



CRCOG Summary of Senate Bill No. 9
An Act Concerning the Environment, Climate and Sustainable Municipal and State Planning, and the Use of Neonicotinoids and Second-Generation Anticoagulant Rodenticides
Prepared November 2025

The following summary and commentary are based on our interpretation of the language in SB No. 9, Public Act No. 25-33, which is available at <https://www.cga.ct.gov/2025/ACT/PA/PDF/2025PA-00033-R00SB-00009-PA.PDF>.

This document summarizes key changes in the bill and identifies actions that CRCOG municipalities may need to take based on the provisions of the bill. Please refer to the full bill for all provisions and requirements.

Sec.	Topic / Program	What it does / Changes	Implementation Considerations
1-2	Flood insurance <i>(NEW sections)</i>	Requires insurers and creditors to explain how standard homeowners' insurance policies do not cover flood damage and describe separate flood insurance policies that are available via written notice. Effective date: July 1, 2026	<i>CRCOG has not analyzed implementation of these sections.</i>

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3-4	Residential flood risk disclosures <u>Amends 20-327b(d)(2) and 20-327b(d)(4)</u>	Requires residential condition reports to include a new “Flood Risk Awareness” subsection and “Flood Insurance, Flood Maps and Flood Risk” statement. Reports must now disclose whether a property is in a FEMA designated floodplain and describe any history of flood damage; federal or state disaster assistance received; flood insurance policy on property; previous filings for claims for flood damage; and structural water damage if a property is in a FEMA designated floodplain. Effective date: July 1, 2025	<i>CRCOG has not analyzed implementation of these sections.</i>
5-6	Coastal site plans <u>Amends 22a-109(b) and 22a-109(d)</u>	Requires a zoning commission or zoning board of appeals to follow a coastal site plan referral process for any activity proposed in a FEMA designated V, VE, A, AE, or Limit of Moderate Wave Action (LiMWA) area, or any site that contains tidal wetlands, beaches or dunes. Zoning commissions may no longer exempt construction of an individual single-family residential structure from coastal site plan review requirements. Effective date: October 1, 2025	<i>No CRCOG municipalities are subject to Coastal Site Plan requirements.</i>

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7	<p>New municipal evacuation and hazard mitigation plan requirements</p> <p><i>Amends 25-680(a)</i></p>	<p>Municipal evacuation and hazard mitigation plans adopted on or after October 1, 2027, must identify and address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threats posed by sea level change to surface transportation, critical infrastructure, and local land uses. • Actions, strategies, and capital projects to avoid/reduce impacts and risks resulting from climate change (increased precipitation, sea level rise, extreme heat, etc.) • These requirements shall be displayed via geospatial data when applicable and shall be made available to specified state agencies upon request. <p>This work can be conducted on a regional basis.</p> <p>Effective date: July 1, 2025</p>	<p>Municipalities: Municipalities will need to integrate new requirements into any municipal evacuation plans updated on or after October 1, 2027.</p> <p>CRCOG: For more than 20 years, CRCOG has prepared local hazard mitigation plans for each member municipality as part of its regional hazard mitigation plan. For the next update, CRCOG will need to work with the municipalities to conduct necessary analyses and incorporate new requirements.</p>

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8	<p>Culvert and bridge data</p> <p><i>(NEW section)</i></p>	<p>By May 1, 2028, and annually thereafter, municipalities are required to submit a geospatial data file of each culvert and bridge within its control and boundaries to its COG. The file shall include the following for each culvert and bridge: geospatial data, locational coordinates, age and dimensions, and any other information deemed necessary by OPM.</p> <p>By July 1, 2028, and annually thereafter, each COG is required to submit geospatial data files to the Secretary of OPM and report each municipality that failed to provide such file.</p> <p>Effective date: July 1, 2025</p>	<p>Municipalities: <u>1. Collecting geospatial data</u> - Municipalities will need to conduct field work to identify and geolocate each culvert. Municipalities may need to hire staff or contract with a consultant. There are successful models where interns have assisted with geospatial field data collection.</p> <p><u>2. Mapping geospatial data</u> - Municipalities will need to integrate the data collected into their GIS. Municipalities without GIS capabilities will need assistance with mapping and analysis to meet the new requirements.</p> <p><u>3. Submitting geospatial data</u> - Municipalities will need to provide a geospatial data file to CRCOG in the prescribed format.</p> <p>CRCOG: CRCOG may look for regional efficiencies to assist municipalities with collecting geospatial data. CRCOG will await guidance from OPM and DOT to pass along to our member municipalities.</p>

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9	<p>Expanded municipal reserve fund use for resiliency</p> <p><i>Amends 7-364</i></p>	<p>Allows municipalities to use municipal reserve funds for activities that increase the resiliency of any specific capital improvement against the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Effective date: July 1, 2025</p>	<p>This is an optional program.</p> <p>Municipalities: Interested municipalities may need to adopt a municipal reserve fund or amend their municipal reserve fund ordinance.</p> <p>Municipalities may wish to identify projects identified in plans (POCD, Evacuation Plan, Hazard Mitigation Plan, etc.) that might be eligible for funding under this provision. Municipalities may also wish to evaluate planned CIP projects for opportunities to include resilient features or design, while integrating resiliency into future CIP planning.</p>
10	<p>Expanded CTDOT Town Aid Road grant use for resiliency</p> <p><i>Amends 13a-175a(a)</i></p>	<p>Allows municipalities to use CTDOT Town Aid Road (TAR) grants for construction, reconstruction, improvements, and maintenance activities intended to increase resiliency against increased precipitation, flooding, sea level rise and extreme heat.</p> <p>Effective date: July 1, 2025</p>	<p>This is optional and provides another funding mechanism for resiliency improvements.</p> <p>Municipalities: Municipalities may wish to consider resiliency improvements when undertaking CTDOT TAR funded projects.</p>

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11	Municipal POCD preparation <i>Amends 8-23(d) through 8-23(f)</i>	<p>Requires all Plans of Conservation and Development (POCDs) adopted on/after October 1, 2027, to include the most recent hazard and climate projections established by federal and state authorities.</p> <p>POCDs must also identify areas of vulnerability, critical infrastructure, and goals/policies to avoid or reduce climate-induced threats. Specifically, POCDs shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporate a climate change vulnerability assessment (CCVA) addressing threats and potential impacts from current and future climate change and natural hazards. • Identify goals, policies, and techniques to avoid or reduce threats. • Analyze consistency between the CCVA and existing or proposed natural hazard mitigation plan, floodplain management plan, emergency operations and recovery plans, and long-range transportation and capital improvement plans. • Recommend integration of data from CCVA into any such plans. • Consider the CCVA in future land use mapping. • Identify strategies and design standards that may be implemented to avoid or reduce risks associated with natural disasters, hazards, and climate change. 	<p>Municipalities: Municipalities will need to include new requirements in plan updates. Municipalities may find some of the requirements (vulnerability, critical infrastructure, and goals and policies) in the Hazard Mitigation and Climate Adaptation Plan (HMCAP).</p> <p>Municipalities may need outside technical assistance. The statewide Climate Change Vulnerability Index (CCVI) viewer story maps for flooding and heat developed by the UConn Connecticut Institute for Resilience & Climate Adaptation (CIRCA) may be a good place to start learning more about climate change vulnerability assessments. Through the Resilient Connecticut Project, UConn CIRCA has identified Resilience Opportunity Areas (ROARs) of medium-high climate vulnerability that may overlap with local or regional planning priorities.</p> <p>CRCOG: CRCOG may need to be ready to provide resources, tools, and training for communities and explore if some of these analyses can be done at the regional level. Guidance from OPM (or other relevant State agencies) on how to address these new requirements will likely be needed along with training</p>

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		<p>Reduction of vehicle mileage is a new aspect of the existing state growth management principle focused on development around transportation nodes and along major transportation corridors. Reducing vehicle miles will need to be noted in the review of consistency with the state’s principles (subsection G).</p> <p>Includes several new provisions related to climate change and resilience that a POCD may include such as a land use program that reduces risks, a program for the transfer of development rights, and identification of resiliency improvement districts.</p> <p>Effective date: July 1, 2025</p>	<p>on how to collect, use, and understand climate change vulnerability assessment data.</p> <p>CRCOG will need to confirm local POCDs submitted for statutory referrals meet this requirement.</p>
12	<p>Municipal POCD submission and consistency with regional POCD</p> <p><i>Amends 8-23(i)</i></p>	<p>Not more than 60 days after POCD adoption, municipal planning commissions must submit to the Secretary of OPM their geospatial data.</p> <p>In addition to the current requirement that the commission submit to OPM a description of inconsistencies with the state POCD, the Commission will also need to describe inconsistencies with the regional POCD and state reasons for inconsistencies with both the state and regional POCDs.</p> <p>Effective date: January 1, 2026</p>	<p>Municipalities: Municipalities without GIS capabilities may need assistance packaging and transmitting geospatial data.</p>

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13	Regional POCD <i>Amends 8-35a(a) and 8-35a(b)</i>	<p>Growth management principle (E) is amended to include the protection of ecosystem services alongside environmental assets critical to public health and safety. The POCD may encourage resilient development and land use strategies to reduce impacts of climate change.</p> <p>On or after October 1, 2025, plans shall be consistent with regional long-range transportation plan and regional component of the regional hazard mitigation plan, identify critical facilities in the region, and include geospatial data for the facilities. Geospatial data shall be made available to specified state agencies upon request.</p> <p>Effective date: July 1, 2025</p>	<p>CRCOG: For the next POCD update, CRCOG will need to include relevant information about climate resiliency and climate change impacts in its POCD. CRCOG’s POCD will need to ensure consistency between its core plans.</p> <p>CRCOG will need to identify critical facilities and provide relevant geospatial data. Initial critical facility data could be pulled from the HMCAP.</p>
14	State POCD <i>Amends 16a-27(h)</i>	<p>Future state POCDs shall consider how climate-related risks impact infrastructure and natural resources, make recommendations for land use strategies and future infrastructure siting to minimize flooding and erosion, and consider the state’s greenhouse gas reduction goals.</p> <p>Effective date: July 1, 2025</p>	<p><i>CRCOG has not analyzed implementation of this section.</i></p>
15	State civil preparedness plan requirements <i>Amends 28-5 by adding 28-5(h)</i>	<p>On or after October 1, 2028, the state-wide civil preparedness plan and program shall consider observed and projected climate trends for extreme weather events and hazards.</p> <p>Effective date: July 1, 2025</p>	<p><i>CRCOG has not analyzed implementation of this section.</i></p>

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16	Zoning regulations Amends 8-2(b) and 8-2(c)	Requires zoning to make provisions to mitigate and avoid potential public health, welfare, and environmental consequences of sea level change, considering the most recent sea level change scenario. In addition, provides that zoning regulations may: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Require or promote resilience • Provide incentives for developers who use flood-risk reduction building methods • Allow a regional transfer of development rights program Effective date: October 1, 2027	<p>Municipalities: Municipalities impacted by sea level change via tidal flooding in the Connecticut River will need to amend their zoning regulations to meet the requirements and determine if they wish to adopt provisions for the new items that zoning “may” include. Impacted municipalities (Hartford, East Hartford, Wethersfield, Glastonbury, and Rocky Hill) can review the HMCAP for more information on the extent and exposure of tidally influenced flooding in the Connecticut River.</p> <p>CRCOG: CRCOG may need to provide additional guidance on how to address the sea level change mitigation requirements within zoning regulations (e.g., rezone flood areas, add standards for new development in flood zones, etc.). CRCOG may work with other COGs to develop guidance for optional zoning regulations.</p>
17-18	Transfer of Development Rights Amends 8-1a(b) and Amends 8-2e	Adds definitions of “receiving site” and “sending site” (Sec. 17). Allows municipalities that have an agreement pursuant to 8-2e(a) to establish a transfer of development rights bank via interlocal agreement. Such system may be administered by a COG or other agency (Sec. 18). Effective date: from passage (Sec. 17) Effective date: July 1, 2025 (Sec. 18)	<p>This is an optional program.</p> <p>Municipalities: Municipalities with existing Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) programs may need to update their definitions.</p>

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19	Water Planning Council <i>(NEW section)</i>	The state Water Planning Council shall consider impacts of climate change and include recommendations to reduce the impacts when updating the state water plan. Effective date: July 1, 2025	<i>CRCOG has not analyzed implementation of this section.</i>
20	DPH, DEEP, & PURA <i>(NEW section)</i>	Requires the Department of Public Health (DPH), the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP), and the Public Utilities Regulatory Authority (PURA) to review and revise their water supply regulations every ten years to include the most recent precipitation, temperature, or other relevant projections no later than Dec 31, 2028. DPH and DEEP shall review and revise sewage disposal system permitting every ten years to include the most concurrent projections of precipitation, flooding, or other applicable conditions that could impact public safety and environmental quality no later than Dec 31, 2028. Effective date: July 1, 2025	Municipalities: Municipalities will need to monitor updates to sewage disposal permitting processes and regulations and work with its health district to keep the public apprised of changes.

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21-30	Resiliency improvement districts <i>(NEW sections)</i>	<p>Allows municipalities to establish a resiliency improvement district (unless prohibited by its charter) or create joint resiliency improvement districts with contiguous municipalities. Section 21 defines resiliency improvement district terms used in sections 22-30.</p> <p>Municipalities in a resiliency improvement district shall have the power to: 1) Acquire, construct, reconstruct, improve, preserve, alter, extend, operate, or maintain property or promote development. 2) Execute and deliver contracts, agreements, and other documents for district operation and maintenance. 3) Issue bonds and other obligations of the municipality. 4) Enter into agreements with a taxpayer that fix the assessment of real property located within a resiliency improvement district for up to thirty years. 5) Accept grants, advances, loans or other financial assistance from the federal government, the state, private entities, etc. and undertake any additional actions necessary or desirable to secure such financial aid. 6) Furnish services or facilities, provide property, lend, grant, or contribute funds and take any other authorized action as determined by the municipality.</p>	<p>This is an optional program.</p> <p>Municipalities: Municipalities may wish to review the resiliency improvement district powers and planned CIP projects to determine if establishing a resiliency improvement district would be feasible to fund resiliency projects. Municipalities might also consider reviewing the Resilience Opportunity Areas (ROARs) identified in the HMCAP to see if they might benefit from a resiliency improvement district.</p> <p>CRCOG: Based on the level of interest in the region, CRCOG may wish to provide additional resources, tools, and/or training on the steps and documentation needed to establish a resiliency improvement district including the new “increased savings” provision of the TIF statutes.</p>

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		<p>Sections 22-30 describe requirements and procedural guidelines for establishing a resiliency improvement district (Sec. 22-23), adopting a resiliency improvement district master plan (Sec. 24), calculating tax increment revenues and managing the generated funds (Sec. 25), determining district master plan fund eligible costs (Sec. 26), adopting a public improvement benefit assessment in a district (Sec. 27), issuing bonds and other obligations (Sec. 28), creating a resiliency improvement district advisory board (Sec. 29), and prioritizing resiliency projects within a district (Sec. 30).</p> <p>Effective date: July 1, 2025</p>	
31	<p>Rodenticide use</p> <p><i>Amends 22a-50</i></p>	<p>All second-generation anticoagulant rodenticides are classified for restricted use no later than January 1, 2026.</p> <p>Effective date: from passage</p>	<p>Municipalities: Municipalities will need to ensure that rodenticides are applied by, or under the direct supervision of, a certified applicator to meet new requirements.</p> <p>Municipalities may also want to educate property owners, residents, and businesses about these restrictions.</p>

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32	Pesticide use <i>Amends 22a-50(l)</i>	Starting October 1, 2027, pesticides containing any neonicotinoid are banned, unless permission from Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection is granted. Does not apply to agriculture, seeds, ornamental shrubbery, trees, or neonicotinoid not labeled for use on plants. Violation incurs civil penalty of up to \$2,500. Effective date: from passage	Municipalities: Municipalities will need to phase out the use of pesticides with neonicotinoids on municipal properties to meet new requirements, except as exempted. They may need to find alternatives to pest management, such as integrated pest management. Municipalities may also want to educate property owners, residents, and businesses about these restrictions.
33	Joint TDR applications <i>Repeals 8-2f</i>	Zoning regulations concerning development rights no longer require joint application of the transferor and transferee to authorize transfer of development rights. Effective date: July 1, 2025	Municipalities: Municipalities may wish to update their zoning regulations to no longer require joint application for transfer of development rights authorization.