



General Assembly

Amendment

January Session, 2021

LCO No. 9018



Offered by:

REP. GRESKO, 121st Dist.

SEN. COHEN, 12th Dist.

To: Subst. House Bill No. 6499

File No. 206

Cal. No. 177

"AN ACT CONCERNING RADIATION SECURITY."

1 Strike everything after the enacting clause and substitute the
2 following in lieu thereof:

3 "Section 1. Section 22a-151 of the general statutes is repealed and the
4 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2021*):

5 As used in sections 22a-151 to 22a-158, inclusive:

6 (1) "By-product material" means [radioactive material as defined in
7 Section 11e of Public Law 85-256 (Act of September 2, 1957) and Public
8 Law 89-645 (Act of October 13, 1966), as amended or as interpreted or
9 modified by duly promulgated regulations of the United States Atomic
10 Energy Commission pursuant thereto] each of the following: (A) Any
11 radioactive material, other than special nuclear material, that is yielded
12 in or made radioactive by exposure to radiation which is incidental to
13 the process of producing or utilizing special nuclear material; (B) the
14 tailings or wastes produced by the extraction or concentration of

15 uranium or thorium from any ore processed primarily for its source
16 material content, including discrete surface wastes resulting from
17 uranium solution extraction processes but excluding any underground
18 ore bodies depleted by such solution extraction processes; (C) any
19 discrete source of radium-226 that is produced, extracted or converted
20 after extraction for use for a commercial, medical or research activity;
21 (D) any material that was made radioactive by use of a particle
22 accelerator and that is produced, extracted or converted after extraction
23 for use for a commercial, medical or research activity; and (E) any
24 discrete source of naturally occurring radioactive material, other than
25 source material, that is extracted or converted after extraction for use in
26 a commercial, medical or research activity, if the United States Nuclear
27 Regulatory Commission determines that the source would pose a threat
28 similar to the threat posed by a discrete source of radium-226 to the
29 public health and safety;

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

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

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

48 (5) "Person" means any individual, corporation, limited liability
49 company, partnership, firm, association, trust, estate, public or private
50 institution, group, agency, other than any federal agency, political
51 subdivision of this state, any other state or political subdivision or
52 agency thereof, and any legal successor, representative, agent or agency
53 of any of the foregoing, other than the United States [Atomic Energy]
54 Nuclear Regulatory Commission or any successor thereto, and other
55 than agencies of the government of the United States licensed by the
56 United States [Atomic Energy] Nuclear Regulatory Commission or any
57 successor thereto;

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

63 (7) "Source material" means [material as defined in Section 11z of
64 Public Law 85-256 (Act of September 2, 1957) and Public Law 89-645
65 (Act of October 13, 1966), as amended or as interpreted or modified by
66 duly promulgated regulations of the United States Atomic Energy
67 Commission pursuant thereto] each of the following: (A) Uranium,
68 thorium or any combination of said elements, in any physical or
69 chemical form; (B) any other material if the United States Nuclear
70 Regulatory Commission determines the material to be source material;
71 and (C) ores that contain uranium, thorium or any combination of said
72 elements in a concentration by weight of 0.05 per cent or more, or in
73 such lower concentration if the United States Nuclear Regulatory
74 Commission determines the material in such concentration to be source
75 material;

76 (8) "Special nuclear material" means: [material as defined in Section
77 11aa of Public Law 85-256 (Act of September 2, 1957) and Public Law 89-
78 645 (Act of October 13, 1966), as amended or as interpreted or modified
79 by duly promulgated regulations of the United States Atomic Energy
80 Commission pursuant thereto.] (A) Plutonium, uranium 233, uranium

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

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

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

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

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

98 Sec. 2. Section 22a-153 of the general statutes is repealed and the
99 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2021*):

100 (a) The Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection shall
101 supervise and regulate in the interest of the public health and safety the
102 use of ionizing radiation within the state.

103 (b) Said commissioner may employ, subject to the provisions of
104 chapter 67, and prescribe the powers and duties of such persons as may
105 be necessary to carry out the provisions of sections 22a-151 to 22a-158,
106 inclusive, as amended by this act.

107 (c) Said commissioner shall [make such regulations as may be
108 necessary to carry out the provisions of said sections.] adopt regulations,
109 in accordance with the provisions of chapter 54, concerning sources of
110 ionizing radiation and radioactive materials, including, but not limited

111 to, regulations:

112 (1) Necessary to secure agreement state status from the United States
113 Nuclear Regulatory Commission pursuant to section 274 of the Atomic
114 Energy Act of 1954, 42 USC 2021, as amended from time to time;

115 (2) Relating to the construction, operation, control, tracking, security
116 or decommissioning of sources of ionizing radiation, including, but not
117 limited to, any modification or alteration of such sources;

118 (3) Relating to the production, transportation, use, storage,
119 possession, management, treatment, disposal or remediation of
120 radioactive materials;

121 (4) Relating to planning for and responding to terrorist or other
122 emergency events, or the potential for such events, that involve or may
123 include radioactive materials;

124 (5) Necessary to carry out the provisions of sections 22a-151 to 22a-
125 158, inclusive, as amended by this act;

126 (6) Establishing fees for the licensure of sources of ionizing radiation,
127 that, in conjunction with the fees collected pursuant to section 22a-148,
128 as amended by this act, shall be sufficient for the administration,
129 implementation and enforcement of an ionizing radiation program; and

130 (7) To reciprocate in the recognition of specific licenses issued by the
131 United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) or another state
132 that has reached agreement with the NRC pursuant to 42 USC 2021(b),
133 as amended from time to time.

134 (d) The Governor, or the commissioner, is authorized to employ such
135 consultants, experts and technicians as [he shall deem] are necessary for
136 the purpose of conducting investigations and reporting [to him] on
137 matters connected with the implementation of the provisions of [said]
138 sections 22a-148 to 22a-158, inclusive, as amended by this act.

139 (e) Any fees collected in accordance with section 22a-148, as amended

140 by this act, or 22a-150, or any regulations adopted pursuant to
141 subsection (c) of this section, shall be deposited in the General Fund.

142 (f) The commissioner may establish radiation exposure guidelines for
143 emergency responders and the public for the management of
144 emergencies involving radioactive materials. Any such guidelines shall
145 be compatible with the recommendations of the federal government and
146 the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements.

147 Sec. 3. Subsection (a) of section 22a-154 of the general statutes is
148 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*
149 *1, 2021*):

150 (a) The Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection [may
151 provide by regulation for] shall adopt regulations, in accordance with
152 the provisions of chapter 54, for the general or specific licensing of [by-
153 product, source, special nuclear materials and other] sources of ionizing
154 radiation, [or devices or equipment utilizing such materials, and for
155 amendment, suspension, or revocation of licenses issued pursuant
156 thereto] The commissioner may issue, deny, renew, modify, suspend or
157 revoke such licenses and may include such terms and conditions in such
158 licenses that the commissioner deems necessary. Nothing in this section
159 shall be construed to confer authority to the commissioner to regulate
160 materials or activities reserved to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission
161 under 42 USC 2021(c) and 10 CFR 150.

162 Sec. 4. Section 22a-157 of the general statutes is repealed and the
163 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2021*):

164 No person shall construct, operate, use, manufacture, produce,
165 transport, transfer, receive, acquire, decommission, own or possess any
166 source of ionizing radiation, unless [exempt, licensed or registered in
167 accordance with the provisions of sections 22a-148 to 22a-158, inclusive]
168 such activity is in compliance with all requirements of this chapter,
169 including any regulation adopted, or registration or license issued
170 pursuant to this chapter. No person shall produce, transport, store,
171 possess, manage, treat, remediate, distribute, sell, install, repair or

172 dispose of any radioactive materials, unless such activity is in
173 compliance with all requirements of this chapter, including any
174 regulation adopted, or registration or license issued pursuant to this
175 chapter. No person shall fail to register a source of ionizing radiation
176 required to be registered under this chapter, including as required by
177 any regulation adopted, or registration or license issued pursuant to this
178 chapter.

179 Sec. 5. (NEW) (*Effective October 1, 2021*) (a) The Commissioner of
180 Energy and Environmental Protection may take steps that the
181 commissioner deems necessary to protect human health and the
182 environment, including, but not limited to, investigating, monitoring,
183 abating, containing, mitigating or removing any hazard, potential
184 hazard, pollution, contamination or potential pollution or
185 contamination if: (1) Any person causes or is responsible for any
186 exposure hazard or potential exposure hazard from radioactive
187 materials, radioactive waste or a source of ionizing radiation, or causes
188 or is responsible for pollution, contamination or potential pollution or
189 contamination of any land, water, air or other natural resource of the
190 state through a discharge, spillage, uncontrolled loss, release, leakage,
191 seepage or filtration of radioactive material or radioactive waste, and
192 does not act immediately to prevent, abate, contain, mitigate or remove
193 such hazard, potential hazard, pollution, contamination, or potential
194 pollution or contamination, to the satisfaction of the commissioner, or
195 (2) the person responsible is unknown, and such hazard, potential
196 hazard, pollution, contamination, or potential pollution or
197 contamination, is not being prevented, abated, contained, mitigated or
198 removed by the federal government, any state agency, any municipality
199 or any regional or interstate authority. The commissioner may enter into
200 a contract with any person for the purpose of carrying out the provisions
201 of this subsection.

202 (b) Any person who causes or is responsible for any exposure hazard
203 or potential exposure hazard from radioactive materials, radioactive
204 waste or a source of ionizing radiation or who causes or is responsible
205 for pollution, contamination, or potential pollution or contamination of

206 any land, water, air or other natural resource of the state through a
207 discharge, spillage, uncontrolled loss, release, leakage, seepage or
208 filtration of radioactive material or radioactive waste shall be liable for
209 all costs and expenses incurred by the commissioner in accordance with
210 subsection (a) of this section, including all costs and expenses to restore
211 the air, water, land and other natural resources of the state, and shall be
212 liable for all attorneys' fees, court costs and any other legal expenses
213 incurred by the state regarding the recovery of such costs. Nothing in
214 this subsection shall preclude the commissioner from seeking additional
215 compensation or such other relief that a court may award, including
216 punitive damages. When such hazard, potential hazard, pollution,
217 contamination or potential pollution or contamination results from the
218 action or inaction of more than one person, each person shall be held
219 jointly and severally liable for such costs. Upon request of the
220 commissioner, the Attorney General shall bring a civil action to recover
221 all such costs and expenses from the person who caused or is
222 responsible for any such hazard, potential hazard, pollution,
223 contamination or potential pollution or contamination.

224 (c) Any person who prevents, abates, contains, removes or mitigates
225 any (1) exposure hazard or potential exposure hazard from radioactive
226 materials, radioactive waste or a source of ionizing radiation that is not
227 authorized by a provision of the general statutes, any regulation,
228 registration or license, or (2) any pollution or contamination or potential
229 pollution or contamination of any land, water, air or other natural
230 resources of the state through a discharge, spillage, uncontrolled loss,
231 release, leakage, seepage or filtration of radioactive material or
232 radioactive waste that is not authorized by a provision of the general
233 statutes, any regulation, registration or license, shall be entitled to
234 reimbursement of the reasonable costs incurred or expended for such
235 abatement, containment, removal or mitigation from any person whose
236 negligent, reckless, knowing or intentional action or inaction caused
237 such hazard, potential hazard, pollution, contamination or potential
238 pollution or contamination. When such hazard, potential hazard,
239 pollution, contamination or potential pollution or contamination results

240 from the action or inaction of more than one person, each such person
241 shall be held jointly and severally liable for such costs.

242 (d) Whenever the commissioner incurs contractual obligations in
243 carrying out the authority vested in the commissioner pursuant to
244 subsection (a) of this section and the person who causes or is responsible
245 for the hazard, potential hazard, pollution, contamination or potential
246 pollution or contamination does not assume the tasks and
247 responsibilities that are the subject of such contractual obligations, the
248 commissioner shall request the Attorney General to bring a civil action,
249 pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, to recover the costs and
250 expenses of such contractual obligations and other costs and expenses
251 provided for in subsection (b) of this section. If the person responsible
252 is unknown, the commissioner shall request the federal government to
253 assume such contractual obligations to the extent provided for by
254 federal law.

255 Sec. 6. Subsection (a) of section 22a-6a of the general statutes is
256 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*
257 *1, 2021*):

258 (a) Any person who knowingly or negligently violates any provision
259 of section 14-100b or 14-164c, subdivision (3) of subsection (b) of section
260 15-121, section 15-171, 15-172, 15-175, 22a-5, 22a-6 or 22a-7, chapter 440,
261 chapter 441, section 22a-69 or 22a-74, subsection (b) of section 22a-134p,
262 sections 22a-148 to 22a-150, inclusive, as amended by this act, section
263 22a-153, as amended by this act, 22a-154, as amended by this act, section
264 22a-157, as amended by this act, section 22a-158, section 22a-162, 22a-
265 171, 22a-174, 22a-175, 22a-177, 22a-178, 22a-181, 22a-183, 22a-184, 22a-
266 190, 22a-208, 22a-208a, 22a-209, 22a-213, 22a-220, 22a-225, 22a-231, 22a-
267 336, 22a-342, 22a-345, 22a-346, 22a-347, 22a-349a, 22a-358, 22a-359, 22a-
268 361, 22a-362, 22a-365 to 22a-379, inclusive, 22a-401 to 22a-411, inclusive,
269 22a-416, 22a-417, 22a-424 to 22a-433, inclusive, 22a-447, 22a-449, 22a-450,
270 22a-451, 22a-454, 22a-458, 22a-461, 22a-462 or 22a-471, or any regulation,
271 order or permit adopted or issued thereunder by the Commissioner of
272 Energy and Environmental Protection shall be liable to the state for the

273 reasonable costs and expenses of the state in detecting, investigating,
274 controlling and abating such violation. Such person shall also be liable
275 to the state for the reasonable costs and expenses of the state in restoring
276 the air, waters, lands and other natural resources of the state, including
277 plant, wild animal and aquatic life to their former condition insofar as
278 practicable and reasonable, or, if restoration is not practicable or
279 reasonable, for any damage, temporary or permanent, caused by such
280 violation to the air, waters, lands or other natural resources of the state,
281 including plant, wild animal and aquatic life and to the public trust
282 therein. Institution of a suit to recover for such damage, costs and
283 expenses shall not preclude the application of any other remedies.

284 Sec. 7. Section 16a-101 of the general statutes is repealed and the
285 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2021*):

286 As used in this chapter:

287 (1) "Atomic energy" [means all forms of energy released in the course
288 of nuclear fission or nuclear transformation] has the same meaning as
289 provided in 42 USC 2014, as amended from time to time;

290 (2) "By-product material" means [any radioactive materials, except
291 special nuclear materials, yielded in or made radioactive by exposure to
292 the radiation incident to the process of producing or utilizing special
293 nuclear materials] each of the following: (A) Any radioactive material,
294 other than special nuclear material, that is yielded in or made
295 radioactive by exposure to radiation which is incidental to the process
296 of producing or utilizing special nuclear material; (B) the tailings or
297 wastes produced by the extraction or concentration of uranium or
298 thorium from any ore processed primarily for its source material
299 content, including discrete surface wastes resulting from uranium
300 solution extraction processes but excluding any underground ore
301 bodies depleted by such solution extraction processes; (C) any discrete
302 source of radium-226 that is produced, extracted or converted after
303 extraction for use for a commercial, medical or research activity; (D) any
304 material that was made radioactive by use of a particle accelerator and

305 that is produced, extracted or converted after extraction for use for a
306 commercial, medical or research activity; and (E) any discrete source of
307 naturally occurring radioactive material, other than source material,
308 that is extracted or converted after extraction for use in a commercial,
309 medical or research activity, if the United States Nuclear Regulatory
310 Commission determines that the source would pose a threat similar to
311 the threat posed by a discrete source of radium-226 to the public health
312 and safety;

313 (3) "Production facility" [means (A) any equipment or device capable
314 of the production of special nuclear material in such quantity as to be of
315 significance to the common defense and security, or in such manner as
316 to affect the health and safety of the public; or (B) any important
317 component part especially designed for such equipment or device] has
318 the same meaning as provided in 42 USC 2014, as amended from time
319 to time;

320 (4) "Special nuclear material" means: (A) [plutonium and uranium
321 enriched in the isotope 233 or in the isotope 235, and any other material
322 which the Governor declares by order to be special nuclear material
323 after the United States Atomic Energy Commission has determined the
324 material to be such; or (B) any material artificially enriched by any of the
325 foregoing] Plutonium, uranium 233, uranium enriched in the isotope
326 233 or in the isotope 235, and any other material if the United States
327 Nuclear Regulatory Commission determines the material to be such
328 special nuclear material, but does not include source material; or (B) any
329 material artificially enriched by any elements, isotopes or materials
330 listed in subparagraph (A) of this subdivision not including source
331 materials;

332 (5) "Utilization facility" [means (A) any equipment or device, except
333 an atomic weapon, capable of making use of special nuclear materials
334 in such quantity as to be of significance to the common defense and
335 security, or in such manner as to affect the health and safety of the
336 public, or peculiarly adapted for making use of atomic energy in such
337 quantity as to be of significance to the common defense and security, or

338 in such manner as to affect the health and safety of the public; or (B) any
339 important component part especially designed for such equipment or
340 device.] has the same meaning as provided in 42 USC 2014, as amended
341 from time to time;

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

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

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

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

360 Sec. 8. Subsection (b) of section 22a-148 of the general statutes is
361 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*
362 *1, 2021*):

363 (b) No person, firm, corporation, town, city or borough shall operate
364 or cause to be operated any source of ionizing radiation or shall
365 produce, transport, store, possess or dispose of radioactive materials
366 except under conditions which comply with regulations or with orders
367 imposed by the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection
368 for the protection of the public health and preservation of the

369 environment. Such regulations or orders shall be [based to the extent
370 deemed practicable by said department on] compatible with the
371 regulations of the United States [Atomic Energy] Nuclear Regulatory
372 Commission, issued under authority granted to said commission by the
373 Atomic Energy Act of 1954, [and entitled "Standards for Protection
374 against Radiation", or, if such regulations should be deemed
375 inappropriate by the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental
376 Protection, on the latest recommendations of the National Committee
377 on Radiation, as published by the United States Department of
378 Commerce, National Bureau of Standards] as codified in 42 USC 2014,
379 as amended from time to time. No regulation pertaining to radiation
380 sources and radioactive materials proposed to be issued by the
381 commissioner shall become effective until thirty days after it has been
382 submitted to the Coordinator of Atomic Development Activities unless,
383 upon a finding of emergency need, the governor by order waives all or
384 any part of said thirty-day period. In no case shall any source of ionizing
385 radiation be utilized otherwise than at the lowest practical level
386 consistent with the best use of the radiation facilities or radioactive
387 materials involved.

388 Sec. 9. Section 22a-152 of the general statutes is repealed and the
389 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2021*):

390 The Governor, on behalf of this state, is authorized to enter into
391 agreements with the government of the United States providing for
392 [discontinuance] relinquishment of certain of the programs of the
393 government of the United States with respect to sources of ionizing
394 radiation and the assumption thereof by this state, as provided for in the
395 Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.

396 Sec. 10. Section 16a-100 of the general statutes is repealed and the
397 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2021*):

398 (a) The state of Connecticut endorses the action of the Congress of the
399 United States in enacting the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to institute a
400 program to encourage the widespread participation in the development

401 and utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes to the maximum
402 extent consistent with the common defense and security and with the
403 health and safety of the public; and therefore declares the policy of the
404 state to be (1) to cooperate actively in the program thus instituted; (2) to
405 develop programs for the control of ionizing and nonionizing radiation
406 compatible with federal programs for regulation of by-product, source
407 and special nuclear material; and ~~[(2)]~~ (3) to the extent that the
408 regulation of special nuclear materials and by-product materials, of
409 production facilities and utilization facilities and of persons operating
410 such facilities may be within the jurisdiction of the state, to provide for
411 the exercise of the state's regulatory authority so as to conform, as nearly
412 as may be, to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 and regulations issued
413 thereunder, to the end that there may, in effect, be a single harmonious
414 system of regulation within the state.

415 (b) The state of Connecticut recognizes that the development of
416 industries producing or utilizing atomic energy may result in new
417 conditions calling for changes in the laws of the state and in regulations
418 issued thereunder with respect to health and safety, working conditions,
419 workers' compensation, transportation, public utilities, life, health,
420 accident, fire and casualty insurance, the conservation of natural
421 resources, including wildlife, and the protection of streams, rivers and
422 airspace from pollution, and therefore declares the policy of the state to
423 be (1) to adapt its laws and regulations to meet the new conditions in
424 ways that will encourage the healthy development of industries
425 producing or utilizing atomic energy while at the same time protecting
426 the public interest; (2) to initiate continuing studies of the need for
427 changes in the relevant laws and regulations of the state by the
428 respective agencies of the state which are responsible for their
429 administration; [and] (3) to assure the coordination of the studies thus
430 undertaken, particularly with other atomic industrial development
431 activities of the state and with the development and regulatory activities
432 of other states and of the government of the United States; and (4) to
433 cooperate with the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission and
434 the states in promoting the uniformity of radiation laws and regulations,

435 the administration and enforcement of such laws and regulations.

436 Sec. 11. Subsection (a) of section 16a-102 of the general statutes is
437 repealed and the following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October*
438 *1, 2021*):

439 (a) The Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection shall
440 coordinate all atomic development activities in the state. Said
441 commissioner or his designee shall (1) advise the Governor with respect
442 to atomic industrial development within the state; (2) act as coordinator
443 of the development and regulatory activities of the state relating to the
444 industrial and commercial uses of atomic energy; (3) act as [deputy of
445 the Governor] the Governor's designee in matters relating to atomic
446 energy, including participation in the activities of any committee
447 formed by the New England states to represent their interests in such
448 matters and also cooperation with other states and with the government
449 of the United States; (4) coordinate the studies, recommendations and
450 proposals of the several departments and agencies of the state required
451 by section 16a-103 with each other and also with the programs and
452 activities of the development commission. [So far as practicable, he shall
453 coordinate the studies conducted, and the recommendations and
454 proposals made, in this state with like activities in the New England and
455 other states and with the policies and regulations of the Energy Research
456 and Development Administration and the Nuclear Regulatory
457 Commission. In carrying out his duties, he shall proceed in close
458 cooperation with the development commission.] The commissioner
459 shall consult with and review regulations and procedures of the
460 agencies of the state with respect to the regulation of sources of radiation
461 to assure consistency and to prevent unnecessary duplication,
462 inconsistencies or gaps in regulatory requirements."

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	<i>October 1, 2021</i>	22a-151
Sec. 2	<i>October 1, 2021</i>	22a-153
Sec. 3	<i>October 1, 2021</i>	22a-154(a)

Sec. 4	<i>October 1, 2021</i>	22a-157
Sec. 5	<i>October 1, 2021</i>	New section
Sec. 6	<i>October 1, 2021</i>	22a-6a(a)
Sec. 7	<i>October 1, 2021</i>	16a-101
Sec. 8	<i>October 1, 2021</i>	22a-148(b)
Sec. 9	<i>October 1, 2021</i>	22a-152
Sec. 10	<i>October 1, 2021</i>	16a-100
Sec. 11	<i>October 1, 2021</i>	16a-102(a)