropriate because of circumstances specific to the site; (C) circumstances have changed since the time the general permit was issued so that the permitted activity is no longer acceptable under the general permit; or (D) a change has occurred in relevant law. The commissioner may require an individual permit or certificate under this section only if the affected person has been notified in writing that an individual permit or certificate is required. The notice shall include a brief statement of the reasons for the decision.

(4) The commissioner may adopt regulations, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, to carry out the purposes of this section.

[(5) Notwithstanding any provision of sections 22a-359 to 22a-363f, inclusive, pending issuance of a general permit for aquaculture activities by the commissioner in accordance with this section, no permit or certificate shall be required for the placement, maintenance or removal of (A) individual structures used for aquaculture, as defined in section 22-416, including, but not limited to, cages or bags, which are located on designated state or municipal shellfish beds which structures create no adverse impacts on coastal resources or navigation over their location or (B) any buoys used to mark such structures. Upon issuance of a general permit for aquaculture activities in accordance with this section, any aquaculture activities shall comply with the terms of such general permit or other applicable provisions of sections 22a-359 to 22a-363f, inclusive.]

Sec. 11. Subsection (a) of section 22a-363b of the general statutes is repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (Effective October 1, 2010):

(a) Routine maintenance of permitted structures, fill, obstructions or encroachments or routine maintenance of structures, fill, obstructions or encroachments in place prior to June 24, 1939, and continuously maintained and serviceable since that date shall be exempt from the requirements of obtaining certificates of permission or permits
pursuant to section 22a-363a, this section or section 22a-361, as amended by this act. The following activities may be eligible for a certificate of permission, in accordance with the provisions of subsections (c) and (d) of this section: (1) Substantial maintenance or repair of existing structures, fill, obstructions or encroachments authorized pursuant to section 22a-33 or section 22a-361, as amended by this act; (2) substantial maintenance of any structures, fill, obstructions or encroachments in place prior to June 24, 1939, and continuously maintained and serviceable since such time; (3) maintenance dredging of areas which have been dredged and continuously maintained and serviceable as authorized pursuant to section 22a-33 or section 22a-361, as amended by this act; (4) activities allowed pursuant to a perimeter permit and requiring authorization by the commissioner; (5) the removal of derelict structures or vessels; (6) minor alterations or amendments to permitted activities consistent with the original permit; (7) minor alterations or amendments to activities completed prior to June 24, 1939; (8) placement of temporary structures for water-dependent uses, as defined in section 22a-93; (9) open water marsh management, tidal wetland restoration, resource restoration or enhancement activity, as defined in subsection (a) of section 22a-361, as amended by this act, and conservation activities undertaken by or under the supervision of the Department of Environmental Protection; and (10) the placement or reconfiguration of piers, floats, docks or moorings within existing waterward boundaries of recreational marinas or yacht clubs which have been authorized pursuant to section 22a-33 or 22a-361, as amended by this act. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 22a-29 to 22a-35, inclusive, as amended by this act, the commissioner may issue a certificate of permission for activities enumerated in this subsection which are to be conducted in tidal wetlands. Upon issuance, such certificate shall be in lieu of the permit required pursuant to section 22a-32, as amended by this act.

Sec. 12. Sections 22a-112 to 22a-113c, inclusive, of the general statutes are repealed. (Effective October 1, 2010)
This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:

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<td>Sec. 12</td>
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**Statement of Purpose:**
To assist property owners in complying with certain coastal permitting requirements, streamline certain tidal wetlands procedures and repeal certain obsolete coastal management programs and administrative statutes.

*Proposed deletions are enclosed in brackets. Proposed additions are indicated by underline, except that when the entire text of a bill or resolution or a section of a bill or resolution is new, it is not underlined.*