

**Connecticut General Statutes Sections 16a-100 through 16a-107**  
**Revised to January 1, 2023**

**Sec. 16a-100. (Formerly Sec. 19-404). Declaration of policy.** (a) The state of Connecticut endorses the action of the Congress of the United States in enacting the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to institute a program to encourage the widespread participation in the development and utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes to the maximum extent consistent with the common defense and security and with the health and safety of the public; and therefore declares the policy of the state to be (1) to cooperate actively in the program thus instituted; (2) to develop programs for the control of ionizing and nonionizing radiation compatible with federal programs for regulation of by-product, source and special nuclear material; and (3) to the extent that the regulation of special nuclear materials and by-product materials, of production facilities and utilization facilities and of persons operating such facilities may be within the jurisdiction of the state, to provide for the exercise of the state's regulatory authority so as to conform, as nearly as may be, to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 and regulations issued thereunder, to the end that there may, in effect, be a single harmonious system of regulation within the state.

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

**Sec. 16a-101. (Formerly Sec. 19-405). Definitions.** As used in this chapter:

(1) "Atomic energy" has the same meaning as provided in 42 USC 2014, as amended from time to time;

(2) “By-product material” means each of the following: (A) Any radioactive material, other than special nuclear material, that is yielded in or made radioactive by exposure to radiation which is incidental to the process of producing or utilizing special nuclear material; (B) the tailings or wastes produced by the extraction or concentration of uranium or thorium from any ore processed primarily for its source material content, including discrete surface wastes resulting from uranium solution extraction processes but excluding any underground ore bodies depleted by such solution extraction processes; (C) any discrete source of radium-226 that is produced, extracted or converted after extraction for use for a commercial, medical or research activity; (D) any material that was made radioactive by use of a particle accelerator and that is produced, extracted or converted after extraction for use for a commercial, medical or research activity; and (E) any discrete source of naturally occurring radioactive material, other than source material, that is extracted or converted after extraction for use in a commercial, medical or research activity, if the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission determines that the source would pose a threat similar to the threat posed by a discrete source of radium-226 to the public health and safety;

(3) “Production facility” has the same meaning as provided in 42 USC 2014, as amended from time to time;

(4) “Special nuclear material” means: (A) Plutonium, uranium 233, uranium enriched in the isotope 233 or in the isotope 235, and any other material if the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission determines the material to be such special nuclear material, but does not include source material; or (B) any material artificially enriched by any elements, isotopes or materials listed in subparagraph (A) of this subdivision not including source materials;

(5) “Utilization facility” has the same meaning as provided in 42 USC 2014, as amended from time to time;

(6) “Radioactive material” means any solid, liquid or gas that emits ionizing radiation spontaneously;

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

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

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

**Sec. 16a-102. (Formerly Sec. 19-409). Coordination of atomic development activities by the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection.** (a) The Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection shall coordinate all atomic development activities in the state. Said commissioner or his designee shall (1) advise the Governor with respect to atomic industrial development within the state; (2) act as coordinator of the development and regulatory activities of the state relating to the industrial and commercial uses of atomic energy; (3) act as the Governor's designee in matters relating to atomic energy, including participation in the activities of any committee formed by the New England states to represent their interests in such matters and also cooperation with other states and with the government of the United States; (4) coordinate the studies, recommendations and proposals of the several departments and agencies of the state required by section [16a-103](#) with each other and also with the programs and activities of the development commission. The commissioner shall consult with and review regulations and procedures of the agencies of the state with respect to the regulation of sources of radiation to assure consistency and to prevent unnecessary duplication, inconsistencies or gaps in regulatory requirements.

(b) The several agencies of the state which are directed by section [16a-103](#) to initiate and pursue continuing studies are directed to keep the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection fully and currently informed as to their activities relating to atomic energy. No regulation or amendment to a regulation applying specifically to an atomic energy matter which any such agency may propose to issue shall become effective until thirty days after it has been submitted to the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection, unless, upon a finding of emergency need, the Governor by order waives all or any part of this thirty-day period.

(c) The Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection or his designee shall keep the Governor and the several interested agencies informed as to private and public activities affecting atomic industrial development and shall enlist their cooperation in taking action to further such development as is consistent with the health, safety and general welfare of this state.

(d) Within amounts appropriated for the purposes of this section, the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection may retain on a contractual or other basis such assistance as is required to carry out the purposes of this section.

(e) The commissioner may enter into any agreement with the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission pursuant to Section 274i of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, or any other federal government agency, state or interstate agency for the state to perform on a cooperative basis with such commission, other federal government agency, state or interstate agency, as applicable, inspections or other functions relating to the control of sources of radiation.

**Sec. 16a-103. (Formerly Sec. 19-408). State agencies to study laws and regulations.** Each of the following-named state agencies is directed to initiate and to pursue continuing studies as to the need, if any, for changes in the laws and regulations administered by it that would arise from the presence within the state of special nuclear materials and by-product materials and from the operation herein of production or utilization facilities, and, on the basis of such studies, to make such recommendations for the enactment of laws or amendments to law administered by it, and such proposals for amendments to the regulations issued by it, as may appear necessary and appropriate: (1) The Department of Public Health, particularly as to hazards, if any, to the public health and safety; (2) the Labor Department, particularly as to hazardous working conditions, if any; (3) the Workers' Compensation Commission, particularly as to the time and character of proof of claims or injuries and the extent of the compensation allowable therefor; (4) the Department of Motor Vehicles and the Division of State Police within the Department of Emergency Services and Public Protection, particularly as to the transportation of special nuclear materials and by-product materials on highways of the state; (5) the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority, particularly as to the transportation of special nuclear materials and by-product materials by common carriers not in interstate commerce and as to the participation by public utilities subject to its jurisdiction in projects looking to the development of production or utilization facilities for industrial or commercial use; (6) the Insurance Commissioner, particularly as to the insurance of persons and property from hazards to life and property resulting from atomic development; (7) the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection, particularly as to the hazards, if any, to the natural resources of the state, including, without limitation, wildlife, air pollution and the protection, if necessary, of all waterways, including, without limitation, tidal waters, rivers, lakes and streams, from pollution; and (8) such other agencies as the Governor may direct and for the purposes specified by him. No additional employees shall be hired for the purpose of carrying on such studies.

**Sec. 16a-104. (Formerly Sec. 19-406). License or permit for certain activity.** No person shall manufacture, construct, produce, transfer, acquire or possess any special

nuclear material, by-product material, production facility or utilization facility, or act as an operator of a production or utilization facility wholly within this state, unless he has first obtained a license or permit for the activity in which he proposes to engage from the United States Atomic Energy Commission if, pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, the commission requires a license or permit to be obtained by persons proposing to engage in activities of the same type over which it has jurisdiction.

**Sec. 16a-105. (Formerly Sec. 19-407). Attorney General to enforce statutes.** Whenever, in the opinion of the Attorney General, any person is violating or is about to violate section [16a-104](#), the Attorney General may apply to the appropriate court for an order enjoining the person from engaging or continuing to engage in the activity violative of this chapter and, upon a showing that such person has engaged, or is about to engage, in any such activity, a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order or other order may be granted.

**Sec. 16a-106. (Formerly Sec. 19-409d). Transporting of radioactive materials in the state. Permit required. Regulations. Exemptions. Penalty.** (a) No person shall transport into or through the state any of the following materials: (1) Any quantity of radioactive material specified as a “large quantity” by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in 10 CFR, Part 71, entitled “Packaging of Radioactive Material for Transport”, (2) any quantity of radioactive waste which has been produced as part of the nuclear fuel cycle and which is being shipped from or through the state to a waste disposal site or facility, or (3) any shipment of radioactive material or waste which is carried by commercial carrier and which is required in 10 CFR or 49 CFR to have a placard unless such person has been granted a permit to transport such materials from the Commissioner of Transportation.

(b) Prior to the transporting of such materials, such person shall apply to the Commissioner of Transportation for a permit and provide said commissioner with the following information: (1) Name of shipper, (2) name of carrier, (3) type and quantity of radioactive material or waste, (4) proposed date and time of shipment, (5) starting point, scheduled route, and destination, and (6) any other information required by the commissioner. Said commissioner shall grant such permit upon a finding that the transporting of such material shall be accomplished in a manner necessary to protect the public health and safety of the citizens of the state. Such permit shall be granted or denied not later than three days, Saturdays and Sundays excluded, after such person has applied for such permit, except that if the commissioner determines that additional time is required to evaluate such application, the commissioner shall notify such person not later than such three-day period that such additional time is required. Said commissioner may require changes in dates, routes or time for the transporting of such material or the use of escorts in the transporting of such material or waste if necessary to protect the public health and safety. The commissioner may consult with the Commissioner of

Energy and Environmental Protection and the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection prior to the granting of such permit and shall immediately notify the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection of the granting of any permit and of the terms and conditions of such permit. The Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection shall establish an inspection procedure along scheduled routes to ensure compliance with permit conditions and with regulations adopted by the Commissioner of Transportation pursuant to subsection (c) of this section.

(c) The Commissioner of Transportation shall, after consultation with the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection, the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, representatives of the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the United States Department of Transportation, adopt regulations, pursuant to chapter 54, to carry out the provisions of this section. The Commissioner of Transportation shall, after consultation with the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection, establish by regulations adopted pursuant to chapter 54 a permit fee schedule commensurate with the cost of administering the provisions of this section.

(d) This section shall not apply to radioactive materials shipped by or for the United States government for military or national security purposes or which are related to national defense. Nothing herein shall be construed as requiring the disclosure of any defense information or restricted data as defined in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 and the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as amended.

(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act, as defined in section [1-200](#), the Commissioner of Transportation shall not disclose to any person other than the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection or the Commissioner of Emergency Services and Public Protection any information provided the Commissioner of Transportation pursuant to subsection (b) of this section prior to the completion of such shipment to which such information relates.

(f) Any person who violates any provision of this section shall be fined not more than ten thousand dollars for each violation.

**Sec. 16a-107. (Formerly Sec. 19-409e). Authority of Commissioner of Transportation concerning transport of radioactive material or waste supersedes any municipal ordinance.** No municipality shall adopt an ordinance which in any way restricts the authority of the Commissioner of Transportation to designate the dates, routes or time for the transporting of such radioactive material or waste and said commissioner's authority shall supersede the provisions of any existing municipal ordinance to the contrary.