

---

---

## **OLR Bill Analysis**

### **sHB 6496**

#### ***AN ACT CONCERNING CERTAIN SOIL-RELATED INITIATIVES.***

#### **SUMMARY**

This bill allows the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) commissioner to establish a pilot program to beneficially use as fill certain reclaimed materials generated in Connecticut that may have very minor amounts of solid waste. Under the bill, the commissioner may authorize four projects using these materials, subject to certain conditions, including that there is no harm or threat to human health, safety, or the environment (§ 1).

The law charges the DEEP commissioner with carrying out the state's environmental policies. The bill expands her responsibilities under this charge by requiring her to provide statewide soil health standards. It correspondingly expands the Council on Soil and Water Conservation's charge. The bill also (1) allows DEEP's commissioner to have research done on soil health and (2) requires her to update regulations on soil and water conservation districts and boards to include soil health matters (§§ 2-5).

Lastly, the bill requires the DEEP commissioner, by November 1, 2021, to submit a report to the Environment Committee on the approval process for maintenance marine dredging projects for the last four years. The report must (1) describe each dredging project application and (2) analyze how long it took DEEP to act on each application and specify if DEEP approved or denied the application (§ 6).

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** October 1, 2021, except the DEEP reporting requirement for marine dredging projects is effective upon passage.

#### **§ 1 — BENEFICIAL USE PILOT PROGRAM**

***Program Purpose***

Under the bill, the pilot program’s primary purposes are to (1) allow the use of “beneficially reclaimed materials” as fill if there is an engineering need for fill materials and (2) help reclaim or redevelop environmentally impaired or underused land.

***Acceptable Materials***

The bill allows the following “beneficially reclaimed materials,” which may have de minimis amounts of incidentally present solid waste, to be used for projects accepted as part of the pilot program:

1. soil or dewatered sediment that does not exceed criteria set out in state regulations for remediating pollution at hazardous waste disposal sites and properties that had a spill, and criteria for other polluting substances not provided in the regulations;
2. virtually inert asphalt, brick, concrete (including concrete with pyrrhotite if the DEEP commissioner provides written permission to use it), or ceramic materials that do not threaten to pollute groundwater or surface water;
3. waste sand from metal casting that is not hazardous waste;
4. crushed recycled glass; and
5. street sweepings or catch basin clean-out materials;

These materials may not include those with asbestos; polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs); persistent bioaccumulative toxins, which are long-lived toxic chemicals that accumulate in human tissue; and hazardous waste.

***Project Restrictions***

The bill allows for up to four projects to use these materials but provides several restrictions on projects that may use it. Among them, an applicant must have the necessary municipal approvals for using the materials before submitting its application to DEEP (see “Municipal Approval,” below).

Under the bill, DEEP may not authorize an activity for which it already issued an individual or general permit. The authorization must also be for (1) a single location and (2) use of at least 100,000 cubic yards of the materials.

The bill requires that the DEEP commissioner find that the use of the materials does not harm or threaten human health, safety, or the environment. The use must also be consistent with federal law on proper solid waste management.

The bill specifies that (1) someone operating under the pilot program does not need to obtain a discharge permit, unless the federal Clean Water Act requires it, and (2) the state remediation standards' soil reuse provisions do not apply to pilot program projects.

#### ***DEEP Protective Guidelines***

The bill allows the DEEP commissioner to establish authorization guidelines (1) to protect public health, safety, and the environment and (2) for a letter of credit (LOC).

Under the bill, the guidelines must at least prefer using environmentally impaired or underused locations but they cannot be in an aquifer protection area. The locations must be in areas where groundwater quality is (1) suitable for specific industrial purposes, but not human consumption (classified as GB) or subject to municipal and industrial discharge and unsuitable for human consumption (GC) and (2) served by a public drinking water supply. The locations must also (1) operate in compliance with state water quality standards and (2) not adversely affect sensitive receptors or resources such as water supply wells, wetlands, floodplains, or threatened or endangered species.

The bill requires the commissioner to provide public notice of the guidelines, or revisions to them, on the department's website. The public must have an opportunity to submit written comments for at least 30 days after DEEP publishes the notice. DEEP must then publish any response it has to the comments on the website.

### ***Municipal Approval***

Before applying to DEEP for authorization, a project applicant must obtain local approvals from each municipality where the materials will be used, including a (1) valid certificate of zoning approval, special permit, special exception, variance, or other documentation and (2) copy of wetlands, aquifer protection, coastal site plan, or other required municipal approvals.

The bill also requires applicants to comply with the state environmental justice law's public participation and community benefit agreement process, whether or not the location is in an environmental justice community (i.e., a distressed municipality or a census block group where at least 30% of the noninstitutionalized population has an income below a certain threshold). The state's environmental justice law generally requires applicants for certain projects in these areas to, before applying to DEEP for the project, (1) obtain approval of and implement a meaningful participation plan (e.g., provide certain notices and hold an informal public meeting) so the public can learn about the proposed project and (2) discuss with municipal officials the need for a community environmental benefit agreement to mitigate the project's impacts (CGS § 22a-20a, as amended by PA 20-6).

### ***Application Process***

The bill requires an authorization application to be submitted on DEEP commissioner-prescribed forms, include a non-refundable \$25,000 application fee, and provide the following information:

1. a plan to ensure that only materials meeting the bill's definition of "beneficially reclaimed materials" be used as fill, including a description of acceptability criteria for materials proposed for use at the location;
2. a plan describing the process for placing and recording the materials' placement;
3. a plan for monitoring water during the filling process and for at

least 30 years afterward;

4. a proposed LOC conforming to the commissioner's guidelines, with the basis for the cost estimate used for it;
5. the qualifications of environmental professionals intended to oversee the project;
6. a redevelopment plan for the location, including engineering plans and drawings;
7. a list of municipal approvals required for the project, with a written copy of each;
8. any additional information the commissioner requires.

***DEEP Authorization Process***

Under the bill, the process for obtaining an authorization, or a modification to one, involves a public notice and comment period.

***Notice.*** The bill requires the DEEP commissioner to publish a notice of intent to issue an authorization on the department's website. The notice must include the following information:

1. applicant's name and mailing address;
2. project location address;
3. application number and tentative decision on the application;
4. name, address, and telephone number of any applicant agent that interested people may contact for copies of the application;
5. requested authorization type, with applicable statutory or regulatory references;
6. descriptions of the project location and any affected natural resources;
7. the available amount of time to submit written comments to the

commissioner; and

8. any other information the commissioner deems necessary.

**Comment Period and Review.** The bill requires a 30-day comment period from after the commissioner publishes the notice. The commissioner must post a response to any comment she receives on the website.

**Final Decision.** Under the bill, the commissioner may approve or deny an authorization based on her review of the submitted information. The bill requires the authorization to clearly define the activity it covers. As the commissioner deems appropriate, the authorization may include conditions or requirements that may pertain to investigating or remediating a location before placing the materials; operation and maintenance; best management practices; requiring environmental professionals to oversee the projects, including their qualifications; groundwater monitoring; fill management; closure; redevelopment or other plans; reporting and recordkeeping; independent auditing; and term specifications.

The commissioner must require posting a LOC to assure compliance with the authorization, including implementing a closure plan and performing maintenance and monitoring after closure. The bill allows her to modify, suspend, or revoke an authorization, under the procedures of the Uniform Administrative Procedure Act and applicable DEEP rules of practice.

## **§§ 2-5 — SOIL HEALTH**

### **Commissioner Duties (§§ 2 & 3)**

The bill requires the DEEP commissioner, as part of her duty to carry out the state's environmental policies, to provide for minimum statewide standards for soil health. The law already requires her to provide the standards for mining, extraction, excavation, or removal of earth materials.

As she may already do on soil and water erosion, the bill allows the commissioner to (1) have surveys, investigations, and research

conducted on soil health and (2) publish and disseminate related information. The bill extends to the soil health activities the commissioner's existing authorizations for carrying out soil and water erosion activity, such as entering into agreements with landowners, acquiring property, or accepting monetary contributions.

**Soil and Water Conservation District Boards and Council (§§ 4 & 5)**

Existing law requires the commissioner to establish, by regulation, soil and water conservation districts and boards to help identify and fix soil and water erosion problems. The bill requires the boards to also advise her on soil health matters and help implement related programs.

The bill allows the commissioner to amend current district board regulations to allow them to develop soil health programs, priorities, and workplans, as they already may do for soil and water conservation, erosion, and sedimentation control (Conn. Agencies. Regs. § 22a-315-1 *et seq.*).

Under existing law, the commissioner established the Council on Soil and Water Conservation to (1) coordinate the boards' activities with DEEP and other agencies; (2) propose regulations related to soil and water erosion conservation; and (3) advise and help the commissioner conserve and protect the state's natural resources.

As it may already do for soil and water conservation activities, the bill allows the council to seek funding and provide financial support to district boards for soil health activities. Similarly, the bill requires the council to develop guidelines for preserving soil health on land being developed, which it must already do for soil erosion and sediment control on this land.

**COMMITTEE ACTION**

Environment Committee

Joint Favorable Substitute

Yea 33 Nay 0 (03/12/2021)

